ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 11, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOVELTIES.

CROCKERY.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

J. M. HIGH & CO.'S

PRICES. COMMENT IS UNNECESSARY

Solid chambrays at $2\frac{1}{2}e$, worth 7e.

Ecrue plaid lawns at $2\frac{1}{2}e$, worth 5e.

Pacific lawns, fast colors, at $8\frac{1}{2}e$, worth $12\frac{1}{2}e$.

Fine figured lawns, extra wide, $7\frac{1}{2}e$, worth 10e.

Best American satines $8\frac{1}{2}e$, worth 15e.

Standard Prints, fall styles, 5e, worth $7\frac{1}{2}e$.

Wamsutta domestic—ends—8 1-2e yard, worth 121-2e.

Sheer India linens at 5c, worth 7 1-2c.
India linens at 7 1-2c, worth 10c.
White striped lawns at 5c, worth 7 1-2c.
Sheer and fine white striped lawn at 10c, worth 15c.

White Linen Lawns at 12c, worth $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Book Fold Check Namsooks at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, worth 10c.

45 in. embroidered skirtings at \$1.50, worth \$3.

Book fold linen napkins at 25c dozen, worth 50c. Fringed linen doyles at 23c dozen, worth 40c. Striped linen towels, size 18x38, 10c each, worth 15c.

Lawn dice towels, size 22x44, 15c, worth 20c. Hemstitched linen huck towel 25c, worth 35c. Linen table sets, cloth and dozen napkins, \$3.90, worth \$6.

Turkey red table damask 29c, worth 45c.

"Baby" crib spreads at 50c, worth 85c.

11-4 white crochet quilts at 72c, worth \$1.

12-4 white spreads, extra value, at \$1.25, worth \$1.50.

Best French satines at 25c, worth 40c.
40 in. all wool black albertine at 49c, worth 65c.
48 in. silk finished Henrietta at 75c, worth \$1.
Silk warp Henrietta at 90c, worth \$1.25.
52 in. Albatros, pink, blue and cream, 35c, worth 50c.

42 in. cream ribbon, effect Bordure, \$1, worth \$1.25.

Black gros grain silk at 99c, worth \$1.35. Black silk Faille at \$1.05, worth \$1.50.

Black Silk Faille at \$1.05, worth \$1.50.

Black Silk Pou De Soie \$1.43, worth \$2.

New colored Silk Failles at 75c, worth \$1.25.

Colored Silk Armures at 99c, worth \$1.25.

Gents' colored border Handkerchiefs at 2½c, worth 10c.

Ladies' hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 5c, worth 10c.

Colgate's Turkish Bath Soap, 3 cakes in box, 20c, worth 25c.

Colgate's White Wing Soap, 3 cakes in box, 20c, worth 25c.

Colgate's Violet Toilet Water 39c, worth 50c.

Young People's Pertume, 4 bettles in box, 25c, worth 35c.

Bixby's Best Shoe Polish 10c, worth 15c.

100 gross pearl Buttons at 2½c lozen, worth 5c.

200 gross pearl Buttons at 15c lozen, worth 10c.

Bullet pearl Buttons at 10c dozen, worth 25c.

Cents' Regligee Shirts at 50c, worth 25c.

Gents' Negligee Shirts at 50c, worth 75c.

Gents' Night Robes 72c, worth 5c.

Gents' Silk Scarfs 25c, worth 50c.

Gents' Silk Scarfs 25c, worth 50c.

Boys' Percale Waists 25c, worth 50c.

Ladies' Blouse Jersey Waists \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

Goloria silk umbrellas at 36c, yorth \$1.50.

Goloria silk umbrellas at 35c, yorth \$2.50.

Goloria silk Umbrellas at \$1.15, worth \$2.50.

Goloria Silk Umbrellas at \$1.47, worth \$2.50.

Ladies' Chemise, corded Binds, 37c. worth \$1.50.

Gons, tucked and corred yokes, 69c, worth \$1.25.

Gowns, tucked and corred yokes, 69c, worth \$1.25.

Gowns, lace and smbroidery trimmed, \$1.45, worth \$2.

Ladies' Chemise, embroidered back and front, 65c, worth \$2.

Ladies' Drawers, embroidered ruffle, 48c, worth \$2.

Ladies' Drawers, embroidered ruffle, 48c, worth \$5.

Ladies' Drawers, embroidered ruffle, 45c, worth \$5.

Fine Corsets slightly soiled, 50c, worth \$1.25.

100 dozen Gents' Balbriggan socks 15c, worth \$5.

100 dozen Ladies' fancy lisle hose 40c, worth 65c.

M. HIGH & CO

MCBRIDE'S CLOSING SALE

"There is a tide in the affairs of man, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

This week we intend to offer goods at prices never sold at before, and

POSITIVELY ANNOUNCE

That this is the last chance to

MAKE YOURSELVES RICH

By taking advantage of our extremely low prices. All we ask you to do is to call and see for yourselves. Those who have been slow to acknowledge our

GREAT CLOSING SALE

will realize too late when we have closed our doors and the

TRUTH DAWNS UPON THEM.

Don't wait and be one of the disappointed.

Silverware, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets,

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, VASES AND BRIC-A-BRAC

of every description must go. McBride will sell the entire business at a great sacrifice or will exchange for real estate.

THIS IS A RARE CHANCE

For an enterprising man to engage in a business that has been established a quarter of a century. McBride has other business and must sell.

M'BRIDE & CO.

29 Peachtree St.

Atlanta Machine Works,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Ornamental and Structural Iron Work, CRESTINGS, FENCES, GUARDS, GRILLES, GATES, IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, STAIRWAYS, BUILDERS' IRON, &c., &c.

ATLANTA, - - - - GEORGIA

LONG LEAF YELLOWPINE,
LUMBER, SHINGLES,
Laths, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ftc.
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
MANTELS,

BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, RAILS
Interior and Exterior Finish.

New designs in all classes Turned and Scroll Work.

FULTON LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Cor. Hunter St. and C. R. R. Planing Mill Cor. Mitchell and Mangum.

LAST WEEK

My sales have been satisfactory as to the amount of goods sold, and

BARGAINS!

As my store, No. 84 Whitehall, will soon be fitted up and my time will be out at this store on the first of September, I have concluded to make

GREATER SACRIFICES THIS WEEK!

in all lines. My stock of diamonds and watches have been reduced to \$13,285. I have still a large stock of

STATIONARY, NOTIONS, NOVELTIES, CUTLERY, ETC.

I have an extensive stock of PICTURES and FRAMES which must be closed out, as I have determined not to move them, and to

CLOSE THEM OUT THIS WEEK!

I will sell Chromos, walnut frames, 28x34 inches, 65c; gilt frames, 28x34 inches, 85c; Oil Paintings, gilt frames, 37x43 inches, \$1.25.

Steel Engravings; Artotypes, Wall Pockets, side and corner Brackets, etc., at correspondingly slaughter prices.

The stock of

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

has been nearly cleaned out, so if you want any bargains in this line come in the early part of the week, or you will miss the greatest bargains ever offered in this line.

Don't forget that I have a stook of dolls, doll shoes and toys that you can buy at prices that will astonish you. You will recollect the bisque figures, bric-a-brac, fancy glassware, etc., which I have concluded to sell regardless of value, as there will be considerable risk in breakage in moving them.

L. SNIDER

10 Marietta Street.

DLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R.

FAST BLACK STOCKINGS. F.P. Robinson Dye.



We guarantee an absolutely e.cam, fast color which will improve by washing. The wearing quality is unsurpassed.

None genuine without our trade mark on each pair. We have also Darning Cotton of the same dye. Send for price list. Order by mail.

Sold only in Atlanta by Chamberlin, Johnson Co.

MONEY TO LOAN
On long time in amounts, of \$100 and up
wards on easy terms. No delay.
HOME LOAN AND BANKING CO.,
91 Peachtree Street, Room ...
M. F. AMOROUS, President.
G. R. DESAUSSURE, Cashier.

GOOD MEN WANTED to handlo the great
"HORSE-BOOK STOCK-DOCTOR."

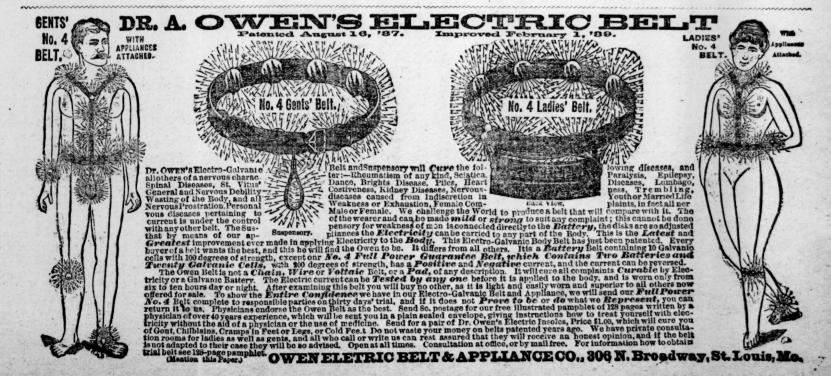
13 Departments, 750 Engravings, Sales Sure-Fast,
30 Days Time, H. D. THOMPSOH PUD. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
july21—dly sun wed fri wky

STATIONS.	Daily	Daily
Leave Tallulah Falls "Turnerville "Anandale "Clarkesville Arrive Cornelia	7 55 8 13	7 00 7 13 7 2 7 4
STATIONS	53 Daily	51 Dai'y
Leave Cornelia	A. 11. 12 00	P. M. 11 15 11 00

A TLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. Schedule No. 21, in effect August 4th, 1889.

BOUTHBOUND	AND FRIDAYS.	WEDNESDAIS
Leave Atlanta		7 10 am
Arrive Fayettev	ille	9 10 am
Arrive Williams	on no	10 50 am
Leave Williamse	n	
Arrive Cullogen		r 33 pm
	oy	
	ON TUESDAYS	
Leave Fort Valle	y	7 50 am
Arrive Culleden.		10 10 am
Arrive Williams	onn.	12 58 am
Leave Williamso	n	
Arrive Fayettevi	lle	2 25 pm
Arrive Atlanta	*****************	4 40 pm
	W. L. M'GILL	, Acting Supt.

OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.



FROM Stomach and Liver derango-ments-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and Constipation-find a safe and certain relief in Ayer's Pills. In all



Dr. John W. Brown, of Oceana, W. Va., writes: "I have prescribed Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find theil excellent. I urge their general use in

families."

"For a number of years I was afflicted with biliousness which almost destroyed my health. I tried various remedies, but nothing afforded me any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills."—G. S. Wanderlich, Scranton, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and am satisfied I should not be alive to-day if it had not been for them. They cured me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy sondition ever since."—T. P. Brown, Chester, Pa.

"Having been subject, for years, to

Chester, Pa.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these Pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.
"Ayer's Pills have been used in my Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my
family upwards of twenty years, and
have completely verified all that is
claimed for them. In attacks of piles,
from which I suffered many years, they
afforded me greater relief than any medicine I ever tried."—Thomas F. Adams,
Holly Springs, Texas.

Ayer's Pills.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. fold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Has been run out of the market quotations, but not out of the market. July 19th we unloaded a car load of "Elegant," and before the sun went down it was all distributed-then not enough to meet half the demand. Prominence in the market report was a strong indorsement, but a more effective one is the consumers' verdict-"'Postel's Elegant' flour is the best we can find and we will have no other. if it can be had." This explains the small excess in price-it takes every cent of the price to produce the superior qualities of "Elegant," which lovers of good eating are rapidly finding out. Just as soon as the weather clears up so the new wheat crop can be moved, the Postel Mill Company will start both their large mills, and be able to supply this market all their grades in sufficient quantity to meet the increasgoods to mercants in small quantities from our store or in car load lots

BRUNNER & BROWDER

Sole Agent Postel Mill Co.,

If Wise, Ask Yourself

Should you Suffer with Indigestion?
Should Dyspopala be Endured?
Should you Coquette with Disease?
Take any Poolish Risks?

when you can put your Stomach in first-class order and keep it so, with

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mer-cury or any other injurious mineral.

Have a Congested & Enlarged Liver?
Suffer with Nausea and Biliourness?
Invite Jaundice, Chills, and Malaria?
Not Remove all Liver Trouble?

when you can command the most powerful agent Nature has given for treating the Liver and restoring its function, by asking or send-ing for a box of

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

For Saie by all Druggists. Price 25 Cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 ets; or sent by mall, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a.

1 3 of Nerve Force (Neurasthenia) Debil-tive and Decay. Their Gause and Cure. Book sent sealed on application. Pavendish Laboratory, 16 M irray street, New York.

Cenuine Saratoga Excelsion Water SPARKLING REFRESHING

-HEALTHFUL DRINK MARK Cures ICELS CONSTIPATION

INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA

Don't drink an injurious manufactured water. The genuine Excelsior brought from Saratoga is sold only through the draught stand (trade-mark) shown above.

Sold in Atlanta by

Stoney, Gregory & Co., L. R. Bratton, 90 and 92 Peachtree street, Kimball House Drug Store, 18 Kimball House, Beermann & Silverman. may1-dem wed sun col n r m

The Woman In Black.

Reclining comfortably in a big easy chair, an aromatic cigar between his fingers, and the amiable deliberation of an after-linner raconteur in his manner, a business man of Kansa City told this story of coincidence and declared

it to be strictly true;
"It happened before I came to Kansas City
to live," said he. "My home was in Baltimore and I was traveling for a Baltimore house. It was early in the spring of 1885. I came to Kansas City in the course of my trip and here I was overtaken by a telegram calling me back to Baltimore immediately on business of importance. I finished up what work I could and at 7:30 o'clock that evening I boarded a St. Louis sleeper on the Missouri Pacific railway and began my journey bome. I arranged myself as comfortably as possible in section six and settled down for the evening. There were only three other passengers in the car, a portly old gentleman, evidently a New Yorker, a little boy about 9 years of age, who called him 'grandpa,' and a strikingly handsome woman, who seemed to be traveling alone. She was attired in black silk trimmed with cut jet, and in her ears were as brilliant a pair of solitaires as I ever saw. It wasn't exactly the outfit of an experienced traveler. I have since thought, but it didn't occur to me at the time. In fact, the appearance of the woman would have dazzled the most indifferent man on earth. We must have been ten miles out of Kansas City before I fairly realized that we had left the station, so completely was my attention absorbed by the beautiful creature. She had a face that 'had character for rent,' so strong and fine was it, and a head that she carried with

fine was it, and a head that she carried with a bewitching poise.

"We got to St. Louis on time in the morning. I got out, breakfasted and strolled about the platform for half an hour waiting for the Cincinnativrain. Once or twice I passed my beautiful fellow-traveler. She walked slowly to the platform, apparently unconscious of the admiring glances that gleamed upon her from various directions. I noticed, rather regretfully, that she was nibbling a banana. It interferes a little with one's ideals, you know, if one's heroine lunches on a railway station platform. But she ate almost as gracefully as she walked, and I forgave her banana. Presently my train drew up and I climbed into the Cincinnati sieeper. Stowing my traps, I exchanged my shoes for slippers and my silk hat for a cap, bought a cigar and a newspaper, and retired to the sincking box.

"An hour and a half later, when I returned to my seat, the first creature that met my gaze

for a cap, bought a cigar and a newspaper, and retired to the smcking box.

"An hour and a half later, when I returned to my seat, the first creature that met my gaze was the glorious 'woman in black.' The journey was a wretchedly tedious one, and I had no diversion except that of regaling my eyes and my fancy upon the fascinating unknown, a pastime that was agreeable but uneventful.

"I had half a day of bushess ahead of me in Cincinnati. At the Grant hotel I cleaned away the stains of travel and went down to get something to eat. The head water usbered me to a table at was seated none other than the 'woman in black.' This time I smiled—not at her, however, for I am a married man, and my 'art was true to Poll.' The comedy was getting interesting. Could this woman be a Pinkerten spy, bent upon convicting me of unknown crimes? Was she a sleuth-hound in skirts? These conjectures annoyed me for awhile, but I finally came to the conclusion that the lady was traveling, and had, by a peculiar chain of circumstances, been my compagnion du voyage thus far, but that now she would, in all hielihood, switch off and go some other way and I weuld see her no more. Paring the morning I attended to the business I had on hand. Then I lunched at 'the St. Nicholas and started for my train. I caught it just as it was leaving the station and entered the car. There she was. In the same car with me for the thirdxinne was the handsome woman in black silk. This time I laughed audibly, though I thought she looked a bit nervous and her wnite hand trembled. At Columbus, Wheeling junction, and Grafton we both alighted for meals, though each was innocent of the other's intensions of so doing.

"I was now certain in my own mind that my mysterious satellite would stop in Washington, and I specialated upon the possibility of her being a lobbyist. But when the train steamed into the Baltimore & Ohio station at the capital city she genarious. Let the the plant the plant in the capital city she genarious had not be possibility of her being a lobb

and I speculated upon the possibility of her being a lobbyht. But when the train steamed into the Baltimore & Ohio station at the capi-tol city she remained in the Pullman. In an tol city she remained in the Pullman. In an hour we were in Baltimore, and I picked up my hand-bag and left the train. My brother met me at the gates and we boarded a little bobtail car that would take us home. My head was full of the woman in black, and I was telling my brother about her when I was interripted by the conductor calling out: 'Take the other end of the car, madam.' I looked up. The woman in black was entering the car.
"I began to feel like a haunted assasin, and there was a decidedly melo-dramatic air in the

there was a decidedly melo-dramatic air in the way I whispered: 'There she is!' between my way I waspered: There she is! between my set teeth. The thing was getting distinctly annoying to me, and we—my brother and I—hastily left the car and took another. In a half heur I was at home. Perhaps you will be surprised to learn that I didn't encounter the woman in black under my own vine and fig tree, but I didn't

'Three days later I left Baltimore for Kan-"Three days later I left Baltimore for Kansas City again. At Cincinnati I once more stopped oif for half a day and went again to the Grand hotel. My room by a coincidence was the same as had been given me before. I landed there Thursday noon, and was to leave the same evening at 8:45. I ate an early dinner and went to my room about 7 o'clock to do some writing. Hardly had I scratched a pen onthe paper before there was a sharp rap at the door, and, on my summons, a bell-boy entered and handed me a card upon which was an inscription which I prefer not to show you entire. But it was like this, only more so:

Mrs. J. V. H----k Denver. Tabor avenue.

"This card, except the name of the city, was was engraved: 'Denver was written in a modern feminine hand with a pencil.'

"The lady would like to see you in her room, No. 114, said the bell-boy.

"Well,' thought I, 'who the dickens is Mrs. I V H. The band what does the word with the second was the second

J. V. H——k, and what does she want with me? Maybe she is an old friend who has mar-

me? Maybe she is an old friend who has married off, unknown to me, and having seen me registered at the hotel has taken this means to surprise me. Or perhaps it is a friend of some friend of mine, who is kind enough to welcome me a homeless drummer.

"I hustled on a clean collar and tie and went down to No. 114. Rapping lightly on the door, I almost fell down with surprise when the door quickly opened and the woman in black stood before me. I faltered; she swayed as if a fainting woman, but quickly recovered herself.

"What is it, madam, you wish to see me about? I am the gentleman in room 192.'

"Her quick, excited reply startled me.

"O, sir, she began, 'please do not arrest me, I will confess everything to you. I will give all my money and jewelry to you and every thing I possess if you will only allow me to go.'

"Arrest—confess—jewels—money? What was the woman talking about? Was she cra-zy? I hesitated a moment before replying and

? I hesitated a moment before replying and spoke again desperately and in great agi-

wish the work of the same trains. I am not a dective and have had no motive whatever in following you are whelly matter in following you for the past seven days. I went cast purely on a matter of business and I am not a dective and have the had my wits about me, and I calmly heard her out before I asked a chance to say a word myself. I began:

"Madam, you are wholly mistaken. I am not a dective and have had no motive whatever in following you for the past seven days. I went east purely on a matter of business and I am coming back on a matter of business and I am coming back on a matter of business. It is only by a series of coincidences that we have traveled the same routes in the same trains." "During this speech the woman, pale as marble and breathing heavily, stood leaning against the door and supporting herself with the back of a chair. She trimbled like a leaf. "You—not—a—de\end{a}ec— she gasped. 'No, no! do not lie to me. Here!"

"She went to the bed and took from it a small reticule. From the reticule she drew out a handful of money and jewels and a small peat-handled revolver. Thrusting them toward me she said: 'Take them and let me go. They are all I have left.'

"There must have been \$200 or \$300 or more in the roll of money. The jewels consisted of

a diamond brooch bordered with rubies, a solitairo ring, and a small breastpin containing eight little rosettes. The revolvor was a little beauty. Two chambers were empty and the other three were loaded with No. 32 shells. I could scarcely believe my eyes. After a hasty examination of the articles I gave them back to her, repeating what I had before said, and telling her I had no right to them. She took them from me in a dazed way, and not until I had repeated still more emphatically than before that I was no detective did she show the least sign of believing me. Then I thought, as I had gotten so much information from her without an effort, that by a simple request she might be induced to tell the remainder of this mysterious affair.

"What of the murder?" said I.

"I cannot tell you that," she replied, shrinking back as if she had been startled anew.

You have already told me enough to fand you in jail, I suggested.

'She was silent for a moment. Then she said: 'Will tell you all if you will swear never to repeat it.' I assented and she told me the

said: 'I will tell you all if you will swear never to repeat it.' I assented and she told me the story.

"For several years she had been living illicitly with a well known merchant of Pueblo, Col. She declared that she had been absolutely faithful to him, but she accidently heard that he was not so punctilious. She charged that he was not so punctilious. She charged him with unfaithfulness, but he denied it and she believed him. Within a week she received pointblank information that he was, at that very moment, in the house of the other woman. The suspected rival was, by the way, another man's wife. Mad with jealousy, the woman in black hurried to the house. It was a dark, dismal, rainy night. At the door the servant denied that Mr. — was there, but the visitor terrified her into admitting the fact. The woman in black went away and spent the night with a woman to whom she told her plans, which were nothing more nor less than murder. The friend tried to dissuade her, but without avail.

"The next evening, soon after 8 o'clock, the woman in black shother faithless lover dead in his back yard and fled from the city. At Kansas City, in her flight, she was so strangely thrown in with me. She had reselved to go to New York and pawn or self-every valuable she possessed, and during the three days I was in Baltimore she was in New York. The jewels that remained when I met yer again were, she said, family heirlooms and she did not mean to part with them. The two empty chambers in the dainty little revolver had poured their lean into the faithless lover's heart, and she had not the courage to take the three remaining charges out. 'I am going back to Denver,' she said, in conclusion, 'and enter the convent, where I can be shut off from overybody and everything. I am not vicious nor dangerous,' but I couldn't endure that man's treatment of me when I had proven true to him.'

"I did keep her secret for four years," conducted and content of the courter of the other was a chear of the dear the convent.

me when I had proven true to him. "I did keep her secret for four years," concluded our narrator. "You are the fourth man to whom I have told it. I looked up the case a little and found that a mysteriou crime had really been committed that would fit the story of the woman in black. But I never heard of her afterward."

A STARTLING PROBLEM.

Population a Century Hence-What Is to Be Done About It?

From the Washington Evening Star. Mr. S. L. Lcomis predicted the result of the ensus of 1880 within 18,000 of the actual figures. He estimates that the poulation of the country in 1820 will reach 67,250,000, an in-crease during the past decade of more than 30 per cent. To allow a reasonable margin for possible error we may place the total at 67,000,-000, and the decennial increase at 30 per cent. Should this ratio of increase continue, our population at the end of each decade during the next 100 years will be represented by the fol lowing figures, the progregressive immensity of which will surprise most people and per-haps cause them to wonder:

WHAT THIS WORLD IS COMING TO.

People of a speculative turn of mind may People of a speculative turn of mind may well ask themselves what is to be done with so enormous a population, how are they to be supported, and many other questions that, though purely speculative now, may as ume a vital importance before the close of the next century. The total area of the Unite States, including Alacke is 3.50.942, source willow or 201254

The total area of the Unite States, including Alaska, is 3,580,242 square miles, or 2,221,354,550 acres. This area necessarily includes the lakes, rivers and uninhabitable mountains and deserts, yet we find that there will be an average of more than two and one-half persons to each acre of our total area when the enumerators enter upon their duties one hundred years hence. The exact figures are 2.504.

According to Mr. Loomis, the ratio of increase of population by births over deaths, alcrease of population by births over deaths, although much less than it was a century since.

though much less than it was a century since, is at present 2.01 per cent per annum, or 20.1 each ten years. Accepting, for convenience, the ratio of decennial increase as 20 per cent, and casting aside all accretion from immigration, we find that in the year 1990 our total population will be more than 610,000,000. Whether these figures are accepted as reasonably trustworthy or rejected as gross exaggration, the fact still remains that the natural geration, the fact still remains that the natural

and inevitable increase of the population, not alone of our own country, but of the whole world, presents a problem that may well engage the thoughtful mind.

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

The Curious Growth Found in the Forests

There has been discovered in the forests of There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant which possesses to a very high degree astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it receives immediately a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of six meters a magnetic needle is affected by it and will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. All powerful about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night.

At times of storm its intensity augments to

absolutely annulled during the night.

At times of sterm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb and bends its head during a thunder shower; it remains there without force or virtue, even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves and the needle is unaffected beside it.

One never by any chance sees a bird or in sect alight on the electrict plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would there find sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows none of the magnetic metals are found; neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel, an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. Light and heat, phosphorescence, magnetism, electricity, how many mysteries and botanical problems does this wonderous Indian plan conceal within its leaf and flower?

WILL YOU FORGET?

For the Constitution. I know that you forget me,

I who have so cherished
The veriest trifle that was mem'ry's link;

The veriest trifle that was mem'ry's link;
The flowers you gave me, although perished,
Are doubly precious, for they make me think
Of happy hours, which together we have spent—
Days, weeks and months which to us
By some fatal star was lent.
Then ask me not "why should this sadness be?"
I know too well, my friend, you have forgotten me.

Will you still forget me? I should not be relying On words of promised friendship;
Alas! I know their worth.
Yours have been like a mononlight yow,

A trifle dying in the hour that gave it birth. Can you not remember all those hours of pleasure Which you spent with me? You could not have been seeking friendship's

treasure, Or you would still remember me. Will you still forget me? This is vainly tasking Thine unfriendly heart, where now I know I am

I realize the foolishness of asking
The misery of "Why am I forgot?"
You will not know that the saddest echo That can come to me
Is from the old, old refrain returning—
"He has forgotten me."

A SINGULAR CUSTOM.

Bodies of Drowned Men Are Found by Aid of Their Shirts. From the Globe-Democrat.

OREGON, Mo., August 6 .- An extraordinary evidence of the reasonableness of an old-time super-stition was given here yesterday, when the body of a young man who had been drowned was found by placing one of the deceased shirts on the water's surface, and following it in a boat until it sank. The young man's name was Kyan, and he was drowned while bathing in the Nodaway river in company with several acquaintances. Byan got out of his depth and was drowned before any of the more accomplished swimmers could get to his assistance. accomplished swimmers could get to his assistance. The alarm was given, but it was some hours before search could be made for the body. After every effort had been made by dragging and diving it was suggested to throw the shirt he had on just before he went into the water. Near the same place a man was drowned in the Nodaway river a few years ago and his body had been found by the same experiment. The custom requires that the shirt be thrown in about where the drowned one entered the stream. Agreeably to custom, Mr. Taylor, a resident of the neighborhood, spread out the shirt with the bosom downwards and erms stretched out on the water, and let it float on down the str. am as it the water, and let it float on down the str. an as it would. He followed slowly after it in a skiff. After the shirt had floated along for about 100 feet is suddenly sank plumb down. The man hurried with the skiff rested almost over the body, and that he let
the rested almost over the body, and that he let
the rested almost over the body, and that he let
the rested almost over the body, and that he let
the rested almost over the body, and that he let the pole follow right down by the side of the skiff, touching the body almost immediately. This was said in the presence of several eye-witness corroborated his statement.

A CAROLINA SUNSET. For the Constitution.

In winding flow, beside

Aslant the g'owing flood The dying sunfires fall,
Tinging the purple wood
Like some grand pageant wall,
Past whose fair slopes the tide Streams onward as it wills

The pine-topp'd, sheltering hills! Peace reigneth everywhere! The mocking bird's sweet note

Alone disturbs the air With music-swelling throat.

Far down the dusk the plains
Stretch shadowy at the close,
And Nature hushed remains

In infinite repose!

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads so self destruction. Distress after eating, sick head ache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones tr., stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clear, the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dys-

pepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had
but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed
me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did ma an termination Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. £1; six for £5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CARPETS! CARPETS! New and exclusive designs. Nothing like them south To be seen at M. Rich & Bros., the Leaders of the Carpet Trade.

Miss Hanna's Select School.

NO. 11 EAST CAIN.

A graded school embracing all departments Fall term beglin September 9. Refers by permisson to Mess 8. C. W. Hubner, M. C. Blanchard, W. A. Hemphill, Faul Romare, J. J. Falvey, Dr. H. H. Smith. Send for circulars.

PIEDMONT

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC No. 5 Church St., Atlanta, Ga.

FACULTY.

Mrs. Hugh Angier, Mr, Natorp Blumenfeld.

CAPITAL FEMALE GOLLEGE Nos. 26, 27 and 28 Capitol Avenue.

Exercises Will be Resumed Sept. 2, 1889

MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, M. A., PRINCIPAL. ASSISTANTS IN THE LITERARY

DEPARTMENT.
MISS IONE NEWMAN,
MISS LEODORA BECK,
MISS LOYMCAFEE, MUSIC DEPARTMENT - INSTRU-

MISS EMMA HAHR, Principal, MISS BELLE RICH RDS, Assistant.

VOICE CULTURE. MRS. HUGH ANGIER. MR RICH CORDON.

The scholastic year is divided into two terms of five months each. The tuition fees are to be paid at the beginning of each month.

We begin the first term early in September and close the last term early in June, that our pupils may escape the enervating effects of the warm weather.

Parents who know their children's interests will have them enter school the first day of the

will have them enter school the first day of the term. The loss of a few days often causes term. The loss of a few days after causes much annoyance to teachers and pupils.

Tuition rates as follows:

Literary deparement.....\$4, \$6, \$5 per month Music department.....\$5, \$8 per month Art department.....\$6 per month Board (in advance)....\$18 and \$20 per month \$20 per month

Send for catalogue to MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, 26 Capitol avenue

MISCELLANEOUS,

There's a great difference in lamp-chimneys — depends on the glass. One pops whenever anything happens, sometimes when nothing happens. Another almost never breaks. Indeed the makers give a new chimney for every one that breaks in use.

Lamp-chimneys are like segars-they cost so little apiece and so much by the year! the breaking kind. The other sort is like the measlesonce is enough.

Can you tell them apart? The unbreakable chimney has a "pearl-top." The makers, Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, want the people to know about this unbreakable glass; they send a primer about it.

my whole body scenes my whole body scenes unless that it is no wonder you are in such a condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your LIVER. This important organ to ut of order and you must cure it by promptly naing those never failing the condition of the They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well, buly 25 cents a box, and they may save your life, Ask your druggist for the genuine

Dr. C. MoLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. Look out for Counterseits made in St. Louis. USE IVORY POLISH FORTHE

PERFUMES THE BREATH. MISSEMMA HAHR,

Mondays and Thursdays at 117 S Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga. aug4-2t su wed

CINCINNATI, Wainut Hills. Miss Nourse'S English and French Family and Day School Will reopen Sept. 25. Pupils join special classes o take the full course of study for University Exam inations, Circulars and further information car be had at 95 Park avenue. jungg 14t sat sun

LAW SCHOOL University of Georgia.

Term begins September 18th, 1889. For Catalogue and information, address ANDREW J. COBB.

Professor of Law, Athens, Ga. july 14, 21 sun wky july 16, 39 aug 13 27 Marietta, Ga., Male Academy. J. C. HARRIS, A. M , Principal.

THOROUGH PREPAEATION FOR COLLEGES
commercial course, gymnasium, with systematic physical culture. Three students have recently taken West Point and Annapolis cadetairps by competitive examinations. Send for catalogue, we & su 12t, wkly 6t

HARWOOD SEMINARY. MARIETTA, GA.

OFFER TO YOUNG LADIES UNUSUAL ADVANlages for languages, science, music and art,
Strong faculty, Boardiny department. Degrees conferred, Send for catalogue. J. S. STEWART, Jr.,
july17—12t we sudwky—6t

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE Female Seminary,

COLLEGE OF MUSIC

MRS. J. M. BALLARD, Principal. CONSTANTIN STERNBERG, Director of Music.

Fall term opens September 11. Apply to principal for catalogues. Apply to principal for catalogues. VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

Over 50 Professors and 600 Students last year.

Seen distinct departments: Academic, Theological,
Law, Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Engineering.
For catalogue address WILS WILLIAMS, Nashville, Temp

july14-d6w sun wed wky4t e o w St. Joseph's Academy

WASHINGTON, WILKES CO., GA.

Under the Directions of the Sisters of St. Joseph THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED IN THE

healthiest part of Georgia. The course of instruction is complete, Mathematics, Literature and Music are specialities. The object of the school is not only to form refined, but moble, useful women. Thorough courses in Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy. Terms moderate. For chalogue address, and 4-dim-sun to thu MESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 19th, 1889. One of the most thorough and attractive Schools for Young Ladles in the Ution. Distinguished advantages it, MUSIC, ART, ELOCUTION, &c. Climate unsurpassed. Pupils for mineteen States. Terms low. Special inducements to persons at a distance. For the great inducements of this Celebrated Virginia school, write for a Catalogue to WM, A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia. june 23—sun tue thur & wke o w.

New Windsor College and Windsor Female College. Separate buildings. Full Graduating course with degrees. Primary, Preparatory, Normal and Business Departments, Art and Music, Fall session opens Sept. 18th. \$290 to \$250 a year. For aid or terms address Rev. A. M. JELLY, A., M. D. D., president, New Windson, Md. july26—d20t fri si tu.

Potter College for Young Ladies,

Bowling Green, Ky.
100 Rooms, heated by Steam and lighted by Gas. 13 Officers. Fine Art Studio. One Price. No extras. REV. B. F. CABELL, M. A. I. Ph., Pres. y30-mad2m fri sun tues wk2ym

School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE School of Mines of Columbia college, New York City, will be held at the Shepard Leberatory, 63 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., beginning on the 17th day of June. Address as above. snn wed fri PHILIP E. CHAZAL E. M.

Staunton Male Academy,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

A Military Bearding School for Young Mon land Boys. Unprecedented success during past session, HANDSONE HALDSTRATED CATALOGUE mailed on application to WM. H. KABLE, A. M., july 1 d2m mo we ft. Principal, Staunton, Ve.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Kentucky Military Institute

NEAR FRANKFORT: KY.

44th session begins September 9th; closes June 4th session begins September 9th; closes Juna 11th 1890.

Full corps of professors. Special departments of engineering and chemistry and commercial course. Appropriate degrees conferred.

Officers and endets constitute military corps. Piscipline firm but kind; drill thorough and exact, No institution in this country gives the endet the same personal, friendly care. Attention to the individual cadet is its characteristic feature.

Location long noted for healthfulness, beauty of scenery and general destrability. Buddings and grounds admirably adapted to their purpose. Property originally a health resort, known as "Franklin Springa."

Springs."

37 Parents can spend vacation here with their sons.

38 Parents can spend vacation here with their sons.

38 Total expenses per session: For tuition, board uniform; etc., \$200. Cadets can enter at any time, and charged only from date of entrance. For further information address.

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, inne 20 8m

P. O. Farmdale, Ky. tone 20 8m

French and English Home School.

Only a very limited number of boarding pupils will

Resident French Governess. All branches taught from the primary to the highest English and mathematical course, togother with instrumental and vocal music, Latin and Ger-man. Bible History once a week. Best advan-tages in art. A regular course of lectures will be-given on all Literary and Scientific subjects. An

early application desired. Address
MRS. ELLEN A. CRAWFORD,
aug9-wf
Athens, Ga. MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE

16 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. 16 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

M. RS. JULIA R. TUTWHER AND MRS. ANNI
Cabell Rust, principals. English, French and
German School for young ladies and little girls.
Prepares for college. Reopens fourth Wednesday
in September. References: Justice John Harlan,
Washington, D. C.; President D. C. Gilman and Dr.
Herbert Adams, Johns Hopkins University, Mr.
Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore, Col. John Atkinson,
Wilmington, N. C.; Judge W. D. Harden, Savannah;
Biship Whittle, Richmond; President Win. Preston,
Johnston, Tulane University; Gen. G. W. Custis Lee,
Washington, and Lee University and Gen. A. H.
Garland, Washington, D. C. For circulars, address
Mrs. Julia R. Tutwiler, 16 Mount Vernon Place,
Baltimore, Md.

SHERWOOD Female Seminary

STAUNTON, VA.

Opens Sep. 18, 1889. Superior in location, comports and thoroughness of instruction. New buildings to accommodate increased patronsec. Art and music specialty. Pupils from New York to Texas, Terms moderate, For illustrated catalogue, address julyô d 2m. J. L. MASSEY, A. M.

CAPITOL FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 26, 27 and 28 Capitol ave., Atlanta, Ga. he exercises of the college will be resumed Mon-September 2, 1829. The exercises of the college will be resumed Monday, Soptemier 2, 189.
Faculty:—Mrs. C. D. Crawley, M.A., principal; Miss. Faculty:—Mrs. C. D. Crawley, M.A., principal; Miss. Loonora Beck, M. A., Latin, Greek and French; Miss Loonora Beck, M. A., Latin, Greek and French; Miss Loy McAfee, M. A., general assistant and primary; Miss Emma Hahr, privelpal music department; Miss Boile Richard, assistant in music; Mrs. Hugh Angler, vocal department, Mr. Rich Cordon, art department. For particulars address the principal.

10 Principal August Miss and Primary Mrs. Rich Cordon, art department. For particulars address the principal.

SACRED HEART SEMINARY

FOR BOYS UP TO THE AGE OF 14 YEARS IN charge of the Sixers of St. Joseph at Sharon, Ga., a very healthy country location. School commences first Monday in September. Parents and guardians are requested to send pupils for the opening day in order to compete for medals. Board, tuition washing and mending 512 per month; 506 for five months, For further particulars address Sisters of St. Joseph, Soaron, Teliaferro Country, Ga. juiv21—dlin

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

STAUNTON, VA. Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, Principal.
Fallession opens September 18, 1889, closes June
1, 1890. Full corps or teachers, with unsurpassed
ivantages in every department. Board, etc., with
il English course for entire session 220. Accomshments extra. For full raftculars apply for catocue. july27—42m sat tu thur

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE

MACON, GA.

PIFTY - SECOND ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS Comort and advantages in literature, music and art. Special rates to clubs. Address july1—d3m W. C. BASS, Pres. AUGUSTA

Staunton, Virginia, Miss Mary J. Baldwin, Principal. Terms begins Sept. 4th, 1840. Unsurpassed location, grounds, and appointments. Full corps of teachers. For catalogue apoly to principal.

INGLE'S MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, Formerly Means' High School ATLANTA, GA.

English, Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific, chool of Elecution. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, A.M. For circulars or information, address,

DEWITT C. LNGLE, A. M., Principal.

76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE. ATHENS, GEORGIA. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIELS, LADY teachers, All denominations represented.

Board, \$15 a month, No secret societies. Health record unsurpassed. Fall term commences September 25th, 1889.

MISS M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

BOWLING GREEN ACADEMY.

BOWLING GREEN, VA.

FORTY MILES NOR: OF RICHMOND, EXCEPTionally healthy egron. Full courses preparatory to college and ousness. Wighly indorsed, John Hart, M. A. U. of Va. K. A. Ban, U. of Va. M. A. and of Berlin. John Hart, Jr. ju:0—dlm MERCER UNIVERSITY

MERCER UNIVERSITY
MACON, GEORGIA.

FULL FACULTIES. FIVE SCHOOLS.

1. The Preparatory Department. 2. The College of Liberal Arts. 3. The Scientific Department. 4. The Department of Theology. 5. The Law School.

TUITION FREE in the Department of Liberal Arts, Science and Theology. Fall Term begins on last Wednesday (201b) in September. Forcatalogue and other Information address, REV. G. A. NUNNALLY, D.D., President, or JOHN J. BRANTLY, Secretary protein, Macon, Gs.

July 13- Im-sun tues fri

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE HE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE has just closed its Semi-Centennial Jubileo, and will continue on the 4th of September to provide its system of thorough military training, a distinctive course of academic instruction, and technical instruction in the several branches of applied science; thus enabling a graduate in the academic school to gain a professional degree as a bachelor of science or civil engineer.

These advantages are seared on terms not exceeding 356 a month, as an average for the entire course; including clothing in addition to the ordinary college expenses. For entalogue address General FRANCIS H. SMITH, july 21—8t sun wed fri Superintendent.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

SALEM, VA.

Healthful mountain climate. Choice of courses to Degrees; business do autument; special attention to English; French and grman spoken; library 17,000 volumes; good mords; we churches; no barrooms. \$150 to \$195 for nine months (including fees, board, etc.) Students from 16 states, Ind. Ter. and Japan. 37th year begins a boember 18. Hlustrated catalogue free. Address Churman of Faculty.

July 7 dlm su we fr wky 44.

Georgia Female Seminary

GAINESVILLE, GA.

OFFERS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES TO THOSE having daughters or wards to educate. Most healthful location in the south. Nice. large, carpeted rooms. Best teachers in instrumental and vocal music. Rev. A. J. Battle, former president Mercor University, will hereafter be connected with the seminary. For catalogue and full information address

A. W. V. N. ROOSE, Pros., Gainesville, Ga., DR. A. J. BATTLE, Associate Fres., Macon, Ga. 1917 sun wed fri Im

WITH THE MAGAZINISTS. "THE OLD BASCON PLACE." BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

The Old and New in the South-A Fence arner Sermon by Harry Edwards—Road

The magazine page presents this week an ract from the current story of Mr. Joel andler Harris. "The Old Bascom Place" ill remind every reader of some old place he sknown and loves to think about, and on his home feeling the story has its foundation. The New and Old in the South" is a timely and interesting article, worthy of the thought-ful consideration of those who are ambitious to listinguish themselves in the service of their country. "Road Making in France" is an interesting subject of moment to us at this time, when there is a movement for good roads in Georgia. In his article on ballot reform, Governor says some good things and makes some suggestions which appear to be desperately bad. Nevertheless he is instructive and clears away the brush for other reformers to follow.

The Old Bascom Place. Joel Chandler Harris, in the Century.

The title of this story carries us back to some old place we knew away back in the blessed days of childhood. The old Bascom place is the old Tomlinson place, the old Jenkins place, the old Roland place, or some other old place to every man according to his belong-

At the outset we are moved to thank Mr. Harris for a title which brings to each of us the vision of his particular homestead, and awakes in him those sacred and ennobling memories which he would not willingly let die. As the story goes on we become acquaint-ed with old man Bascom, the incarnation of that deep and abiding sentiment which finds lodgment in every human breast, and we feel that the story teller has written out in pellucid prose what John Howard Payne expressed in

icomparable song.

It would have been well perhaps to have stopped here, and having told where the heart of the story lay, to have left for the pleasure of reading those touches of the art by which the settings and background of the picture have been painted. The best and truest thing that can be said of it is that no art appears and that the story runs on with the sunny complacency of a Drook, eddying philosophically in tranquil places, and speaking with humor at the shoal.

Here is the key to the situation: "Judge Bascom was indulgent, and more than indul-gent. He applauded his wife's extravagance, and followed his wife's example. Before years he began to reap some of the fruits thereof, and they were exceeding bitter to the taste. The longest purse that ever was made has a bottom to it, unless indeed it be lined with Franklin's maxims.'

By way of explanation it may be said that Judge Bascom was a cultured lawyer of quiet tastes who inherited a fine estate but was broken up finally by the war and humbly accepted office under carpet-bag government. For this he was ostracized, and as a further and more cruel stroke of fate his son-in-law got the power of attorney and sold his place. At last he had come back to the

old town and his daughter supported him and herself by teaching school.

Francis Underwood, an enterprising northern man, the purchaser of the place, was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, whose wholesome geniality had disarmed the local prejudice against him.

The following conversation between this entleman and Joe-Bob Grissom, with what follows it, fairly opens the story:

As Mr. Joe-Bob Grissom passed the Bascom place on his way home, after gathering from Major Jimmy Bass all the news and gossip of the town, he heard Mr. Francis Underwood, the owner of the place, walking up and down the piazza, singing. Mr. Underwood appeared to be in a cheerful mood, and he had a right to be. He was young—not more than thirty—full of life, and the world was going on very well with him. Mr. Grissom paused a moment and listened; then he made up his mind to go in and have a chat with the young man. He opened the gate and went up the avenue under the cedars and Lombardy poplars. A little distance from the house he was stopped by a large mastiff. The great dog made no attempt to attack him, but majestically barred the way. As Mr. Joe-Bob Grissom passed the Bas-The great dog made no attempt to attack him, but majestically barred the way.

"Squire," yelled Joe-Bob, "ef you 'll call off your dog, I'll turn right 'roun' an go home an' never bother you no more."

"Is that you, Joe-Bob?" exclaimed Mr. Underwood. "Well, come right on. The dog won't trouble you."

derwood. 'Well, won't trouble you."

The dog thereupon turned around and went up the avenue to the house and into the porch, where he stretched himself out at full length, Joe-Bob following along at a discreet distance. "Come in," said Underwood, heartily; "I'm glad to see you. Take this large rocking chair; you will find it more comfortable than the smaller one."

you will find it more comfortable than the amailer one."

Mr. Grissom sat down and looked cautiously around to see where the dog was.

"I did come, squire," he said, "to see you on some kinder business, but that dratted dog has done skeered it clean out'n me."

"Bringe is a faithful watcher." said Under-

'Prince is a faithful watcher," said Underwood, "but he never troubles any one who is coming straight to the house. Do you, old fellow?" The dog rapped an answer on the

with his tail. ell," said Joe-Bob, "I'd as lief be tore up "Well," said Joe-Bob, "I'd as lief be tore up into giblets, mighty nigh, as to have my sev'm senses skeered out'n me. What I'm afeared of now," he went on, "is that that dog will jump over the fence some day an' ketch old Judge Bascom whilst he's a pirootin' 'roun' here a-lookin' at the old place. An' ef he don't ketch the Judge, it's more 'n likely he'll ketch the Judge's gal. I seen both of 'em this very evenin' whilst I was a-goin' down town."

"Was that the judge?" exclaimed young Mr. Underwood, with some show of interest; "and was the lady his daughter? I heard they had returned."

"That was jest percisely who it was," said

"That was the lady his daughter? I heard they had returned."
"That was jest percisely who it was," said Joe-Bob with emphasis. "It wa'n't nobody else under the shinin' sun."
"Well," said Mr. Underwood, "I have seen them walking by several times. It is natural they should be interested in the place. The old gentleman was born here."
"Yes," said Joe-Bob. "an' the gal too. They tell me." he went on, "that the old judge an' his gal have seed a many ups an' downs. I reckon they er boun' fer to feel lonesome when they come by an' look at the prop'ty that use,' to be theirn. I hear tell that the old judge is gwine to try an' see of he can't git it back."

Francis Underwood said anothing, but set

Francis Underwood said nothing, but sat gazing out into the moonlight as if in deep thought.

"I thinks, says I," continued Joe Bob, "that the old judge'll have to be lots pearter'n he looks to be ef he gits ahead of Squire Underwood."

derwood."

The "squire" continued to gaze reflectively down the dim perspective of cedars and Lombardy poplars. Finally he said:

"Have a cigar, old man. These are good

Joe-Bob took the cigar and lighted it, handing it very gingerly.

'I ain't a-denyin' but what they are good, squire, but somehow er nuther me an' these here fine seegyars don't gee,' said Joe-Bob as he puffed away. "They're purty toler'ble nice, but jest about the time I git in the notion of smokin' they're done burned up, and then, ef

he puffed away. "They're purty toler'ble nice, but jext about the time I git in the notion of smokin' they're done burned up, and then, ef you ain't got sev'm er eight more, it makes you feel mightly lonesome. Now I'll smoke this 'n', an' it'll sorter put my teeth on edge fer my pipe, an' when I git home I'll set up an' have a right nice time."

"And so you think," said Underwood, speaking as if he had not heard Joe-Bob's remarks about the cigar—"and so you think Judge Bascom has come to buy the old place."

"No, no!" said Joe-Bob, with a quick deprecatory gesture. "Oh, ho, squire! not by no means! No, no! I never said them words. What I did say was that it's been talked up an' down that the old judge is a-gwine to try to git his prop'ty back. That's what old Major Jimmy Bass said he heard, an' I thinks, says I, he'll have to be monst'us peart et he gits ahead of Squire Underwood. That's what I said to myself, an' then I ast old Major Jimmy, says

I, what the judge would do wi' the prop'ty arter he got it, an' Major Jimmy, he ups an' says, says he, that the old Judge would sell it back to Frank Underwood, says he."

The young man threw back his head and laughed heartily, not less at the comical earnestness of Joe-Bob Grissom than at the gossip of Major Jimmy Bass.

"It seems, then, that we are going to have lively times around here," said Underwood by way of comment.

"It seems, then, that we are going to have lively times around here," said Underwood by way of comment.

"Yes, siree," exclaimed Joe-Bob; "that's what Major Jimmy Bass allowed. Do you reckon, squire," he continued, lowering his voice as though the matter was one to be approached cautiously—"do you reckon, squire, they could slip in on you an' trip you un wi' one of 'em writes of arousement or one of 'em bills of injectment?"

"Not unless they catch me asleep," replied Underwood, still laughing. "We get up very early in the morning on this place."

"Well," said Joe-Bob Grissom, "I ain't much of a lawyer myself, an' so I thought I'd jest drap in an' tell you the kind of tak what they've been a-rumorin' 'roun'. But I'll tell you what you kin do, squire. Ef the wust comes to the wust, you kin make the old judge an' the gal take you along wi' the place. Now them would be my politics."

With that Joe-Bob gave young Underwood a nudge in the short ribs, and chuckled to such an extent that he nearly strangled himself with cigar smoke.

"It think I would have the best of the bar-

With that Joe-Bob gave young Underwood a nudge in the short ribs, and chuckled to such an extent that he nearly strangled himself with cigar smoke.

"I think I would have the best of the bargain," said the young man.
"Now you would—you reely would!" exclaimed Jco-Bob in all seriousness. "I can't tell you the time when I ever seen a likelier gal than that one wi' the judge this evenin'. As we say down here in Georgia, she's the top of the pot an' the pot a-bi'lin'. I tell you that right pine-blank."

After a little, Mr. Grissom rose to go. When Mr. Underwood asked him to sit longer, he pointed to the sword and belt of Orion hanging low in the southwest.

"The ell an' yard are a-makin' the'r disappearance," he said; "an' ef I stay out much longer, my old 'oman'!! think I 'vebeen a-settin' up by a jug somewheres. Now ef you'll jest hold your dog, Squire I'll go out as peaceful as a lamb."

ful as a lamb."
"Why, I was just going to propose to send him down to the big gate with you," said young Underwood. "He'll see you safely

young Underwood. "He'll see you safely out."

"No, no, squire!" exclaimed Joe-Bob, holding up both hands. "Now don't',do the like of that. I don't like too much perliteness in folks, an' I know right well I couldn't abide it in a dog. No, squire; you jest hold on to the creetur' wi' both hands, an' I 'll find my way out. Jest ketch him by the forefoot. I 've heard tell before now that et you'll hold a dog by his forefoot he can't git loose, an' nuther kin he bite you."

kin he bite you."

There is no doubt that young Underwood was somewhat coolly received when he first made his appearance in Hillsborough. He was a New Yorker and therefore a yankee; and some of the older people, who were still grieving over the dire results of the war, as old people have a right to do, made no concealment of their prejudices. Their grief was too bitter to be lightly disposed of. Perhaps the young man appreciated this fact, for his sympathies were wonderfully quick and true. At any rate, he carried himself as buoyantly and as genially in the face of prejudice as he did afterwards in the face of friendship.

The truth is, prejudice could not stand before him. He had that magnetic personality which is a more precious possession than fame or fortune. There was something attractive even in his restless energy; he had that heartiness of manner and graciousness of disposition that see a creare more ment, and withday with the see a creare more ment, and withday with the second content of the course of the second content of the course of the

or fortune. There was something attractive even in his restless energy; he had that heartiness of manner and graciousness of disposition that are so rare among men; and, withal, a spirit of independence that charmed the sturdy-minded people with whom he cast his lot. It was not long before the younger generation began to seek Mr. Underwood out, and after this the social ice, so to speak, thawed quickly.

* * * * As a matter of fact Francis Underwood, charged with the fiery energy of a modern American, found it a much easier matter to establish himself in the good graces of the people of Hillsborough and the surrounding country than did Judge Bascom when he returned to his old home with his lovely daughter. Politically speaking, he had committed the unpardonable sin when he accepted office under what was known as the carpetbag government. It was an easy matter—thus the argument ran—to forgive and respect an enemy, but it was hardly possible to give a man who had proved false to his people and all their traditions—who had, in fact, "sold his soul for a mess of pottage," to quote the luminous language employed by Colonel Bolivar Blasingame in discussing the return of Judge Bacom. It is due to Colonel Blasingame to say that he did not allude to the sale of the Bascom place, but to the fact that Judge Bascom had drawn a salary from the state treesury while the republicans were in power in Georgia.

ury while the republicans were in power in Georgia.

This was pretty much the temper of the older people in Hillsborough even in 1879. They had no bitter prejudices against the old judge; they were even tolerant and kindly, but they made it plain to him that he was regarded in a new light and from a new standpoint. He was made to feel that his old place among them must remain vacant: that the old intimacies were not, to be renewed. But this intimacies were not to be renewed. But this was the price that Judge Bascom was willing to pay for the privilege of spending his last days within sight of the old homestead. He made no complaints, nor did he signify by word or sign, even to his daughter, that every-

word or sign, even to his daughter, that everything was not as it used to be.

As for the daughter, she was in blissful ignorance of the situation. She was a stranger among strangers, and so was not affected by the lack of sociability on the part of the townspeople—if, indeed, there was any lack so far as she was concerned. The privations she endured in common with her father were not only sufficient to correct all notions of vanity or self-conceit, but they had given her a large experience of life; they had broadened her views and enlarged her symmathies, so that with no sacrifice of the qualities of womanly with no sacrifice of the qualities of womanly modesty and gentleness she had grown to be self-reliant. She attracted all who came within self-reliant. She attracted all who came within range of her sweet influence, and it was not long before she had broken down all the barriers that prejudice against her father might have placed in her way. She established a primary school, and what with her duties there and with her music class she soon had as much as she could do, and her income from these sources, was sufficient to support from these sources was sufficient to support herself and her father in a modest way; but it

herself and her father in a modest way; but it was not sufficient to carry out her father's plans, and this fact distressed her no little.

Sometimes Judge Bascom, sitting in the narrow veranda of the little house they occupied, would suddenly arouse himself, as if from a doze, and exclaim:

"We must save money, daughter; we must save money and buy the old place back. It is

"We must save money, daughter; we must save money and buy the old place back. It is ours. We must have it; we must save money." And sometimes, in the middle of the night, he would go to his daughter's bedside, stroke her hair, and say in a whisper:
"We are not saving enough money daughter; we must save more. We must buy the old place back. We must save it from ruin."

The New and the Old in the South.

oshua W. Caldwell in Belferd's Magazine.

The spirit of this timely article crystalizes in one of its sentences, "Long live the new south! But it is neither just nor kind to glorify the new and say nothing of the old."

After referring to the great changes in the labor system of the country after the emancipation of the slaves and to the rapid influx of money and people during the last two years

the writer says:
The new south is not wholly new. It is in fact principally composed of the old south. This marvellous financial and industrial rehabilitation has been the work of southern men-of the generation which fought in the war, and the children of that generation. They are the people of the south, with the education of the south, the habits, the senti

ments, the principles of the south. "In twenty-three years the south has re-covered from the effects of the most disastrous of modern times. It is probably true that no war in the history of the world deprived a people of so much property. Nevertheless the south is now one of the most prosperous and

be uninteresting to notice some of the causes of it.

"In a general way the cause may be briefly stated to be slavery.

"The real civilization of the south was essentially good and high, one of the highest. The truth has never been known for the reasons now to be mentioned.

The truth has never been known for the reasons now to be mentioned.

"The universities and literature of the country before the war belonged to New England. Its schools and its writers controlled opinion beyond the borders of the south. Both were, and are, antagonistic to the south. This is said as a fact, not as a complaint, nor attempting censure. The New England school of writers and moralists made the public sentiment of this country, and gave to other countries distorted and unjust impressions of the south. The domination of this school in America was absolute."

pressions of the south. The domination of this school in America was absolute."

Mr. Caldwell says no books have ever answered "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "A Fool's Errand," and, though hundreds of books and magazine articles have been written, they have all fallen still-born, and it remains for the literature of the future to represent the south truthfully. Up to this time he thinks no one equal to the task has appeared, but he predicts a distinctively southern literature which will give to posterity a correct picture.

will give to posterity a correct picture. Putting Mr. Cable and Miss Murfree in the fruting Mr. Cable and Miss Autrited in the front of southers writers, he says they have done nothing that adequately represents the south—Cable because he chose to write for the money of the north, and Miss Murfree because she relied almost wholly on the dialect of the Tennessee mountaineers. But he has hope of greater ones

greater ones. There is nothing sectional or unpatriotic in

There is nothing sectional or unpatriotic in the desire for distinctively southern writers. It is the literature of this country that shall make known; and perpetuate the truth about the south, and relieve her of the obloquy which rests upon her.

It is confidently predicted that in course of time, when the country shall have had more experience with the aristocracy which is now growing, it will become fairly tolerant of the much-ridiculed chivalry and aristocracy of the south. south.

Southern "chivalry" was not such a bad

Southern "chivalry" was not such a bad thing after all.

Among the gentlemen of the south before the war was the highest culture of this country. Almost without exception, men of good family were highly educated. A genuine respect for womanhood was the first article of faith socially. Personal honor and courage were among the essential qualities of a gentleman, and money could not hide the want of them. Talent was prized for its own sake, and not simply as a means of money-getting. The people were not mercenary, and were proverbial for generosity and hospitality.

"There were no more high-bred people in the world than in the old south. Social intercourse was essentially refined. Women were cultivated and accomplished. Social usages demanded for them, and they for themselves, the utmost deference. This went beyond mere form. The gentleman did not put on and off his respect for women as he did his evening dress. It was part of his life. No man could assail the good name of man or woman with impunity. Every man maintained his self-respect, and exacted respect from others. Much has been said, and justly, against duelling, but it is certain that the strict personal responsibility to which every man was duelling, but it is certain that the strict per-sonal responsibility to which every man was held for his words and his conduct was repressive of some of the most general and most dangerous social evils. There was no more intellectual, no more refined, no purer society in the city of Charleston when duelling was

most in vogue.

'The aristocracy of the south no doubt had "The aristocracy of the south no doubt had faults and vices, but it was immeasurably superior to that aristocracy of the north which gets its patent from Wall street, from pork and beef and codifish and shoddy. Of course no disrespect is intended here to the aristocracy of the Knickerbockers and of Beacon street. The genuineness of the two species is cheerfully admitted.

"The southern aristocracy had money, but

filliy admitted.

"The southern aristocracy had money, but it also had intellect, culture, high-breeding, and honorable lineage. It was typified by Washington and by the Lees, and includes a multitude of the great men of the country. It furnished hundreds of most efficient and distinguished public men, beginning with Washington. With its wealth, its culture, its ability, it was of necessity an aristocracy; it could be nothing else. It dominated the American congress for half a century by sheer force of merit and of capacity for government. Its integrity was proverbial. Its administration of government was efficient and was characterized by a Roman virtue. "The southern aristocracy had money, but

ment was efficient and was characterized by a Roman virtue.

"This integrity extended to private as well as public affairs. The financial operations, defalcations, and embezzlements now so much in vogue, especially toward the Canadian border, were unknown in the communities in which this aristocracy controlled public sentiment."

"The south awaits with patience and con-"The south awaits with patience and confident expectation the time when a true picture of her past shall be made part of the literature of this country and of the world, and that picture will be one upon which the whole American people can look with pride.

"This must be the work of her own children. Carlyle says truly: 'No character was ever rightly understood until it had first been regarded with a certain feeling, not of tolerance only, but of sympathy.' This is no less true of states than of individuals. They must be of the south who shall write of her understand.

the south who shall write of her understandingly and with sympathy, and the future is bright with promise of their speedy coming."

The Peter-Bird.

The Peter-Bird.

When summer's birds are bringing
Their clear, concerted singing.
Singing gladder, gladder, gladder in their glees;
When finches and the turushes
Make vocal all the bushes,
And the lark his note of morning welcome frees—
I hear no meter sweeter
Than "Peter-Peter-Peter."
That the Peter-bird is singing in my trees.

How good to lie and listen.
Where brooks in summer glisten,
As they ripple, ripple, ripple to the seas;
Where faintly in the pebbles
They play their pretty trebbles
In the plaintive, sad and tender minor key
But they can play no meter
Like "Peter-Feter-Peter."
That the Peter-bird is singing in my trees.

When softly at the nooning
I hear the clover crooning,
Of its nectar, nectar, nectar and the bees;
When corn a-field is drying,
And fading blades are flying
With a floating pennon-rustle in the breeze,
Oh sweet it is, but sweeter
Is "Peter-Peter-Peter,"
That the Peter-bird is singing in my trees.

When summer's joy is over
And bees have robbed the clover,
Leaving odor, only odor, to appease;
When red autumnal juices
Make music in their sluices
As the irruity currents gurgle from their lees;
The wine-tide sings not sweeter
Than "Peter-Peter,"
That the Peter-bird is singing in my trees.
—Henry Thompson Stanton, in the Century.

Roadmaking in France. Captain Francis Green in Harper's Weekly,
Now that the legislature has gone to work
in earnest to make good public roads in Georgia,
the best road system in the world is a subject
of vital interest. Harper's Weekly has the

of vital interest. Harper's weekly has the following:

Nowhere is the art of roadmaking and maintenance carried to such perfection as in France, where the necessity of constant supervision and prompt repairs is fully appreciated. Her roads have a length of about 200,000 miles, of which more than 120,000 miles are magadamized. They have cost nearly \$600,-

miles, of which more than 120,000 miles are macadamized. They have cost nearly \$600,000,000 for construction and the sum of \$18,-000,000 (or about three per cent of first cost) is annually spent for their maintenance. Until we are prepared to expend the necessary has for solid construction and incessant maintenance, we cannot have good roads, With an area of 204,000 square miles, and a population of 38,000,000 inhabitants, France has about one mile of road to every spuare mile of territory, and to every 190 inspanar mile of territory, and to every 190 in-habitants; its roads have cost about \$3,000 for each square mile, and about \$18 for each in-habitant; their maintenance costs annually \$30 for each square mile, and 48 cents for each inhabitant.

inhabitant.

The state of New York has an area of 47,000 square miles, and a population of about 6,500,000, the number of inhabitants per square mile being about three-fourths the number in France. On the basis of area, in order that its roads should be equal to those of France, their length should be 46,000 miles; the first cost would be \$138,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance would be \$4,140,000, or 64 cents for each inhabitant. The railroads of this state have cost nearly \$900,000,000, and the annual expense of maintaining their road-beds is fully 6 per cent of their first cost. It is evident that it would south is now one of the most prosperous and influential portions of the civilized world; and this restoration and advancement have been accomplished by the energy, the courage, the perseverance, the intelligence, the character of the south—of the old south.

"No people have been so wholly misconceived as the people of the south by the people of the south by the people of the country. No effort toward the removal of that misconception is intended in this article, but it may not influence that its roads should be equal to those of France, their length should be 46,000 miles; the first cost would be 3138,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance would be \$4,140,000, or 64 cents for each inhabitant. The railroads of this state have cost nearly \$900,000,000, and the annual expense of maintenance would be \$4,140,000, or 64 cents for each inhabitant. The railroads of this state have cost nearly \$900,000,000, and the annual expense of maintenance would be \$4,140,000, or 64 cents for each inhabitant. The railroads of this state have cost nearly \$900,000,000, and the annual expense of maintenance would be \$4,140,000, or 64 cents for each inhabitant. The railroads of this state have cost nearly \$900,000,000, and the annual expense of the inhabitant that it would not be an impossible task to create a system of roads-corresponding in in

cellence to the railroads whenever the nocessity for them is fully recognized; and it would not be difficult to prove that the benefits derived in cheapening the cost of transportation to the railroads, of which the roads would act as feeders, would be more than an equivalent for the expense. Nor would the cost in reality be anything like the large sums above named, for many of the existing roads contain an abundance of stone, which could be taken up, broken, and relaid, after the manner in which Macadam rebuilt the roads of England, the cost of which is stated in his memoir to have been as low as \$600 per mile. Owing the increase in the cost of labor since Macadam's time, the cost would now be about \$2,500 per mile.

The roads in each department in France are under the general supervision of the prefect of the department, and their construction and repair are intrusted to the engineers of the ponts et chaussees. The necossary funds for this purpose are allotted to each department by the minister of public works. The high-roads are divided into two classes—national roads, running through two or more departments and connecting the chief cities, and departmental roads, connecting the principal cities within a single department. The local roads are divided into three classes—the important local roads, the ordinary local roads, and the by-roads. Each road is thus classified according to its use and the traffic upon it, as determined by actual count at stated periods. The construction and the maintenance are varied according to the use and the volume of traffic Some of the national roads are paved with stone blocks, like city streets, for long distances; others are macadamized, and the local roads are fixed with the second of the second of the supervised of the second Some of the national roads are paved with stone blocks, like city streets, for long distances; others are macadamized, and the local roads are of gravel. The engineer-in-chief has charge of all the roads in the department; under him are engineers having charge of certain districts, and under each of these are superintendents and overseers, each in charge of a certain length of road, and with a certain force of laborers and the necessary materials for keeping the road always in good order. It is, in short, the same system of constant inspection, maintenance and repair which is in use on every one of our principal railroads, but which is never applied to our roads.

The fundamental principles of maintenance, as laid down in the Manual of Instruction, are two in number, viz.: 1. The removal of the daily wear of the road, whether in the form of mud or dust; 2. The prompt replacement of this wear by new materials.

placement of this wear by new materials.

Each road is divided into sections called Each road is divided into sections called cantons; on heavily traveled roads a canton may be only 100 yards long, on light roads it may be a mile; and to each canton there is a workman known as a cantonnier, who is responsible for the condition of the road in his canton. He lives in the immediate vicinity, and is obliged to be on the road from 5 a. m. to 7 n. m. is summer and from sunrise to sunset 7 p. m. in summer, and from sunrise to sunset in winter; he can rest two hours for his noonday meal, but with this exception he must be always at work between the hours above stated. He has the following tools, viz.: wheelbarrow, iron shovel, wooden shovel, pick, iron scraper, wooden scraper, broom, iron rake, crowbar, hammer and tape line. His duties are; 1, to keep the gutters clear so that the water can run off freely; 2, to scrape off the mud in wet weather and sweep off the dust in in dry weather, so as to keep his canton 7 p. m. in summer, and from sunrise to sunset off the mud in wet weather and sweep off the dust in in dry weather, so as to keep his canton olways clean; 3, to clean off the snow as far as possible, and break up the ice on the surface of the road and in the gutters during the winter; 4, to pick up all loose stones, break them, and pile them in regularly shaped piles on the side of the road, ready for use in repairing ruts and holes; 5, to keep the mile-posts in good order; 6, to take care of the trees bordering the road.

The six adjacent cantonniers form a squad

keep the mile-posts in good order; 6, to take care of the trees bordering the road.

The six adjacent cantonniers form a squad called a brigade, which is under a foreman called a cantonnier-chef, and forms the unit of working force. Several brigades are placed under the charge of a conducteur, or superintendent, who has charge of a section of forty or fifty miles of road, for the good order of which he is responsible, and every part of which he is responsible, and every part of a conducteur, or superintendent, and the several sections are placed under an engineer, who has charge of all the roads in an arrondissement, or township, and must inspect every part of them once in three months. Finally, the engineer in chief has charge of all the roads in the department, or province, eighty-seven of which constitute the territory of France.

During the winter, when the repairs are heavy, and whenever a general resurfacing of the road is undertaken, the regular cantonniers are assisted by auxiliary labor hired for the time being. The broken stone required for such work is furnished by contract.

It should be borne in mind that this is not a mere paper organization, or code of forgotten statutes, but an actual working system in full operation today. It is the result of 120 years of thought and labor devoted to an important subject by some of the best minds in France, and the result is the most superb system of roads to be found anywhere in the

subject by some of the best minds in France, and the result is the most superb system of roads to be found anywhere in the world. The cost is surprisingly small, considering what is accomplished. The actual cost per mile of maintaining the national roads (all macadamized) is given in Debauve's Manual for each of the eighty-seven departments. It varies from \$60 to \$500 per mile, with an average of \$150, of to \$500 per mile, with an average of \$150, of which about half is for labor and half is for materials. For maintaining less important roads the average cost per mile is as follows: Departmental roads, \$135; important local roads, \$92; ordinary local roads, \$57; by roads, \$42.

It would seem as if a somewhat analogous system might be devised in America, by which the roads in each state might be placed in the roads in each state might be placed in charge of the state engineer, the repairs in each county to be made by the county survey, or according to the instructions of the state engineer, a uniform road tax of say five mills to be levied throughout the state, but the amount of taxes raised in each county to be expended in that county. With an estimated valuation in the state of New York of \$1,200. 000,000 (exclusive of city property) for the census of 1890, such a tax would yield \$6,000,000 per annum for the roads of the entire state; and this sum judiciously expended, according to well-digested plans and under competent supervision, would in a few years rebuild nearly all our important roads and maintain them in good order.

Methods of Ballot Reform. Hon. George Hoadley, in the Forum.

Governor Hoadley says there are four evils to be overcome by ballot reform: first, intimidation, especially by employers; second, federal interference; third, bribery, and fourth, the hiring by their own party of indifferent men to up and vote their convictions. Discussing the Australian system he says:

"We are thus brought to the questions: How much of the Australian system is essential? How far is it likely to improve the present system? Its first and most important feature is the fact that at the moment just before casting his ballot, the voter must pass a brief but sufficient period of time alone in a room, booth, or compartment, where he is exempt from exor compartment, where he is exempt from es ionage, and certain of solitary freedom long pionage, and certain of solitary freedom long enough to prepare his ballot. Whether the other features of the Australian system be adopted or not; whether the voter shall be allowed to vote only an official ballot, then handed him, or whether he may carry to the polls a prepared ticket and there change it at will, it would seem as though this seclusion alone might remove much of the evil of the present condition." present condition.

... He gives good reasons why one feature of the Australian system should not be adopted i America. He statement of the case is well made in the following paragraphs:

America. He statement of the case is well made in the following paragraphs:

"The principal objection to the exclusively official ballot, is that it tends to destroy what is familiarly known as the "vest-pooket vote." Thousands of our best citizens prepare their votes beforehand carefully, slowly, thought-fully, and then deposit the very ballot thus made up. In times of agitation, and when much interest is taken in political discussion, or whenever the merits of individual candidates are largely discussed, this process is resorted to; but the voter has always the right to "bolt," to "scratch," to maintain his individual independence against the domination of party. This most sacred and valuable of American rights should be preserved with sedulous care, and the most serious objection to the Australian ballot is the possibility that it may preyent vest-pocket voting. I know it is replied that the voter may prepare his ticket, carry it with him, and, in the booth, mark the official ballot to correspond. There is force in this, how much must be left to be settled by experience. As yet we are without guide as to the effect the adoption of the Australian ballot may have upon vest-pocket voting. There are voters, how many remains to, be seen, who are Fanything pocket voting. There are voters, how many remains to be seen, who are flanything but alert, active men, of good eye-sight, and with nervons energy sufficient

to enable them to transfer from the copy as speedily as required for a long ballot.

"The Australian system tends to destroy individuality of action; it limits choice to the nominees of parties. This alone puts the official ballot on the defensive. There are those who, admitting the evils of which the friends of the official ballot complain, nevertheless contemplate the proposed remedy with mingled apprehension and hope; who gladly join in advocating the isolation of the voter and the printing and distribution of ballots by the government, but who are fearful of the exclusively official ballot, distributed at the last moment, and have therefore given thought to plans of reform lying in another direction."

reform lying in another direction."

Judge Hoadley's own suggestion of a means of reform is publicity. In this connection he does not over estimate the value of a free press and an open discussion when he says:

press and an open discussion when he says:

"The only sufficient remedial agent, without whose help the complete correction of the ovils of our present election system cannot be expected, is the newspaper. Its value as a deterrent power cannot be exaggerated. The purposes for which money may be raised, the objects to which it may be applied, should be strictly defined by law. This it will be the office of the constable to enforce. Education is the legitimate method of political warfare. Therefore the printing and circulation of books and tracts, halls and platforms and music, public meetings addressed by orators, and every other honorable and legitimate means which may aid in informing individual intelligence or quickening individual conscience, are within the scope of the paper use of money. If the official ballot be not adopted, the preparation and distribution of ballots may the preparation and distribution of ballots may be added; but to go further, the divine law, the dictates of conscience and human interests forbid."

It is another matter, however, when he suggests such a test as the opening to the public of the books of every candidate and every campaign committee in the land. "Why should shame, if the transactions be worthy, follow such a publication as this in the

daily papers: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COME ACCT.

Dr., 1888, Nov. 1. To John Wanamaker, for contribution to "legitimate expenses of campaign."

Cr. By eash paid M. S. Quay, chairman of campaign committee, to be applied at his discretion in promoting the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency.

By eash paid W. W. Dudley, Indianapolis, loward expenses carrying Indiana by the "blocks of five" system. \$400,000 00 300,000 00

\$400,000 00

Or the following publication:

In the following he suggests a system of s pionage worthy of the czar of Russia. Sometimes the will of the majority is defeated by fraud, and the right of franchise becomes of non effect, but a reform is too costly when it protects one right of the people by sapping the foundations of other rights equally important. There will be little left of individual rights when citizens can no longer enjoy privacy in the conduct of their own business. It is a wholesome maxim of the law which presumes a man to be innocent until he is proven to be guilty:

"It has been suggested that each candidate "It has been suggested that each candidate should name an agent, and that he, or the agent, should, under oath, after the election, make official return of his expenses; but, great though these may be, they are but a drop in the bucket compared with the disbursements of parties, especially when it is believed by many, as in 1888, that their prosperity is involved in the result. It may be wise to require such relifical committee or other agency coneach political committee or other agency con-cerned in the conduct of an election, from the corned in the conduct of an election, from the congressional campaign and national executive committee of both parties to the most insignificant political organization, to name a treasurer, who shall be officially responsible to the public for the collection and disbursement of campaign funds; but the greater necessity is of publicity of all election contributions and expenses of all election contributions and expenses— publicity not only after, but also before elec-tions. The police punish; they rarely provent. Publicity both deters and punishes. The legal details of such a system can be easily con structed. The press would be its most potent oxecutive agency. If the newspaper reporters oxecutive agency. If the newspaper reporters had access even for but a few moments daily to all books of political committees, with the right to publish their contents, and it were highly penal to delay or suppress entries, is it not certain that wholesome daylight would be

let in on dishonest transactions, and that they who love deeds of darkness would flee, or resort to some other device?" He strikes near the root of the matter in the following. It is the small purchaseable elemant of floaters who must be hunted down: The evil grows not out of the fact that the great heart of the community is diseased, or that large numbers of citizens act more dishonestly in public than in private affairs. But ours is the rule of majorities; and the numerical difference between parties is so small that the corruption of comparatively few may retract the true interests of the community. or betray the true interests of the community, or if not, at least may reverse the choice which, if undisturbed by fraud, the people would have made. In the unquestioned civic if undisturbed by Iraud, the people would have made. In the unquestioned civic virtue of the people as a body lies the hope of the future. But if election frauds continue till the heart of the nation be infected, and corruption of the ballot becomes common fact of general use, then good-by to

American liberty, which cannot long exist except in an atmosphere of sound morals and high sense of political as well as private The work of reform must strike the guilty, both with prevention and punishment; by means of perfect registration beforehand and determined purging of the ballot and prosecution of illegal voters afterwards.

Midsummer Noon

Midsummer Noon.

A subtle silence nature sweetly fills,
Lulled by the cricket and the droning bee;
The dull leaves scarcely rustle on the tree,
The sky seems blended with the distant hills,
No bird upon the way-side alder trills,
And in the wheat a crinkled olive sea,
The poppy brightly flames, while merrily
The woodpecker the droway apple drills.
These sunny moments softly slip away,
Like unto dreams that all our cares release,
While sheep bells tinkle in the dusty told.
O perfect calm o'er nature holding sway,
Making the day a shore of shining peace,
White as a lily with a heart of gold!

—R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Weekly.

The English Situation.

The English Situation.

From Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Smalley's letters to the Tribune are those of an intelligent and experienced observer of conservative sympathies, and there are no better glimpses of the passing world of London and of public feeling upon current events. He says in a recent letter that the debate upon the royal grant has brought to a head a long-festering mutiny in the liberal ranks, which Mr. Gladstone has striven in vain to prevent. In his speech, which Mr. Smalley thinks was in his best vain, "he spoke to an almost unbroken accompaniment of tory cheers," while "his own party sat silent or nearly silent.... broken accompaniment of tory cheers," while
"his own party sat silent or nearly silent...
It was a speech of perfect dignity and beauty,
unmarred by a single flaw." But the liberal
politicians "are in full revolt against him."
Lord Randolph Churchill described Mr.
Labouchere as "a cheap-Jack republican,"
and Mr. Smalley calls it "a remark which
defines about all the republicanism there is in
the country." This is a very different view
from that which is generally entertained.
What Mr. Smalley says of Mr. Parnell is no
less important. two speeches. They may be so the first explicit renunciation of Manager and the first explicit renunciation of Manager and the first explicit renunciation of Manager and the first explicit and the separation between England and Ireland. If they mean anything, they mean that Mr. Parnell would accept Mr. Gladstone's scheme for home rule as a finality, as in fact clearing off old scores between England and Ireland. What he said and the way in which he said it produced beyond doubt a deep impression on the audience, and an impression not less deep on the English public. It was the speech of a man who believes in the imperial policy, and is willing that Ireland should keep her place on fair terms in the empire, substantially as it two speeches. They may be on fair terms in the empire, substantially A Fence-Corner Oration.

oo, I hyah 'bout Ark'nsaw befo',

An' all dat lan' out wes'. But heah ole Peter hoed er re

But heah ole Peter hoed er row,
An' hit's mighty nigh time ter res'.

I know de white folks roun' erbout,
An' de ole uns all knows me:
When hard times comes dey he'ps me out,
Des same as I warn' free.
Au' I hyah 'bout dat five dollars er e ay,
An' nuth'n' 't all ter do
But ter shovel dirt on er railroad track
An' eat when yer all git frongh.
I seen some niggers be nout deir
Come er-huslin' back ergin.
Au' I hattergi' um meat an' bread
'fer he'p full out dey skin.
Dey said dat rations pow'ful skearce,
De hen roos 'mighty high.
Au' 'possum des 'bout as hard ter ketch
When he go rackin' by.
Tings way off youner look mighty fine,
But des you git up elose,
Gwineter see sup'n' else dat 'll mek yer want
Butt yer head ergin er pos'.
Au' 'bout de time yer tu'n eroun' good,
An' see how fur yer come,
Some t'ings gwinter look mighty fine
Erway 'long back to'r.'s kome.
Dis lan' an't what ait used ter be—
Nololy ain't sputin' dat;
But hit' il' talk back ter de hoe,
An' keep de chillun fat;
An' sometime guano ain't gwine stick,
Don't keer wher' yer got um,
But when hit wash down off de hill, An' hit's mighty nigh time ter rest. An' keep de chilin int;
An' sometime guano ain't gwine stick,
Don't keer wher' yer got um,
But when hit wash down off de hill,
Deir's big corn grows en de bottum.
An' ef de crik git out an' wash
Guano plum on down,
Hit gethers some crway 'long up,
An' sots hit on mer groun'.
Yes, sah, I learned er heap er sense
sence freedom tunned me out. An' sois hit on mer groun'.
Yes, sah, I learned er heap er sense
Sence freedom tunned me out,
An' sho's yer born, Boss, hit's all right;
De Lord knows what he's 'bout!
When cotton short, de corn hit's tall,
An when de hog meat's high,
I puts ner morgidge on ole mule,
An' he wuk hit out bimeby.
But yer can't learn dese young niggers sense,
Dey got ter learn dese young niggers sense,
Dey got ter learn dese' f;
'Talu' what goes in meks white folks rich,
Hit's what sticks ter de she' f;
An' some niggers ain' gwine settle down,
Don't cyah where dey be:
Dey o'n all rut out for Ark'nsaw,
But dey don't trabbl' 'long wid me'.
Ole Mars' er burled out youner by de plums,
An' ole Miss, she delr too,
An' my los' lome an an' ve'y fur off,
An' my los' lome an an' ve'y fur off,
An' my los' lome an an' ve'y fur off,
An' my los' lome what some folk put,
When dey race es all be'n run,
But somehow I ain' wanter stray too fur
'Fo' my last day's work git dun.
Some er dese times, mebby 'fo' yer know,
Gwineter hyah dey Gabeul horn
An' gwineter be er-stirrin' ev'ywhar en de lan',
An' er heap er folks skeered, sho's yer born:
Heap er folks what tort deysel' mighty good
Gwinter trimble en de traces an' baik,
An I wanter be whar I c'n sorter step eroun'
And' hyah ole Miss, when she talk.
She mighty good 'coman, ole Miss was,—
Ev'ybody roun' heah knowel that,—
An' what she says es gospel law,
I don't keer whar she al.
Er she lean fum de charict er-rollin' frough de gate
An' Lan', ewinter all 'she to loer,
An' and 'nyalinter lif' es hat to her, An' Sea, "Sen' my nigger into me,"
De angeul gwinter lif' es hat to her,
An' I am' gwinter tell 'im I' m free,
—Harry Stillwell Edwards, in the Century. The Genius.

The Centus is a self-sufficing man; The individual evolved a step abyee The plane of common life: a neutral sex That knows no re-production trom itself— Our race is larval to this rarest form.

Our race is larval to this rarest form.

In friend-hip, cold; in love, as wanton as A child; devoted to none bit to self; Forgetful of self, too, in losty work!

A heart so shielded by experience

That it is passion-proof against all art;

A teacher of all, yet alone self-taught;

A foc of incrustations of the past;
Iconoclast of idols of today;

Believer in a liberty that has no form—

A natural man, defying all tradition!

In play, as cruel as a cat—a play
That numics life's realities too well:
A careless, thoughtless play to him: to us
Heart-breaking because it is so real.
In passion just: revenge is just; and hate
Is just; and wrong, when tempered with progression!

What is law but the common form in which The sin of all becomes the sin of none?
If he can do for us that which the race
Does, why not justify him tho' he be
A tyrant?—Ah? why not? 'Tis one of life's A tyrant?-A Absurdities.

The genius heeds not fact; The genius heeds not lact;
Philosophy is all to him. A smile
Is but a lucid rift which opens up
Dim vistes of time when man was the thing
Of which today he possesses the trait.
No superstition shrouds deash to such a man;
It comes an unwelcome experience,
Which, in recording, blots out life itself. Disturbs his mind. That is left like a settled truth. His conscience made clear by research, rests in His great conception of the universe.

The genius is too great for man to understand: In action, potent as fabled king, Yet coquetish as a pretty gir!! He could have all by asking, but takes naught! The genius is a Sphinx inviting envious Fear and suspicious hate and admiring love In life, but, after death, then worship as a

Compensative reward.
—Jackson Boyd, in Belford's Magazine. Our Phenomenal Rains.

From the New York Herald. This year's protracted rainfall, which led to This year's protracted rainfail, which led to the May cataclysm at Johnstown and still continues on our eastern coasts, is the most memorable physical phenomenon in American history. During July just passed 9.63 inches of rain fell in New York city and 8.39 inches in Philadelphia. Eight inches, therefore, may be taken as a fair average of the midsammer mouth's fall over a belt of the Atlantic coast at least 101 williage vide a vide stretches. midsdimer mount stati over a cell of the Atlantic coast at least fifty miles wide and stretching from New York to Charleston—an area exceeding thirty thousand square miles. Computed by avoirdupoit this deposit from the clouds over this area is four-teen thousand millions of tons, or more than seven

times the mean discharge of the lower Mississippl from all its outlets per day.

The explanation of this enormous rainfall on our Atlantic seaboard will be found in the abnormal distribution of barometric pressure over the western Atlantic, similar to that which caused the March 'blizzard" of '88, and also the late Johnstown and allied flood rains. The vast anti-cyclone or wave of high barometer on the ocean has moved west-wardly, as pressure was low on the heated conti-nent. While in July the hot atmosphere on the seabcard was densely charged with guil stream vapor and in a state of unstable equilibrium, its slightest agitation, even in the absence of cyclones or bask winds, sufficed to elevate the vapor and cause excessive condensation, rivalling in quantity that of the mountain cloud burst.

Japanese Dancing Gils.

From the Panama Star and Herald. PARIS, May 29.-The Japanese girls! Ah! they are the cloc of the exhibition after the Eiffe tower. They are more talked about than the colored fountains, President Carnot, or Boulangel Rider Haggard ought to study these extraordinary creatures; they have a look of being related to Cleopatra. They are still in their teens, and prom-ise never to quit them; they are yellow, Egyptian, and have an extinct-active volcano air. They have the eyes of vipers and eyeballs of the tiger. Their

dance movements are supple: they are as cold as serpents, and as impassive as they are enigmatical. They dance in bare legs, and ditto busts, a favor not accorded to Occidental ballerives; they have a hot accorded to Occadenta binteriors; they have a kind of Graco-Prussian belmet or head dress, full of gold and feathers, forming a kind of cockatoo diadem or back haircomb. Antiquarians swear they resemble the captives taken during the seige of Troy. They seem to have been born boneless; they can twist seem to have even boom boneless; they can twist their forearms at the elbow joints round like a Catherine wheel, and can apparently move the upper part of their bodies—the bust like the revort-ing wax beauties in the shop windows of a capil-lary artist. A philosopher remarks, they are a strong proof of the plural ty of inhabited worlds.

A Sharp Critic. the country." This is a very different view from that which is generally entertained. What Mr. Smalley says of Mr. Parnell is no less important.

"All expectations of a disturbance at Edinburgh when the freedom of the city was bestowed on Mr. Parnell were disappointed. His welcome the second day, like the first, was one which the Times was forced to describe as magnificent. Most remarkable of all were his

A Vigilance Committee Suggested to Take Hold of the Matter-The Artesian Well

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.]-The Mormons are proving a disturbing element in Augusta just now. This city and section seems to be a specially favorable locality for their work and they are zealous and numerous here. For several years they have been preaching their doctrines here with more or less openness. Possibly the factory population with its large per centage of illiteracy furnishes a field specially adapted to the work of these elders. But whatever the cause, they seem to meet with success among these ignorant peo-ple, and have won to their ranks no small number of converts. Several colonies have left here at different times for Utah, under the leadership of one or more elders. At this time there are five of these alleged elders at work in this city, and I don't know how many more are at different parts of the county.

THE DEATH OF RHODES
which I wired you last week, and which Dr. Sally insists was the result of Mormon interference, has brought the elders to the tront in not an enviable light, and though they stoutly deny any responsibility for Rhodes's demise, the case has set the people to talking, and the future of the elders in Augusta is not wholly

In the opinion of many the assertion of Dr. Sally, that Rhodes's death was caused by the elders, is sufficient to cause the grand jury to take action in the matter, but it will be sixty days before a grand jury assembles and local excitements usually play out in less time. In event of legal investigation of the case there is no lack of rumors about a

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE taking the matter in band. Indeed, the elders have received anonymous letters and warnings in various shapes, to the effect that August may not continue to be a healthy place for their evangelizing work. Postal cards signed by the "Jack Bears," a "Friend," and the like have been sent to the city papers, to the police and to the elders themselves giving notice that they would see to the Mormons if the law does not. The elders in their turn have called on the police and notified them that they had received such threats or rumors of them. They say they do not attach any importance to them, and do not expect any violence to be at them, and do not expect any violence to be at-tempted against them, but they desire to give public notice that such threats and rumors have reached them; further, that they are pre-pared for them, and will defend their homes and persons against all comers. They declare

and persons against all comers. They declare that

REGULATORS OR WHITE CAPS

Will meet with a very warm reception at their hands, and while they are seeking no trouble with anybody, they are prepared for it with an abundant supply of ifrearms and ammunition.

Mr. Bridwell laconically remarked to a reporter: "If any body of men comes fooling around my house there will be work for the corener, certain." Mr. Bridwell is an Augusta man, employed in the Polar Ice factory, who is a convert to Mormonism and quite an enthusiast in his new faith. Whether this defiance on the part of the Mormons will have the effect of quieting any threatened violence or will excite the regulators to action, remains to be seen. I do not apprehend any violence.

NOT AN ARTESIAN WELL.

At the last session of congress, \$10,000 was appropriated to dig an artesian well at the United States arsonal on the Sand Hills three miles from the city. A well digger of great experience in the oil well region of Pennsylvania was brought out from Pittsburg, and for several months past the work of boring the well has been going on. After the first few hundred feet the well has been sunk through rock and various accidents and setbacks have occurred. A copious supply of pure water has been found which rises within 200 hundred feet of the surface, but at a depth of 814 feet the idea of obtaining a flowing well has been abandoned, and an engine and pump will be employed as is done at the well in Atlanta. But though a flowing well has not been obtained the procuring of an

ing of an AEUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER

is a great thing for the arsenal, and will well repay the government for the money expended. Only about \$4,000 of the appropriation has been expended in sinking the well, so that ample means remain with which to properly equip it with engine, pump and reservoir. The water supply has always been inadequate at the arsenal, and the method of obtaining it precarious. In addition to a deep well of limited capacity the supply was obtained from cisterns underground, which received their supply from the rain which fell on the roofs of the buildings. This rain water passed through a filter into the cisterns, and was very pure, but was dependent on a wet season to be plentiful. In seasons of protracted drouth not only were the cisterns emptied, but the well would run dry, and water had to be hauled in hogsheads from a spring a mile away. This did not frequently occur, but it was a great nui sance even if it came at long intervals. The new well, with its engine and pump, promises an abundant supply at all seasons, and should Uncle Sam expect ever to enlarge his force at the arsenal, this will make the project much more feasible.

ARANY SEASON. ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER

A RAINY SEASON. Augusta is having a rainy season. The report of the signal station shows a rainfall of 10.19 inches in July, and if the daily rains continue, August will eclipse the July record. Hardly a day passes without rain, and it is always a trash-lifter, and not a summer shower. A week or two more of such rains will make a big decrease in the wonderful crop outlook which is buoying up the spirits of the people throughout this section. The corn crop is already assured, but the cotton crop is still subject to the contingencies of the season.

THE STILLER'S WIFE.

"See that grave over there?" asked Plunkett as he pointed to the right of the mountain road we were traveling.
"Everybody in these parts can tell you whose

grave that is, and yet no one can tell you who

"I know that at one time she was some fond mother's joy and er kind father's pet. Everything erbout her showed she had seed good days and was of good blood as any to be found. You could look into her big blue eyes and tell that she had er warm heart and er happy re membrance of her childhood days.

But she married! "She married Rube Walton, and at the time the did marry I guess Rube was er fine young fellow, and I guess that at one time she was the envied Mrs. Walton; but in time, arter the associates of her young days had scattered and the old folks that knowed her had passed to the grave, arter Rube had moved and removed from settlement to settlement and from strangers to strangers ergin, she lost her family identity and was only known as The Stiller's Wife.

"When Rube first moved here, everything they had was of the best and in abundance. The best of folks were their associates and their standing was to be envied, but nothing would do Rube but what he must start er still, and start it he did, right down the branch there, and then bad habits come on so gradual and the good folks dropped off their visits so quietly and bad people took their places, that before you'd or thought anything was wrong, the stiller and his wife were estranged from the church and cut off from good associations.

church and cut off from good associations.

"Rube went down hill without breaks when ne did start, and he drug the little blue-eyed woman erlong with him. Folks quit calling him Mr. Walton, pretty soon; they first began to call him old Rube, and arter erwhile they called him drunken Rube, and then it got to be that he was called the stiller. The little children growed up to know him as the old stiller, and as the older ones passed away and the younger generations took their places, he more and more became known as the old stiller, till at last he died a drunken bloat, and the only heritage he left the little blue-eyed woman was the reproach of being called 'The Stiller's

"Arter Rube was dead his wife had to scuffle Many has been the time I have seed her walk-ing to the village with berries upon her head, and return lugging the peck of meal and little meat she had secured. She got to be a character in these parts. She was a picture of sad ness and a warning to the world of the evil effects of making, handling or tasting strong drink, and was a lesson to the mothers and fathers, and to the maidens themselves, that a

bad husband could strip them of all the cherished ties of family pride and lose them the name of which they love to boast. "That grave has been kept rounded up for thirty years by the wimin of the church over there. Every little child will tell you its 'The Stiller's Wife' that's buried there. Folks have tried to find out her antecedents; when she was poor and struggling in bad health to keep body and soul together, they would ask her for her maiden name. Her big blue eyes would swim in tears as she would tell 'em:

"'No! Let me live and die and go down in all the ages as The Stiller's Wife."
"I don't believe that girls should be made to

give up their maiden names when they marry bad fellows," spoke up Brown, as the wagon

jostled over the roots in the road.
"You can't make girls think they are marrying bad fellows," retorted Plunkett, as he cut his eye at Brown, "Rube warn't no bad fellow once. He got bad arter he went to stilling whisky, they all get bad who go at that—either them or their children-and I don't know but what it is just to the fathers and mothers who struggle to raise their girls pure and good, that their daughters should lose their maiden name and save it from cursed associations.

"It may be that some of the pretty little girls who hear this story will marry some stiller or trader in whisky. It may be that some of the fathers who traffic in this line, and flourish as a green bay tree, are allowed to escape the punishment it brings to have it visited upon the little daughters and sons who play erround their knees. Children cannot control their parent's actions, but every girl can have the choosing of her husband, and can choose sober young men, and then they can go to work and work on and on to keep 'em

from touching, tasting or handling.
"The wimin have got to turn over er new leaf on this marrying business. They have got to be as particular as the men. Bad habits in men should be as odious as bad habits in Its with them to shape this thing.

Wimin are the sufferers for the bad acts of in this world. A woman must suffer for her own misdeeds and share the punishment put upon her bad husband. They all know this, and vet these same sad stories repeat themselves every day. If the wimin would be as particular erbout the character of the men they marry as the men are erbout who they marry, there might be but little marrying, but the world would be better off by it and untold suffering prevented.

"I hope that the coming generations will keep the grave rounded, and I hope that some day there will be a stone put over it to perpetuate the story, and while they wonder as to who she was they will profit by "The Stiller's Wife."

"Thar's er lesson here for men who marry good, innocent girls," resumed Plunkett, as he scratched his head and reached for Brown's

"When er girl marries she gives up everything; home, kindred and name are given up for the man. So it should be, but its er hard heart that will deliberately make the change er curse and to be regretted.

"There are many 'stiller's wives' in this orld. We can meet 'em on these mountain roads; we can see 'em in the towns and the cities. Wherever we go, we can see poor suffering wimin who have lost their maiden identity, and are rated by the world and known by the world as the wife of her husband. If the husband bears er name of reproach, the wife must share it, be she as pure as the angels in

OLD STEPHEN GIRARD.

A Stern Miser Whose Will is Always in the Courts. From the Chicago Herald.

It is fifty-eight years since Stephen Girard died in Philadelphia. At his death he was esteemed the richest man in the United States. He was never married, but he had innumera ble relatives who through his long life thirsted for his estate as the children of Israel in the

Girard was past eighty when he died, and he had never known what it was to have an idle day. His happiness consisted only in work, and to lay up money he regarded as the chief object of life. He was of French birth; he had object of life. He was of French birth; he had several brothers and sisters, and many nephews and nieces. The end at last came, and the old man passed away. But no sconer was the breath out of his body than his kindred took possession of his house. They invaded his cellars and drank his wine before he was cold in the death chamber. They surrounded his lawyer, who was present, and clamored to know whether there was a will or not. When told there was a will they would hear to nothing in the way of arrangements for the funeral until the contents of that instrument has been made known. In vain the lawyer reminded them that the will should not be read until after the funeral. They would not listen to him. They had been kept out of the estate already too long by the protracted life of the old banker, who had clung so tenaciously to existence. They must know at once what disposition he had made of his estate, and they threatened legal proceedings against the executors unless the provisions of the will were at once made known. To avoid scandal their request was granted, and while the dead body of the millionaire lay in several brothers and sisters, and many nephews

ions of the will were at once made known. To avoid scandal their request was granted, and while the dead body of the millionaire lay in an adjoining chamber the relatives assembled in the parlor, and with pallid faces and passionate curiosity listened to the reading of the document that sounded the death-knell of their expectations.

Girard had long before declared that no "gentleman should be made with his money," and in the sense that he meant it, the will declared it. The great bulk of his money he left to charity—to certain hospitals—and to found the beneficient institution known since that time as Girard college. The scene that followed the reading of the will may be imagined. The disappointed relations made no effort to conceal their chagrin and disgust, and they left the place with curses and hatred. It is a matter of history that they contested the will, and that that instrument was finally sustained by the supreme court of the United the will, and that that instrument was finally sustained by the supreme court of the United States. From that day to this, whenever a loophole offered, Girard heirs have popped up to make a contest in some way for the great estate. The dispatches inform us that this has again happened, and that upon a new phase of the question the courts of Pennsylvania will once more have to go ever the story of the life. more have to go over the story of the life of Stephen Girard.

Pickett's Charge

From the Jacksonville, Fla, Times-Union.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette having positively denied that General Pickett led his charge at Gettysburg, and having proffered to show that he was somewhere else at the time, a citizen of Jacksonville addressed General James Longstreet a letter of inquiry on the subject, and yesterday re-

ceived the following autographic reply:
GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 28, 1889.—Mr. G. B. Lamar,
Jacksonville, Fla.: My Dear Sir—Your favor of the
3d was duly received and noted. Referring to your
nquiry, I will say that General Pickett rode in adrance of his division as it marched to the assault at Gettysburg on the 3d of July, 1863. When it becam probable that his own troops would open fire he re-tired to his tactical position in rear of the division. Very truly yours, JAMES LONGSTREET.

The Shortest President.

Abraham Lincoln was the tallest president is this country, namely, six feet four inches; Martin Van Buren the shortest, barely five feet six inches in Harrison is shorter still, his height being five feet five inches,

A TUSSLE WITH THE JAMS. THE HORRIBLE EXPEBIENCE OF AN

Lizards Crawling Down His Throat-The Queer Antics of Imaginary Animals-Cured of His Drinking Propensities.

rom the Jacksonville Times-Union.

No, I never had 'em but once, and, not hav-No, I never had em out once, and, not naving any undue proportion of pork in my composition, I don't want to have 'em again. In
the sublime language of the psalmist, I've got
enough. I have heard of men entertaining
several visits of them, but no more for yours

I was living in Detroit, Mich., at the time had splendid bachelor quarters at the Russell, come up in the four ciphers, and neither kith nor kin, spent my time mostly at the club and the races when in season, first nights

club and the races when in season, first nights at theaters, and so on.

I had been drinking very heavily for about two months, but what started me on such a colossal toot I don't remember now. It might have been because a woman jilted me, or I broke my pet meerschaum, or some other such trifle; but, at any rate, I was two length ahead and still going it like a house afire. About this time I concluded I'd sober off, and found, to my great surprise, that I couldn't do it.

do it.

Were you ever so drunk you didn't dare get sober? No! Well, then, all I've get to say is that you have missed one of the most peculiar fascinations of sporting life. However, that is the condition I found myself in, and I made up my mind I'd try a trip in the country, and see if I couldn't gradually get down to bedrock again.

see if I couldn't gradually get down to bedrock again.

I took the first train to Ann Arbor, and on arriving there hired a horse and buggy and drove out to Whitmore Lake, a beautiful little sheet of water about ten miles south of Ann Arbor. There were two hotels there then—remember this was twenty years ago—and I put up at the West house, a good comfortable hotel, where the bar had some of the finest old rye I ever drank. I took a couple of cocktails and a halt tumbler of brandy, and then went in to supper. On the table was some delicious fried chicken, hot biscuits and a lot of other truck, but I couldn't eat a mouthful; appetite all gone, and my own voice sounding far off to me.

I got up from the table, making some ex-

voice sounding far off to me.

I got up from the table, making some excuse about having a headache, went to the bar and took a couple more drinks, and started out for a walk along the lake. Great heavens! how nervous I was. I kept stopping high, never sticking to the path, and once or twice got nearly into the lake. That wouldn't do, you know. I didn't care about furnishing the piece de resistance for some country coroner, so I went back to the hotel, bought a bottle of whisky and a bunch of cigars, and went up to my own room. Here I cigars, and went up to my own room. Here I sat by an open window, drinking and smoking until I got calined down, when I went to bed and in about ten minutes fell into a profound

In about an hour I woke up and lay there, every sense active and alert. It was a bright moonlight night, and my room was light as day. Hearing a slight rustling at the end of

day. Hearing a slight rustling at the end of my pillow, I turned my head and saw a most curious looking lizard peering at me.

It was about six inches long, and half its body lengthwise was green, and the other half purple. Its head was snow white, and one eye yellow, the other red as fire.

It would peep at me a few seconds, and then dart back behind the pillow. I watched it without a particle of alarm, but with a sort of strange curiosity. After awhile it grew bolder and came entirely out on the pillow. Of all the funny creatures this was the funniest.

It stood on its head, flirted its tail back and forth, sat up on its hind legs, put its fore foot up to its nose and wiggled it at me, opened its mouth so wide I thought it was going to swallow itself, and went through a lot of other comic performances. The sight was so irresistibly amusing that I involuntarily burst out laughing.

Instantly the lizard ran across the pillow into Instantif the lizard ran across the pillow into my mouth and down my throat. It was followed by lrundreds, yes thousands, of other lizards of all sizes and all colors. Some were hardly a half inch long, others at least ten inches. Some were black: some red; one, I remember, had a blue body, a green tail and yellow side whiskers.

yellow side whiskers.
Great heavens, what a sight! I leaped out

Great heavens, what a sight! I leaped out of bed hardly suppressing a shriek, and making to the bottle of whisky, filled a goblet brimming full and drank it at one draught. There was no more bed for me that night. I sat by the window until morning, ordered my horse and buggy before breakfast, and by 9 a. m. was back in Detroit. I at once took a bath, and some anchovy sandwiches, and felt like a new man.

Things went on this way for about a week. Things went on this way for about a week. I kept up a prodigious drinking, but couldn't eat a mouthful of food, my stomach revolting every time food was profiered it. Strange as it may seem, liquor had no intoxicating effect; a glass of the strongest brandy was no more than so much water. It seemed as if I couldn't get drunk, but I slept pretty well, and had no more hallucinations.

and had no more hallucinations.

One Saturday afternoon I started out with a claim for a walk along Woodward avenue. We had gone about a square when I noticed a bug on my coat sleeve, near the cuff. I brushed it off and thought no more about it. A little further on, however, and the same bug was on my elbow. I brushed at it, but missed, and it crawled up on my shoulder. I whirled around at it with a tremendous slap, and nearly jostled my chum off his feet.

'For God's sake, Bill, what's the matter "For God's sake, Bill, what's the matter with you?" said he.
"Didn't you see that bug?" I said angrlly.
"It was right on my shoulder—there it is again," I said making a frantic blow at it.
"For heaven's sake, Bill, be quiet," said my companion. "Quit cutting up that way; see how the people are looking at us."
Sure enough, two or three persons had stopped and were looking at me curtously, and a policeman was crossing the street toward us.

There was a saloon near by, and my friend harried me into it. Here I took a huge drink of brandy, and in a few minutes was all right again. White ordering the drink I had glanced in the glass behind the bar, and saw a white face with wild, staring eyes.

"Well, to cut a long story short, we got back to my quarters, and as my chum bade me good-by, he said: "Go to bed and sober up, old fellow."

Sober up! Why, I had been wanting to do

good-by, he said: "Go to bed and sover up, old fellow."

Sober up! Why, I had been wanting to do that for a month, and didn't dare make the effort.

Telling my servant not to let me ba disturbed, and, locking my door, I went to bed, the most depressed and unhappy man in the world. I was lying on the bed, every nerve in my body twitching, the perspiration pouring off me in streams, when the door slowly opened, and in came the most savage animal I ever saw.

It was a mad dog with eyes red and glaring, every hair on its body bristling with rage, and fiecks of foam falling from its champing jaws. It went unsteadily about the room, snapping and snarling at every obstacle in the way.

It went unsteadily about the room, snapping and snarling at every obstacle in the way.

I kept still as death, almost breathless, hoping that the dog would not see me, but it did, and, crouching down, leaped straight at my throat. As it struck the bed I grasped it by the throat with both hands, and then ensued a most fearful struggle. The beast's eyes shone right in my own, and my hands and the bed were spattered with bloody foam. I shrieked for help, but no help came.

Summoning all my strength for one last desperate effort, I hurled the dog through the open window, and with a yell of triumph fell half fainting on the floor.

At this moment my door was burst open with a crash, and four men, led by my perfidious servant, whom I tried in vain to reach and kill, rushed in, grasped and put me back on the bed. The last thing I remember was some one saying, "Now put the morphine into him, doctor," then I lost

member was some one saying, "Now put the morphine into him, doctor," then I lost

the horpine into him, doctor, then I lost consciousness.

When I came to I found myself with shaven head, strangely weak, and the good old doctor gazing complacently at me.

"How long have I been sick, doctor?" I

asked in a thin, far-off voice.

"Two weeks today. You've had a hard pull for it, William, but are all right now. Promise me you will give up whisky, William."

Boys, right then and there I made a sol-emn vow that I would never again touch the stuff, and I have kept that vow inviolate. Since that time not a drop of whisky has passed my lins. passed my lips.
"What'll I take? Oh, you can make me a

gin cocktail, bartender; gin is good enough for me."

BETTING ON THEIR LIAES.

Strange Wager Made by Two Dying Con sumptive Gamblers. m the San Francisco Chronicle.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

That the ruling passion asserts itself even in the very face of the grim destroyer is an axiom old as the hills. Its truth was evidenced by on incident which recently occurred at the City and County hospital, which was related to a Chronicle reporter yesterday.

Some months ago two consumptives in the last stages of the disease lay on cots in close proximity to each other. Both victims were sports, who by dissipation had contracted phthisis in its most aggravated form. One was known as Bill Cunningham, a young gambler, who had enjoyed the reputation among his class of being a reckless better on the turn of a card. The other was an English sailor named Staples, whose sole passion was to wager whatever he possessed in support of any opinion which he might express. The nature of the men, in this particular at least, was identical, and both recognized each other in a sense as brothers in misfortune. As they lay on their cots, haggard and hollow-eyed and grasping for breath. They daily wasted the remnant of their vital forces in bontering one another about their appearance.

"I saw Staples" said Cunningham one

another about their appearance.
"I say, Staples," said Cunningham one morning in a voice scarcely above a hoarse whisper, "you're looking blue. Better brace ap, old man."
Staples, who really seemed to be a dead man

as he lay almost breathless with his glared eyes half open and mouth widely distended, pulled himself together with an indignant jerk and made a vain attempt to raise himself upon

his arm.
"Billy," ssid he, "you're wrong. To prove
it I'll bet you a dollar, the size of my pot, that I'll outlive ye."
"I'll see that bet," replied Billy, with a faint

An attendant was chosen as stakeholder, and the money (all they possessed) was placed in his hands. Then began the struggle of these men to see who could retain the spark of life longest. At a distance of five feet the two dying men glanced at one another, each eager to show the other that his stock of vitality was the greater. Cunningham battled bravely, but he was the first to show signs of weakening. He finally resumed his old position, but it could be seen that his respiratory action was failing. Suddenly he gave one great gasp, and with that sigh the spark of his life prematurely cut off, was extinguished. An attendant was chosen as stakeholder, and

"I've won the bet," said Staples, as he took the stake money with a gratified smile.

Cunningham's body was at once removed to the hospital morgue. The attendant had followed the cortege to the door and returned immediately to Staple's cot. Scarcely five minutes had passed since Cunningham had expired, but when the attendant glanced at Staples he saw that he, too, was dead. The last pot which he had raked in was clasped in his right hand. The grip was vise-like, and an instrument was employed to remove the silver from the stiffened, unwilling fingers of the corpse. the stake money with a gratified smile.

A LESSON FROM OLD AGE. By Which Some of the Town-Loving Boys

Might Profit. From the Mount Vernon, Ga., Monitor.

Mr. Arthur Davis, Sr., who is probably the oldest man in this county, and one of the oldest in this part of Georgia, is very low, and from what we hear cannot live much longer. He has no accurate knowledge of his age, but from the best information obtainable, from him and his children some of them old near he waste. the best information obtainable, from him and his children, some of them old men, he must have been born between 1780 and 1783—certainly not later than 1783 and probably before 1780. This would make him 106 to 109 years old. He has been a man of great physical strength, and has always been blessed with good health. He made a good living, raised a large family, has been married twice, having married his present wife only a few years ago. He has been a consistent member of the Baptist church for 50 or 75 years.

church for 50 or 75 years.

This old landmark lived in this county, and This old landmark lived in this county, and raised some of his children, when tailroads were not thought of, when steel pens were not invented, when lead pencils were unknown, rulled paper was not made, and when our grand old country was probably without any kind of mail service. In those days our old friend went to Savannah to do his trading once a year with his horse cart, and drove his hogs and eattle before him Men stayed at home then, and made mostly all they needed. But these days are gone, and now the world is not big enough to hold some of our boys, and every day is not often enough for them to go to town, and their mothers and sisters can't fron their shirts to suit them and nothing looks good enough. The country has greatly improved since then but we can learn some important lessons from there shell care hood diverse of but we can learn some important lessons from these old gray-headed sires of a generation that has passed to the rear in the ceaseless

march of time. RIDING AN ELEPHANT.

Not the Essiest or the Safest Thing for a Beginner.

From the Nineteenth Century. From the Nineteenth Century.

At a word from his "mahout"—a wild looking creature who sits between the elephant's ears and pricks him with an iron staff—he goes down on his knees and one climbs on to his back as best one can, holding on by his tail with both hands and trying to get a footing on his slippery quarters. At last one manages to scramble up, and finds one's self on a square cushion, almost as slippery as the elephant's back. The first time, when the great beast rises on his fore legs, then on his hind ones, it is all one can do to hold on by the ropes which are fastened to the sides of the pad; but practice makes perfect, and in a short time one learns to adapt one's self to the curious motion.

A good small elephant will shuffle along easily at the rate of five miles an hour, climbing, steep ravines and other obstructions, so that the rider of the finds himself heavings.

ing steep ravines and other obstructions, so that the rider often finds himself hanging on in an almost perpendicular position. No anithat the rider often finds himself hauging on in an almost perpendiculur position. No animal is so sure-footed as an elephant. He will climb steep banks and slide down into riverbeds with as much ease as an Irish pony, but he particularly objects to a bog, and let no one attempt to ride him over one, for if he finds himself sinking in, his first impulse is to drag the rider off and put him under his feet, by way of having something to stand on a preway of having something to stand on-a pro ceeding one would hardly approve of.

DISPLAY OF METEORS.

The Earth Will Dash Into a Swarm of Them Shortly.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The occurrence which holds the first place in popular interest in August's astronomical annals takes place near the close of the second week in the month. This is the display of meteors which is seen on the evenings of, the 9th, 10th and 11th. On or about the date first meteors which is seen on the evenings of, the 9th, 10th and 11th. On or about the date first named the earth every year, while sweeping along in its course around the sun, dashes into a swarm of meteors which are following the track of one of the comets of 1862. The earth's passage through this swarm takes three or four days. Meteors—which are the little points of moving light popularly cailed "falling stars"—are seen nearly every clear night during the year in some part of the sky if looked for carefully an hour or two, but they are more numerous than usual around the 10th of November. "Star showers"—that is, a few meteors in the same region of the firmament in a few minutes of time—are sometimes seen about April 20th and November 27th, but the most beautiful and interesting displays are those which take place on or near August 10th and November 18th. The August meteors, if their course be traced backward, will be found to emerge from that part of the sky occupied by the constellation Perseus. This star group rises in the northeast early in the evening in the opening days of August, and will be well above the horizon by eleven o'clock.

George All Right.

From the New York Weekly.

Anxious Mother: "My dear, I'm afraid Anxious Mother: "My dear, I'm atraid George is getting into bad company. He is out very late nearly every night."

Observing Father: "Oh, he's all right. He goes o see some girl or other. Shouldn't wonder if he'd announce an engagement soon."

"He hasn't said a word about any young lady." "No; but he's keeping company with one, all the same. His right wrist is full of pin scratches." Few Tramps in the South.

From the Mobile, Ala., Register.

The people of the south are particularly fortunate in one respect. There are, comparatively speaking, few tramps in this section. We constantly read of outrages and crimes committed by tramps in other portions of the country. The tramp nuisance is a serious one in the north and west. Whatever else may be said of our population, it is plain that it is not given to tramping.

MEDICAL.



Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAH, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents FOR UNITED STATES, 265 & 267 CANAL ST., NEW YORK,

Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Please mention this paper.)

Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., The Cahill Iron Works

Architectural Iron Work and Building Castugs-Columns, Lintels, Store Fronts, Side, walk Grating, Open and Glass,

We have a great variety of patterns. Send for cuts fronts and prices.

Also Manufacturers of

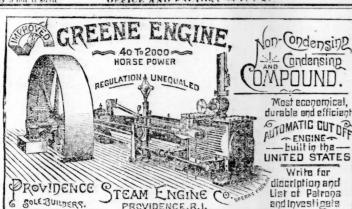
ARBLEIZED IREN MANTELS, GRATES, ETC.

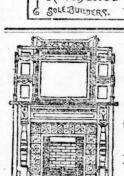
ALL KINDS JOB FOUNDRY WORK SOLICITED. We have made a specialty of Building Castings for Fifteen Years, and our work can be seen in almost every southern city.

W. S. BELL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN









Wood Lumber FINE INTERIOR FINISH

J. C. PECK & SON. MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY. A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maple

Cedar, etc., always on hand. 8, 10, 12 and 14 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ca.

Fixtures, Hard Wood Mantles, TILES AND GRATES REDUCED

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

3 &

DISTRIBUTORS, ATLANTA, GA

LEA&PERRINS SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE) Imparts the most delicious taste and rest to

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from
a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madrns, to his brother
at WORCESTER,
May, 1851.

"Tell SOUPS. GRAVIES, FISH, LEA & PERRINS' HOT & COLD NIEATS. that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most whole-GAME, ASPEND WELSH-RAREBITS.

some sauce that is Lea Xeris

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y., AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.



DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best in the World.4 Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOES, \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOES, \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, Frandulent when my name and price are no Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Greekton. Mass.
"Examine W. L. Douglas \$2.00 Shoes for gentlemen and ladies."

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, | PRICE & FOSTER,

33 Whitehall Street. Ma rietta Street

Catching a Bull Frog and Breaking Him to Harness -'Hold Your Holt, Jonb'-"Squat Hopkins" and the Fate of Ploughman Pete, the Free

Harry Stockton told me a pathetic little story of an old soldier's ingenuity.

I know the story is true, for Harry vouches

for it, and Harry was born in Oglethorpe, and they used to call him "Truthful Harry." You know that down in South Georgia there

are a great many ponds and pools. Such is the fruitfulness of the climate that everything grows with wonderful suddenness. It is remarkably well adapted to raising

frogs. In a pond that is only a day old you

frogs. In a pond that is only a day old you will find frogs that have done forgotten the days when they were tadpoles.

As these frogs are honest and open hearted reatures, and do not cut up any devilment, they are seldom molested.

At the close of the war old Joab Greeley came home to find the country full of free niggers; horses, mules, cows and hogs having been "pressed" by the Confederate government.

ment.
The few animals that were left were either hound dogs and grey mule coits that the farmers had raised themselves, with their own private brand on the hump of kickupativeness,

generally "U. S."

Joab was not only busted himself but everybody else was busted. There was nothing left but the land and a goodly share of that was

water.

Joab owned a farm that lay along the river.

It had been a splendid hog range, for before the war when Joab settled the place, he obtained a handfull of guinea pigstail's from a neighbor across the riger, and in the spring he stuck them down like potato draws in the rich learner set. soil.
t fall he had thirty-seven three-year-

That fall he had thirty-seven three-year-old barrows for the first year's crop.

But this state of affairs had played out, for the hogs had been chased by turns by confed-erate bushwhackers, yankee raiders and free niggers until there was little left of the survi-yors but their bristles and the whites of their

But Joab hit upon a new scheme. On his ferm was a large black water pond that had for years and years resounded with the deep mouthed bellowing of some monstrous bullfrogs, a few of which that would weigh sixty or seventy-five pounds to the quarter, had sounded their bass drums until folks called the place Frog Hollow.

sounded their bass drums until folks called the place Frog Hollow.

Joab had to "make a crap of he drowned the cyart and steers." The steers had been conscripted and there was nothing in the shape of a quadruped to draw the plow.

"Marthy," said Joab to his wife one morning. "I'm agwine to try a projek, you mind of I den't. Anything what kin beller louder'n a bull and kick higher'n a mule, orter be able to do some good, honest work. I'm agwine to try the frogs."

try the frogs,"
"How will ye ketch 'em, Joab?"
"I dunno, but I'll git sem, I axed a fool drunmer whatsells Jew clo'es in Montyzumer ef he knowed what was good frog bait, and he said use hops or jumpin' jacks, jest like a fool drummer; but I'll git them frogs, mind ef I don't."

Joab went to the pond and cut him a bullace vine and fastened a pair of pot hooks on the cond. He then baited it with the fly wheel of an old engine, that being the nearest approach to a fly that he could get suitable to the size of the game. He made the line fast to a cypress tree and went home and lay down and slept the sleep of the just-liberated-Johnson's-Island-prisoner until next morning.

The pend was only about a quarer and a half-quarter from the house, and Joab started down to see how the frog line was coming on. Suddenly he stopped and exclaimed:

"What in the nation is all that racket? By gosh! The dam's broke, or the devil's tore leose in the sweet gum thicket. Jest do listen; thar's somethin' achurnin' up the pond like hell a-beatin' tan bark."

In a twinkling he had reached the sapling, and by the grand and lofty tumbling in the pond he could see that he had caught something that would make a Texas pony look like a frying-sized billy goat by comparison. Josb went to the pond and cut him a bullace

Afrying-sized billy goat by comparison.

Laying hold of the line he began a struggle with the monster, and just as he got to sweating good he heard Martha yell:

"Hol' yer holt, Joab; I b'lieve to my soul hits a 'gator!"

This converged him to swing on and fine

This encouraged him to swing on, and finally he worried his ga me down, and hanling in the line he led out a meek looking bull frog that would have paralyzed the French

After some coaxing he got the frog up to the After some coaxing he got the frog up to the stable and shut him up. The animal was a shy at first, but after he had tossed him a peck of flies, the frog became more docile, and ina few days he had him halter broke, and then it was an easy task to get him bridle-

He had some trouble in getting a bit that would fit the creature's mouth; but he finally He named the frog Hopkins, and soon had him so that he would stick his head between the bars and bray when he came out to feed

him.

The trouble was that every time Hopkins would bray five hundred bulf frogs would set the Flint river swamp aroar, from the Old Agency to Buzzard Roost.

It was getting late in the season when Hopkins got broken to the plow, and Joab knew that he could not raise a crop of corn; so, having fitted up a set of gear, he started to work by breaking up the cow pen for a slip potato patch.

patch.

The first morning Hopkins set up a bellow that brought every bull in the range to Joab's cow-pen, and there were half a dozen bull fights going on in the woods around before the job was finished.

fights going on in the woods around before the job was finished.

Joab then remembered that a currying was worth half a feed, and he attempted to curry Hopkins with a watermelon rine, but accidentally he touched the beast in the flank, and in a flash Hopkins reached out his left hindfoot and kicked the roof off the cart shelter.

Joab was not used to the sun, and he decided to hire a nigger to break up the old field for a pea patch. The nigger and Hopkins both got along very well in the old plnery woods field where there were no stumps nor water holes, and Joab felt that his experiment had succeeded admirably.

"I tell you what, Marthy," he said, "I'm agwine to run a two frog farm in Frog Holler next season, and see if I don't make a feature. Hit'll not be ha'f so hard to break the next frog, for, you see, I'll make him work double with Hopkins."

"That's shore to be so," answered Marthy.

with Hopkins."

"That's shore to be so," answered Marthy.

There was one trouble that Joab could not surmount. He could not ride Hopkins to mill on account of the temptation of the mill pond.

"Hopkins is a bigger fool 'bout warter than ma' dog," said Joab.

The flies nover roosted about Hopkins' stall. Instead of stiffening his heels kicking at them like a common mule, he would just spap them up by the half peck and gobble them down like oats.

np by the hair peck and gobble them down like oats.

"He's pow'ful easy to keep," said Joab, "and of he jest had years to back and a tail to switch so at I could tell when h'es agwine to git in a tontrum, I'd be perfectly satisfied. Hit's a cur'ous thing to me 'at Gov'nor Brown didn't think 'bons breakin' them frogs to the artillery sarvice endurin' tho war. He'd agot them yankees acomin' and agot 'em agwine ef he'd jest althought of it, for they'd at en able to keep up with the Georgy milish in a charge, and I dunno nothin' else on the mortial yeath that could do it."

The nigger taught Hopkins a lot of new tricks. You never saw a nigger but what was too lazy to ket down the bars. So when he'd come to the bars he'd say:

come to the bars he'd say:
"Squat, Hopkins," and down would go the
the frog on his hunkers.
"Heave, Hopkins," and the frog would suck

in his breath.

"One, two, three, jump, Hopkins," and over the bars the frog would lean and turn a bouble sommerset on the other side.

But along about the last of August Joab decided to break up a piece of bottom land for an early oat patch: and as he was giving the nigger "forty cents a day and found," he decided to put him to work.

Hopkins had got in pretty good order after a week's rest. He was unusually frisky and when Pete led him out one morning to hitch him to the big dagon plow, he reached up and kicked a bee martin off the top of the well-sweep.

sweep.

Pete geared him up and started toward the river bottom. He noticed that Hopkins walked

pearter and pearter the nearer he came to the

Pete swung back on the plow handles, Hop-kins brayed and all the frogs in the Holler responded.

responded.

Hopkins held up his head and sniffed the air like a bull ox when he smells water.

When they reached the bars Pete said:
"Squat, Hopkins," too lazy to let them down, and thinking that he would lift the plow over right quick.
"Heave, Hopkins," and then he braced himself.

self.
"One, two, three—jump;" before he could get the last word out over the bars went Hopkins, plow, nigger and all.
As they came loitering down Hopkins reached out and kicked down three panels of fence, and with a wild bray he headed for the river.

Pete swung to the lines that were caught around his wrists by the hand-holts; and away

when Hopkins came to a briar patch he squatted for a second, then over he went, dragging Pete and the plow after him.

The clevis broke and left the plow. The swingletree struck Hopkins in the hocks at every jump, and such kicking was never seen in Frog Holler.

Pete tried to turn the lines loose, but they

Pete tried to turn the lines loose, but they were secured around his wrists, and he could

Every jump brought them closer to the river, and just as they reached the bank Hop-kins bellowed as if he said:

kins bellowed as if he said:
"Here we come!"
As he ducked his head to leap off the bluff
the bits came out and into the middle of the
stream went Hopkins. Pete had got such a
start that he could not take up, and over he

About half a mile below Pete crawled out on the wrong side of the river and sat down to

rest.

"Fo'ty cents ter plow er fraug! Fo'ty cents an' foun'. Look ahere, w'ite man," he soliloquized. "you may fin' some un else, but I be darned of you fin' me ergin. I's gwine ter de railroad, I is."

M. M. F. Life. [Translated from the French by Augustine Duclos.]

Life is similar to a roadway—we are warned at the first step we take that it leads to a deadly precipice which will appear at an unlooked for moment, and which we must fall, for the law of this life is "ever onward." "That I could retrace my steps." we cry as we ad-

vance in years.
"Onward! onward!" an invisible power and invisble force drags us, as it were, ever onward; withou resitation or pause we must onward to the fatal

precipice. Thousands of afflictions and anxieties, pains, cares and privations fatigue and torture us on the

"Could I avoid that fall!" we cry in horror-and again that mysterious voice and power.
"Onward! onward!" one must push forward in a wandering Jew fashion, hasten madly, rashly, such is the velocity of years.

At times we come across objects which delight us, which help us to forget, flowing waters, flowers that lose their perfume and fade. One would stop, a little rest-a minute, an instant, "onward!" and in the meantime we see disappear behind us all that we have passed. Frightful crash! inevitable ruin! We console ourselves as we return home with flowers gathered on the way—which we see fade at nightfall—tome fruit, which we lose on partaking, Will-o'the wisp, with your lantern bright, you attract us, you lead us onward with your dazzling

light, until the abyss is reached.

Already all good things begin to disappear and blot themselves from our sight. The vegetation grows in less abundance and richness, flowers seem less brilliant and fragrant; prairies lose their enchantment for us; the waters run less clear; all grows dill all fodes.

The shadow of death hovers about us; one has the escriment of having reached the fatal abyss—we con its edge—one more step! Already the horror wilders the senses, the brain whirls, the eyes grow wild. "Onward!" One turns back. Alas! all has fallen, all has vanished, all dropped away.

Napoleon as a Playwright.

It is not generally known that Napoleon I. tried his hand at playwriting. It appears from anthentic documents still extant that the emperor kept this fact entirely secret until a few days before is death, when he confessed his first and only dra atic offense to his old friend, General Bertrand He told the general that ten years before he became emp-ror he had written a tragedy during his leis-ure from military duries.

After mounting the throne he commissioned Jean

Luce de Laneful, the author of various tragedies and professor at the college de Navarre, to revise his play for public production. The dramatic committee of the Theater Francais, however, not knowing that the emperor had anything to do with it, rejected the tragedy without ceremony. Napoleo owned to General Bertrand that he was very much exasperated at the time, and ordered the professor to return the piece with the following mandate in the imperial handwriting:

"The players of the Theater Francais are to per-

form the rejected tragedy in a fortnight. Two weeks later, on October I, 1809, the tragedy, which was called "Hector," was duly produced at the Theater Francais with the name of Luce de Lancival attached as the author. The emperor

trankly admitted to the general that it was a very tedious affair, and was only saved from utter ship-wreck by the superb acting of his friend, Talma.

It enred him forever of the notion that he was possessed of the requisite talent to reap dramatic as well as neithery laurels. As a partial atonement for the huntil they him the himself it was a superballed to the requisite talent to reap dramatic as well as neithery laurels. the humiliation that the flasco of "Heetor" caused its purported author, Napoleon presented Professor Landval with the order of the Legion of Honor. Mons, de Jony, who had writt in a flattering critique of the tragedy for the Gazette de France, was rewarded in the same manner.

THE REASON WHY

A. I. Cuesta's Cigars Take the Lend in the Home Market.

Home Market.

We never deceive our customers. When we put a cigar on the anriest we always maintain its full standard of excellence. We don't charge an extra profit to insure risks such as are taken by most of our compett.ors. Our goods are guaranteed, and we do not allow customers to keep any of them that are not satisfactory to their thates. We employ only first-cluss Guban hand cigar makers; never make use of machines, weoden insulds or lend forms, nor do we man attificial flavors of any kind. We invite first-class Caban manuscript of the district of the control of the

Beautiful Chantauqua Lake-Lakewood,

New York.

The most healthful resort in America, situated on the main line of the New York, Lake Frie and Western rairroad, at Lakewood, N. Y., midway between Chichmad and New York city. The highest navigable water in the United States, over 1,400 fest above the level of the sea and 700 feet higher than lake like. Weather cool. No malaria. No mos-quitoes. Hotels open June 1st to October 1st. Romal imp fare from Cincinnati \$11.25, good returning until October 31st. Be sure your tickets read via New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad from ickets for sale at all large stations. For further in formation, please apply to ticket agents of connecting lines in Atlanta, or to H. C. Holabird, division parsen er agent, No. 99 West Fourth street, Cinchiati, Onto. fri tues sum 11t

Rheumatism and Catarrh. Rheu matism and catarrh are both blood disease In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of

convincing proofs. Sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her consti-tution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so had I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First-class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were

magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure." Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swolien. Five

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject a number of years to spells of imflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B., thank heaven, has entirely cured. I have not felorth

BARROOM BUMS.

FREE LUNCH FIENDS WHO WORK THE RACKET FOR A LIVING.

The Way a Fellow Gets a Meal for Small Money-The Man who Saws Wood and Says Nothi How Liquor Comes Cheap to the Shrewd Man-Two Jugs and Two Slugs-The Saloonkeepers

"There's an object of pity," remarked a barkeeper, as a rather shabby-genteel looking man turned away from the counter.

"That man is a free lunch fiend, not from choice, but from necessity. He was doing well, and there was not a more gentlemanl customer than he. Always took his beer, paid for it and went on about his business." "What let him down?"

"He got out of a job and his finances dwindled down until this is his last resort, the free lunch counter. He comes in here and buys a glass and gets a lunch, then he goes around to two or three others and repeats the same thing until he gets a pretty square meal for fifteen or twenty cents, and this does him for a whole day."

same thing until he gets a pretty square meal for fifteen or twenty cents, and this does him for a whole day."

"Are there many of that kind?"

"More than you might think. There is one poor fellow who comes in here occasionally that I have been sorry for and yet disgusted with. He comes in and orders a glass of beer."

Then he sidles up to the pretzel plate and he takes out one and begins to nibble at it, and all the while he is filling his pocket with his other hand. When he goes out he carries a party good lunch with him. He is very quiet and thinks that he is unobserved. If he would just say he was hungry I would not say a word, but go and get him a good square meal. I hate to see a fellow act that way, though, even if he is poor."

"What about those who have no money to pay for beer?"

"The bums, you mean? Oh, they are the bullyboys who hang on to some drinking friend and when he comes into the saloon the bum comes also. His friend sets em up, the bum laughs at his frend's stories and eats free lunch at the same time."

"Is he a paying customer in the long run?"

"No, he is not. So soon as a drinking man finds that the bums are lying in wait for him, he changes his drinking place. It may do very well for a time or two, when you rake in a quarter or half a dollar instead of a nickel, but when you lose a paying customer it is a different thing."

"I guess you learn human nature here."

"Greatest place in the world for that. Put a man behind a bar counter for a month and he learns to size a man up as soon as he enters the place."

"Do you get bit often?"

place."
"Do you get bit often?"
"Oftener than you might think. For instance, a well dressed fellow will walk in here and ask if I have any real good whisky. I tell him that I have, and he orders the best in the house. That's worth twenty-five cents a drink, you know, and the fellow fills his glass, smells of the liquor and gulps it down; then smacks his lips and observes that it is a pretty fair article. Then he begins to feel in his pockets. Each vest pocket, his watch pocket, up into his side pocket, fumble, fumble, fumble. Finally he looks embarrassed and perplexed, and says in a hesitating way that it is very embarrassing. Really, he was certain he had a quarter in his pocket. Is it possible he could have lost it? Sorry, indeed, but if I will just please make a note of it and he'll be back and settle it as soon as he can step down to the bank, and "Do you get bit often?"

make a note of it and he if be back and settle it as soon as he can step down to the bank, and that is the last I ever see of him."
"Can't you catch them out?"
"No, because I might make a mistake. To insist on a man paying for his drink before he takes it would be an unpardonable insult to the ordinary genteel drinker."
"Are there other gags they play?"

"Are there other gags they play?"

"Are there other gags they play?"

"A great many of them. A fellow will come in here and ask if we have any good corn whisky. He has done sized up the bottles on the shelves, and calls for a finsk of the size he wants. Taking it in his hand he holds it up and looks at it critically, then puts it in the breast pocket of his coat while 1 am waiting on somebody else, and starts for the door, telling me just to charge it. I call out to him to come back, that we do a strictly cash business. He turns around and with an indignant air hands the fiask over the counter remarking that I can keep my corn whisky if I can't afford to trust him for a day or two, and walks out."

"Well, you haven't lost anything by that."

"Well, you haven't lost anything by that."

"Yos."
"Well, ten to one he has changed that flask

"Yos."

"Well, ten to one he has changed that flask for another one full of water that he had in his pocket, and when I take it back I haven't time to examine it, and in consequence I am just that much whisky short."

"Do countrymen get ahead of you much?"
"Some of them are as sharp as briars. In walks: rough-looking farmer with a couple of jugs. He asks if I have got any seventy-five-centecorn. Of course I have. He wants a sample, and I don't know whether he is a customer or not. I draw a pretty fair drink and set it on the counter, and he tosses it off. Next he wants to see some rye. He don't want costly liquor, for he is buying the rye for a friend. Another pretty good drink goes down, and he says it is pretty fair, but he will try around a little further before he buys. He likes my whisky, however, and thinks he will get both his jugs filled here. Nevertheless, he carries the jugs out with him; and if he is a bum, that is the end of it."

"Is he always a countryman?"
"Not always. Frequently he is a regular Atlanta soak, playing the jug racket among the saloon men who are not acquainted with him."
"So the saloon man must be wide awake

"So the saloon man must be wide awake

You bet, and no matter how he keeps his eye You bet, and no matter how he keeps his eye skinned, he is very often the victim of some piece of trickery that would be impossible in any other line of business. He is not only the prey of federal, state, county and city tax gatherers, but he is regular fresh meat for all the toughs who chance to play him for a sucker."

This Is True Criticism.

A new varlety of musical criticism has been developed by the appearance of whistling on the stage. The London Sportsman says of Mrs. Alice Shaw: "All beholders held their breaths as the broad expanse of snowy, decolleted bosom heaved gently, the handsome head and face uplifted, the rich, ruby lips puckered kissably, and a soft, sweet. slivery trill shot forth, at once electrifying the an-dience and suggesting the presence of an impossible cultured canary. The selection was Arditi's rip-pling, tuneful "II Bacio" waltz, always captivating, and equally so under this novel circumstance. The introductory trill lingered for a moment, as if loath to quit the rosente vase, thence darted away in liq uidish glee like a bird itself, lofty and rapturously, thence low and adgio, like the soughing of a twilight zephyr in romantic June. Fortissimo, cre endo, and pianissimo. Mrs. Shaw's lovely throat pulsated like the nightingale's, and the notes cam forta in all the perfection of tone and technique.

> WHEN I'M GONE. When I'm gone; lips now that kiss me,

Of a path grown dark and dreary-Still trudge on? Will the eyes that sparkle brightly,

Sadly gaze on mine's unsightly Deathly glaze, Watch the pale and dying embers Of a hope, chill as December's Dismal days? When the stars of evening glisten,

For you, dear; In the tender twilight hours, When you come with fragrant flowers, I will hear. When I sail on death's dark ocean.

Calmly rest from life's emo Curtain drawn. Warm with love, one lip will kiss me, One true heart will mourn, and miss me When I'm gone WILLIAM B. FREEMAN

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Relieves the Feeling of Lassttude common in midsummer, and imparts HER MIDDEN TREASURE. -

Fearing that I may be accused of suffering from a distorted imagination, I wish to state plainly and emphatically that I have no imagination. I admire it in others, and I envy the lucky possessors of imaginative faculties the pleasures which their fancies can afford them; but, for myself, I am a plain, practical man. I resemble that celebrated individual to

"A yellow primrose growing by the river's brim, A yellow primrose was to him, And nothing more."

Having explained my character, I will tell

When it became evident that the confederacy was destined to defeat, my father refused to live in the south under the altered circumstances, which he foresaw were inevitable. He gathered together the remnants of his property, and with his family removed to Europe. Five years ago he died and my mother decided to return to Georgia, being by nature a leader of society, social intercourse and social excite-

ment were to her a matter of necessity.

Her first idea, therefore, was to secure a home, suitable in every way to entertain her friends. She had also another motive furnished by myself. I am her only son, and she had decided that the time had come for me to set-

tle in life. In other words, for me to marry.

After looking over many houses, we final settled on a large mansion a few miles from Atlanta. By a lavish expenditure of money, this house was turned into an ideal home, and my mother and myself took possession. had not lived there two weeks when the first of the series of events, which finally drove us

from our dwelling, occurred. I was sitting one evening with my mother in the dining-room, through the open door of which we both had a clear unobstructed view of the hall. Suddenly, without any warning, without the slightest sound of an opening door, a cold wind blew in our faces. With surprise we both looked into the hall. With still greater surprise, we observed that the hall door was opened and a slim figure, dressed in black with a white handkerchief crossed over the breast and another handkerchief pressed to her eyes, was slowly mounting the stairs. My first impulse was to run after the intruder and demand her business. My mother's calm-judgment restrained me. "Ring the bell," she "and demand of the servants an explanation of that woman's presence.'

In five minutes every servant in the house stood before my mother and myself. Just as I was about to ask the first question, Just as I was about to ask the first question, the same small figure draped in black, with the handkerchief still pressed to her eyes, passed down the stairs. Regardless of my mother's restraining hand, I sprang into the hall. The eyes of every person in the room distinctly saw the small figure pass through the front door. In less than a second later, I too had passed out of the hall door. I looked in every direction. The white, snow-covered road was plainly descernable for a quarter of a mile in each direction, but the snow covered road was empty. Not the shadow, not the slightest sign of a human being, could I discover.

I returned to the dining-room, surprised, but without the slightest feeling of nervousness. I questioned every servant in turn, and each one

without the signtest feeling of nervousness. I questioned every servant in turn, and each one flatly denied knowing anything of the woman they had seen leave the house.

For two weeks after this, nothing occurred to disturb the calm serenity of our life, except that my mother had determined to give a ball, and the propagations for it was a service of the control o and the preparations for it were in progress.

The evening before the ball, my mother and myself were occupied for some time placing The evening before the ball, my mother and myselt were occupied for some time placing hot-house plants about the big drawing rooms. When the work was completed we left the rooms to rest ourselves in the library across the hall. As I was passing through the hall I chanced to look up. There at the top of the first flight of stairs was the same figure we had seen before, dressed in the same garments and still carrying a handkerchief pressed to and still carrying a handkerchief pressed to her eyes. Without a moment's hesitation, I sprang after the woman. As I reached the top of the first flight I saw the black figure sprang after the woman. As I reached the top of the first flight I saw the black figure ascending the second. As I reached the top of the second, I saw the figure enter a small room at the back of the house. With one bound I was at the door, with another I was inside the room. The moon shone in and illuminated the small, unfurnished apartment. It was empty, perfectly empty. My first impulse was to light the gas, my second was to look about with wonder and astonishment. As I was so standing, my mother appeared at the door. She absolutely refused to believe the evidence of her own eyes, and insisted on a thorough search being made. The servants were called up and every corner was examined. The result was exactly what I foresaw, nothing was discovered. An hour later my mother and myself were standing in the diningroom talking of the strange occurance, when the sound of the opening hall door attracted our attention. We looked out, and there passing into the street was the woman in black with her handkerchief to her eyes.

The next night the ball took place; everything was bright, gay and beautiful, but a slight cloud seemed to overshadow my mother's usual enjoyment in receiving her friends.

slight cloud seemed to overshadow my mother's usual enjoyment in receiving her friends. Toward midnight she was seated with a few of Toward midnight she was seated with a few of her intimates in the library. She recounted the strange way in which the woman had eluded us. One of the ladies seemed deeply interested. As my mother gave a minute description of the way the figure was dressed, the lady fell forward in a dead faint. Her husband was summoned, and as soon as possible she was taken home. The next day the gentleman called and explained his wile's conduct. He said the house we had purchased once belonged to his wife's family. They had lived there many years, and the house had been kept by a frail little lady about whom nobedy knew much, except that she seemed to be continually suffering from some great sorrow. She occupied the room into which I had seen our strange visitor disappear. She always dressed in black and into which I had seen our strange visitor disappear. She always dressed in black and always wore a white handkerchief crossed over her breast. She was so gentle and uncomplaining that everyone grew to love her, but she never revealed the secret of her sorrow. She slowly faded, and finally when she died the family felt as though one of its best loved members had passed away.

My mother naturally inquired if the matter had ended with the housekeeper's burial.

The gentleman was forced to acknowledge that it had not. Several times her figure had been seen exactly as we had seen it returning

been seen exactly as we had seen it returning to that small room she had occupied for so

to that small room she had occupied for so many years.

This startling, romantic story led both my mother and myself, who are eminently practical people, to believe there must be some cause for these unnatural visits. We determined to have the restart history. mined to have the matter thoroughly investigated. The next day carpenters were ordered to tear that small room in the top floor to pieces. I myself remained with them, watching every plank as it was removed. Toward evening one of the men gave an exclamation of surprise. One of the boards of the wainscoting came off without trouble. In a receptacle thus made there lay a small bundle. Carefully I carried this bundle to my mother. Together we opened it. It contained nothing but a few baby garments and a pair of baby shoes. Mother had the housekeeper's grave-opened and these bitter relies of a passed joy and a passed soprow were placed near the heart that could not rest quiet without them. I am not imaginative and I have only stated facts as they occurred under my personal observation. mined to have the matter thoroughly investi-

facts as they occurred under my personal ob-servation. My mother decided to rent her new house, and I have never heard of any strange occurrences happening to our te

JUST SO.

Of course it makes the fat man squirm

When he with fire is all aglow e lean man laughs, ha! ha! bo! ho!

But when the frigid winter's here

When lean men dread the falling snow The fat man laughs, ha! ha! ho! ho!

Sarsh Bernhardt Is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does "LUCY HINTON" in the great tobacco world.

CUTICURA MEDICATED TOILET SOAP

The Most Exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier of Modern Times

PRODUCES THE SOFTEST, WHITEST HANDS, FREE FROM REDNESS, ROUGHness, Chaps, and Fissures, Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,

clears the complexion of Pimples, Black-> heads, and minor Skin Blemishes, lessens Tan, Freckles, and Discolorations, and prevents Irritation and Inflammation of the Skin and Scalp of Children and Infants. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, sur-

prisingly effective, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet, and unrivalled for the Nursery. Guaranteed of the highest purity by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the civilized world.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 300 diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood, and 50 Remarkable Testimonials. Address Potter, Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, U. S. A.



HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Swift's Specific has cured my little niece of white swelling of the worst type. More than twenty pieces of ben; came out of her leg. She was not able to walk for eight months, and was on crutches a year. The doctors advised amputation, but I refused, and put her cn S. S. S. She is now as well and playful as any child. MRS. ANNIE GEESLING, Columbus, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed

HUTCHISON & BRO PHARMACISTS.,

14 Whitehall Street, Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every kind of goods found in a retail drug store. A full line of hair brushes, cloth brushes, nail brushes, booth brushes, combs, soaps, extracts and other articles too numerous to mention. We invite a care-ful inspection of our stock before buying. In the patent medicine line we give a few sample prices

Harter's Iron Tonic Bradycrotin Lubin's Extracts Leunon Elixir Warner's Safe Cure Luxomini......
Magnolia Balm

We buy all goods for cash and give our custo a corresponding benefit. - We deliver goods withit the city. Remember the place.
HUTCHISON & BRO.,

The finest handkerchief extract on the market is June Roses 75 cents a bottle. Sold by HUTCHISON & BRO.,

LADIES & PEERLESS

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal
for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 262 Marietta st. M. B. Avarv & Co., druggists, Schumann's phar-macy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Huniersts; L. Vance, Napolcon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Leonnt Jemerson, Mountain Scene, Ga.; Roberts & Hol-brook, Ball Ground, Ga. WHITE-HOUSE ACENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST SALABLE CAGE - 800X I sched! By WHITE HOUSE STEWARD. Porty Years' Experience. Most Complete—Most Practi-

Address N. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING GO., ST. LSUIS, MO. july21-dly san wed fri wky 100 BOOK-AGENTS WANTED. With Successful Experience—for NEW PICTORIAL BALABLE BOOK. AT ONCE, stating A Proceed Catent of experience Catent

United States re-all bids or parts osals for mides and wagons" acobs, Captain and A. Q. M. July 14 15 16 17 aug 10 11.

JULY 14TH, 1889. - SEALE





LUMBER! LUMBER!

RAY & GEISE,

MANUFACTURERS OF-

Yellow Pine Lumber

Moulding, Finishing Lumber, Etc. SPECIALBILLSCUTONSHORT NOTICE.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding,

RAY & GEISE, Bronwood, Georgia.

WE HAVE LARGEST STOCK OF PATTERNS W south for custing, ventilators, brackets, bal-cony rail iron stairs, grating, window guards, sash weights, iron and brass easting. RICE BROS.'S FENCE CO.

I INRPECEDENTED SATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. ncorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Eluca 579' by an overwhelming popular vote. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we superviso the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Aunual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements"

We the understaned Banks and Bankers will pay which may be described at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louislana Nat'l B'g
PIERRE LANAUX. Pres. State Nat'l Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, August 13, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWNG,

Twe	ntieths						
			LIST O				
1	PRIZE	OF \$	390,000	15			300,00
	PRIZE		199,000	18			100.00
	PRIZE		50,000	is			50,00
1	PRIZE	OF	25,000	is			25,00
2	PRIZE	SOF	10,000	are			00
	PRIZE		5,000	are			25,00
25	PRIZE	SOF	1.000	are	*****		25,00
100	PRIZE	SOF	500	are			50,00
	PRIZE		200	are		*****	60,00
\$00	PRIZE	SOF	200	are			100,00
					PRIZ		
100	Prizes o	of \$5' (are				50.00
100	do.	300	are				80,00
100	do.	200	are.				20,00
		T	BRMIN	ALP	RIZES.		
999	đo.	100	are				99,900
999	do.						99,900

Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes. AGENTS WANTED! desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La,, or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.
By ordinary letter, containing Money Oders
issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Praft or Postal Note. We pay charges
on Currency sent to us by Express in sums of 85

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Oleans, La.

"REMEMBER, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous

schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part
of fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any
Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less
than a Bollar is a swindle,

wed sun mon.

Finance and Commerce. Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Few York excha		TLANTA, August 10, buying at par and	
STATE AND CITY BOY	VDS.	BANKS Bid	Asked
	sked.	Trader's B'k100	110
30 vear112	-	BAILROAD BONI	
Gr. 7s, gold 101%		Ga. Ca. 1897 107	109
Ge. 78, 1895118	-	Ga fa., 1910112	-
\$.C. Brown105	-	Ga. 6s, 1922114	
Farannah 58 10236	-	Cent. 7s, 1898107	-
Atl'ta 88, 1902, 125		C., C. & A. 1st. 104	-
Atl'ta 8s, 1892.104	=	A. & C. 1st115	
Ati'ta 75, 1904 119		A, & C. inc101	-
Atl'in 's, 1809.111		W. of A. 1st	-
Atl'ta (s. L. D.111		do. 2d103	107
Atl'ta (s. 8. D. 100	102	Ga. Pac. 1st111	113
Atlanta 5s 104	-	Ga. Pac. 2d	-
Atlanta 41/81011/6		Am'eus, Prest.	
Argusta7s110	112	&L'mkn 1st7a 101	107
Macon 68112	114	M. & N. G. 1st. 103	106
Columbus 5s 100		Ga. Mid. & Glf	
ATLANTA BANK STOC	KS.	1st 6s, 1926 92	91
Atlanta Nat'l_200		RAILROAD STOCK	
Atlta B'k'gCo, 110	115	Georgia 195	197
Germania L'n		At. & Char 80	-
& B'k'g Co 95	100	Southwest'n126	
Merch'ts B'k 150		8. Carolina 5	15
B'k Etate Ga150	-	Central118	
Gate City Nat. 143		Central deb 98	100
	100	Aug. & Sav 127	129
Lowry B'k Co. 180		A. & W. Pt104	106
Mer. & Mech.		do. deb 981/2	100
B'k'g & L'n., 85	95	C. C. & A 35	40

NEW YORK STOCKS. as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The stock market today, owing to the absence of a large number of prominent traders and brokers, was almost entirely given up to the professional element, and prices were at first advanced and afterward let off to about the control of the professional element, and prices were at first advanced and afterward let off to about the opening figures, and the final changes are generally for insignificant fractions. The London market was quoted very strong, but the first prices here were only slightly changed from last night's figures, but the temper of the room for the time being was very builtish, and in the first hour's trading there were marked advances scored in some of the specialties, of which the sugar trust, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred and Wabash preferred were most conspicuous, Oregon Navization and Trans-Continental shot up 2% egon Navigation and Trans-Continental shot up 2½ but the general list was dull and uninteresting from the opening to the close. Some animation was shown in Atchison, Burlington, Northern Pacific preferred and St. Panl, but in neither of these stocks did extreme fluctuations exceed ¾ per cent. The buying was mainly for covering of shorts. Both C., C. C. and St. L. and Chesapeake and Obio were comparatively quiet and moved over an extremely narrow range. The market finally closed dull and rather heavy at about the opening prices. Sales of stocks agreemed \$1.000 shores.

stocks aggregated 81.000 s	hares.
	endy at 45516@488. Mone
easy: all loans at 3. Bt	btreamiry balances: Coi
\$154,266,000; currency, \$21,	232,000. Governments du
but steady: 45 128; 4168 106	%. State bonds neglected
Ala. Ciass A 2 to 5 1031/4	
	N. Y. Central 1003
6g. 7s mortgage 102%	
N. C. 68 126	
do. 48 961/2	do. preferred 661
F. C. con. Brown 102	Pacific Mail 253
Tennessee 68 1091/4	
Tennessee 58 103	Rich, & Alleghany. 22
Tenn. settlement 31 78	Rich. & W. P. Ter L 231
Virginia6s 48	Rock Island 981
Virginia consola 35	St. Paul 725
Chicago & N. W 110%	do, preferred 1125
do. preferred :41	Texas Pacific 215
Del. & Lack 145%	
Erie 27	Union Pacific 617
East Tenn., new 10	N. J. Central 112
Lake Shore 10876	Missouri Pacific 721
L&N 683/8	Western Union 85
Memphis & Char 62	Cotton oil trust cert. 583
Mobile & Ohio 13%	
N. & C 96	toffered [Ex-rights
·Bid. †Ex-dividend.	
-	

3 HE COTTON MARKETS.

Consolidated net receipts today 37 bales: exports to Great Britain 103; to France —; to continent —; stock 18,717.

Eclow we give the

	Opening	Closing.
agust	10.62.210.65	10.58@10.60
eptember	10.28@10.31	10.31 & 10.32
etober		10.14@10.15
lovember	9.96 9.98	9.96@ 9.97
December	9.96 2 9.97	9.96@ 9.97
anuary		10.00 @ 10.01
ebruary		10.05 2 10.06
Iarch	10,10@10,12	10.11@10.12
prll,		10.17@10.19
lay		10.25@10.26
****	10.30-410.33	19.31@10.83

NEW YORK, August 10.-[Special.]-Henry Clews A Ce.'s circular on the cotion market today says: Liverpool reported a firm market for spot cotton with sales of 8,000 beles. Futures were quiet and steady at a partial advance of 1-6id.

with sales of 6,000 bales. Futures were quiet and steady at a perifial advance of 1-64d.

In our market at the opening the early months were up one point and the late deliveries unchanged with a firm tone prevailing. The inquiry was principally for the fall months, which, on light offerings advanced 3@4 points, the winter deliveries meanwhile gazining two points. Towards the end of the session there was a pressure on August contracts which caused them to lose four points, and there was a sympathetic weakness in September and October. The close was quiet, August being four points below last night's prices while the balance of the list is 1@3 noints up. The bureau report was not received till after the close, but, the percentage being 89.3 against 97.6 lest month and 87.3 last year, there was a pressure to sell after the close, and offerings are made at a concession of 2@3 points. Spot cotton is quiet and unchanged with sales of 177 bales.

John S. Kennsy.

Liverpool was slightly improved today with eight thousand spot sales, which is very good for Saturday. The bureau report published today clews nearly two per cent increase in co. dit on since last report, and doubless had something to do with the decline, as new erop months declined four points from the highest point today. Saturday being a half holiday, there is but little to say about the general market. Our New York dispatch this morning said there was good buying for European account at the opening.

Spots here are steady; sales 150 bales; middling 11c.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,043,313 bales, of which 624,313 bales are American, against 1,050,828 tales and 691,223 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 1,027 bales. Receipts from plantations—bales. Crop in sight 6,838,720 bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—12:15 p m.—Cotton quiet with mod-rate inquiry; middling uplands 6½; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,000; American 1,300; uplands sow middling clause August denivery 6 13-64; August and Speniber delivery 6 11-64; September and October delivery 551-64; October and November delivery 6 34-64; November and December delivery 5 35-64; December and January delivery 5 37-64; January and February delivery 5 37-64; September delivery 6 11-64; futures opened quies.

opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—1:00 n. m—Sales of American 5.300 bales: uplands low middling clause August delivery 6 13-64, tellers; Cotober and November delivery 6 12-64, sellers; September and October denvery 5 34-64, sellers; Cotober and November delivery 5 34-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 34-64, sellers; Pecember and January delivery 5 37-64, sellers; January and Fehruary delivery 6 37-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 57-64, sellers; September delivery 6 12-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, August 10—Cotton outet; sales 57
bales; middling uplands 11 ?-10; middling Orleans
11 9-16; net receipts none; gross 5; stock 86, 116.
GALVESTON, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling
11; net receipts 83 bales, 51 new; gross 63; sales 25; stock 851.

NORFOLK, August 10—Cotton steady; middling 11; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 439; sales 2. net receipts none bales: gross none; stock 489; sales 2.

BALTIMORE, August 10—Cotton quiet: middling 11½—1154; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales to spinners none; stock 986.

to spinners none; stock 986.

BOSTON, August 10—Cotton quiet: m'ddling 113/69
113/c; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 103.

WILMINGTON, August 10—Cotton quiet; middling 113/c; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 93.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10—Cotton firm; middling 113/c; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 3,854.

stock 8,854.

BAVANNAH, August 10—Cotton nominal; mid-dling 10%; net receipts nonebales; gross none; sales o; stock 1,027; exports construise 24.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10—Cotton steady; mid-dling 11: net receipts 4 bales; gross 4; sales 150; stock 5,656; exports construise 4.

MOBILE, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling; 10%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 80.

MEMPHIS, August 10—Cotton quiet; middling 10%; net receipts 5 bales; slupments none; sales none; stock 1,348. stock 1,348.
AUGUSTA, August 10—Cotton firm; middling 11: net receipts 15 bales; shipments5; sales none; stock 313.
CHARLESTON, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling 10%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 92: exports coastwise 92.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in CHICAGO, August 10-For the last day of a dull CHICAGO, August 10—For the last day of a dull week in wheat, the speculative trade was active. Everything favored lower prices and another downward dip of 3/2c was witnessed before noon. September went to 75/2c and December 77/2c. It hung pretty stubbornly for a time, and though heavy, the decline was checked by good buying. Half an hour or so before the close it weakened again, this time touching 77c and at the close 77/2c was the market, being a net loss for the day on December of 3/2c, and for the week of 1/2c. Corn was active and weak. Trading was heavy

Corn was active and weak. Trading was heavy and the volume of business larger than for many days past. The market opened 1/2 below the clos-ing prices of yesterday, was steady for a time, but soon ruled weak and declined without reaction %c, rallied a little, became easy, and closed %@340 lower than vesterday.

Oats were active, weaker and lower than for any time in ten years. Prices for futures declined %@ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \]
\[\text{declined at about inside figures.} \]
A fairly active trade was reported in mess pork with considerable fluctuations in prices within s

marrow range.

Lard was easier. Prices declined 5@7% and the market closed quiet at medium figures. Short ribs were steady. Early the market was weaker and prices receded 2%@5c, but rallied

WHEAT-	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
September	. 75%	757/8	75%
December	773/4	2782	771/4
Year		755/8	75
September	. 35%	355/2	85
October	3584	8534	351/4
OATS-	. 853/8	85%	3492
September	. 201/4	203/4	20
Pecember	. 21	21	203/4
September	.10 CO	10 60	10 571/6
LARD—	.10 35	-	10 87%
eptember	, 6 45	-	6 421/9
SHORT RIES-	. 6 40	6 42½	6 40
September	. 5 42%	-	5 421/6
October	. 5 40	5 421/6	5 4216
anuary		4 971	4 95

1 EOVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, August 10, 1889.

Flour. Grain and Meal.

ST. LOUIR. August 10 — Flour quiet, steady: family \$2.75@\$2.85: choice \$3.16@\$3.25: fancy \$3.65@\$3.75: patents \$1.50@\$1.60. Wheat lower: the market was weak all through, but more especially for December, which had free selling all the session, and when that option closed lower August was \$40 and September 13/6.25: below yesterday; shorts were steady buyers of the nearer options and secmed anxious to get them: No. 2 red cash 725/@73: August 725/@734. Corn lower and quiet: No. 2 mixed cash 33%; September 734/@733; October 232/@327. Oats lower and weak; No. 2 cash 19 asked; August 19½ asked; September 125/.@335; October 232/@327. Oats lower and weak; No. 2 cash 19 asked; August 19½ asked; September 19. ATLANTA, August 10—Flour = First patent \$5.75; second patent \$5.50; extma tancy \$4.85@5.00; tancy \$4.60: tantly \$1.00@4.23. Corn—St. Charles \$50: No. 2 white 57c, No. 2 white mixed 56c; No. 2 timothy, large bales \$50: choice timothy, small bales, \$6c. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$6c. No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$6c. No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$6c. No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$6c. Small 57/c. Cotton seed mcal—\$1.20 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 100 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 5 steam feed—\$1.35 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 100 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 5 steam feed—\$1.35 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 100 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 5 steam feed—\$1.35 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 60 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 6 steam feed—\$1.35 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 6 on 6 steam feed—\$1.35 \(Soc. small 87%. Cotton seed meal—\$1.20 % 100 hs. Steam feed—\$1.30 % 100 hs. Gits—Pearl \$3.25.

NEW YORK, August 10—Flour, southerndull; common to fair extra \$2.6 @\$4.15 good to choice \$3.25 @\$5.50. Wheat, spot dull, weak and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ clower: new No. 2 red &\$\frac{1}{2}\$ clower: new No. 2 red &\$\frac{1}{2}\$ clower in ew No. 2 red August \$1\frac{1}{2}\$; September \$3\frac{1}{2}\$. Corn, spot moderately active and steady; No. 2 48\frac{1}{2}\$ in elevator; options moderately active and weaker; August 43\frac{1}{2}\$; September \$3\frac{1}{2}\$; Cotober 43\frac{1}{2}\$; November \$4\frac{1}{2}\$, November \$4\frac{1}{2}\$, November \$4\frac{1}{2}\$, November \$4\frac{1}{2}\$, November \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Cotober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; November \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Cotober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; November \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; November \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; November \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Otober \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Polur \$alr1y\$ active and steady; spring wheat patent \$6.00@\$6.25; straight \$4.00@\$5.00\$; extra \$3.90@\$4.25; city mills \$Rio brands extra \$1.90@\$5.00\$; extra \$3.90@\$6.20\$; no. 2 wanter red spot \$1.00\$; \$6.00\$;

low 45@ 6.

CHICAGO, August 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; unchanged: patents \$6.00@\$6.25; winter \$5.00@\$6.25; winter \$5.00@\$6.50; spring wheat patents \$1.00@4.43; bakers \$8.50@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 7.5%; No. \$60.—; No. 2 fed 75%. No. 2 corn 33%, No. 2 cats 15%.

187...
CINCINNATI. August 10—Flour quiet; family \$3.25 @\$3.60; fancy \$3.25@\$4.20. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red 76@77. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 38. Oats active but lower; No. 2 mixed new 20%@22; old 24. LOUISVILLE, August 10—Grafu steady. Wheat. No. 2 red 75%; No. 2 inopherry 75% Corn. No 2 mixed 37@38; No. 2 white 40@41. Onts, No. 2 mixed old 26; new 23.

with sales of 8,600 bales. Futures were quiet and steady at a partial advance of 1-64d.

In our market at the opening the early months were up one point and the late deliveries unchanged with a firm tone prevailing. The inquiry was principally for the fall months, which, on light offerings advanced 3@4 points, the winter deliveries meanwhile gaining two points. Towards the end of the session there was a pressure on August contracts which caused them to lose four points and there was a sympathetic weakness in September and October. The close was quiet, August being four points below last night's prices while the balance of the list is 1@3 noints up. The bureau report was not received till after the close, but, the percentage being 89.3 against 67.6 lest month and 87.3 lest year, there was a pressure to sell after the close, and offerings are made at a concession of 2@3 points. Spot cotton is quiet and unchanged with sales of 477 bales.

JOHN S. KRNEST.

NEW OFLEANS, August 10—(Special.)—Glenny & Violett. In their cotton circular today, say:

pearl oyster 5½c; lemon cream &c; cornhills 10c, Candy — Assorted stick 4ic; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk \$6.00@8.50; mackerel \$4.76@0.00; salmon \$7.0 @8.50; F. W. oyster \$1.86@2.00; G. W. \$1.25. corn \$1.00@2.75; tomatecs \$1.00@2.00; G. W. \$1.25. corn \$1.00@2.75; tomatecs \$1.00@2.60; Starch—Pearl 4c; namp 4½c; nickel package \$8.00; celluiold \$5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints \$1.00@1.10; quants \$1.50@1.75.

quarts \$1.50@1.75.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10—Coffee s'ead); Rio cargoes common and prime 15 @18%. Sugarquiet: Louislans open kettle, choice \$13-16; strictly prime 7½; fully lair to prime 7 good fair 712-16; common 7; centrifugals of plantation granulated 9½; choice white 8½; gray white 67-16; off with 8½; choice vehice claiming 7½; prime do. 7½; choice vehice claiming 7½; prime do. 7½; choice vehice claiming 3½; gray white 67-16; off do. 7½. Molasses quiet; Louislans open kettle fancy 35 cartier 00%41 strictly prime 3½; good do. 3½; gray off common 25; fair t. good fair 19@35; common 10 good common 12; fair t. good fair 19@36; prime to good prime 22@32; mir to good fair 19.20; common to good common 12; fair t. good fair 19.20; common to good common 12; fair t. good fair 150.31; kice dim: Louislans ordinary to good prime 3½; db.

NEW YORK, August 10—Coffee, options closed

Louisiana syrub 25@31. Rice dim: Louisiana ordinary to good prime 35@35.

NEW YORK, August 10—Coffee, options closed stenay logisty solints up: August 10—Coffee, options closed stenay logisty solints up: August 15.

Spot Rio Standy and quiet, faircargoes 18'. Sugar, raw Bominal: fair, to good retining ordinary centrifugal 56-test 75%; refined unconsiged; Coffee and the standard ASM confectioners ASM cut four SM, carthed SM; redlow Coffee and Coffee annual coffee and co

Provisions. ST. LOUIS, August 10 - Provisions quiet. Pork \$14.25. Lard, prime steam 6.00. Dry sail meats boxed shoulders 4.57\gamma_6.00. Dry sail meats boxed shoulders 4.57\gamma_6.00 long clear 5.65\gamma_6.75\gamma_6.00 long clear 5.65\gamma_6.00 long clear 6.25\gamma_6.00 long clear 6.25\gamma_6.00 clear sides 6.37\gamma_6; hams 11\gamma_6.00 long clear \$1.50\gamma_6.00 l 6.5-66.36; clear sides 6.37%; hams 113/6/13%.
LOUISVILLE August 10—Provisions firm. Bacon clear no sides 64 clear sides 7.25; shoulders 7.0; Bulk meats, clear rib sides 6.00; clear sides 6.25; shoulders 7.25. Meas pork 213.00. Hams, sugar-cured 113/6/12%. Lard, prime steam 7.

cured 11½@12½. Lard, prime steam 7.

ATLANTA. August 10 - Clearfrib sides boxed 6½c; ice-cured itellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½ Sugar CHICAGO, August 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$10,35@\$10.60. Lard 6.37%@6.40. Bhort ribs. loose 5.40@5.50. Drr salted shoulders boxed 1.87%@6.00. \$140@5.50. Drr salted shoulders.

CINCINATI, August 10-Pork quiellat \$11.37\footnote{13.57}.

Lard less active; current make 6.12\footnote{13.57}.

Bulk meats in light demand, short ribe 5.70\footnote{13.57}.

Bacon quiet; short ribs 5\footnote{13.57}; short clear 6.75. Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON. August 10— Turpentine firm at 10/2; rosn firm: strained 75; root strained 75; tar firm 1.60; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1,00; yellow dip 1.10; virgin \$2.10.

NEW-YORK

(12),@10 CHARLESTON. August 10—Turpentine firm at \$12; oan steady; good strained 85. **SAVANNAH.** August 10—Turpentine firm at \$1½; oan firm at \$77%,@87%.

Fruits and Confectioneries.
ATLANTA. August 10 - Apples 3.404285.0010er bbi. Lemons 8.1.756285.00.0 Coranges 8.7.66285.00. Cocanuts 6c. Pineapples - \$1.50 \$ 400z. Bananas—Selected \$1.75622.00: Firs. 13618c. Raisins, New Londons 3.0 \$2 boxes \$1.75; \$2 boxes 90z. Currants—7%28c. Legborn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—106 14c. Brazil—509c. Filberts—12%2 Wainuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 466c, sundried reaches objects—12%2 Wainuts—16c. Sundried peaches posicolic. Mai 1.50 \$100z.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA. August 10—Horses — Pinc \$65/20 90; good drive\$150/20\$200; drivers \$125/26\$140; fine\$250/20\$850. Mules—14½ to ib hands \$15/26\$150; job/2 to 16 hands \$15/26\$20. Cattle—Tennessee steers \$3.00/20\$4.00; Georgia raisad \$2.00/20\$5.00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee \$3.50/20\$4.00; lambs, Tennessee \$5.00/255.50. Hogs—None on the Market. Sheep—Tennessee \$3.50/20\$4.00; lambs, Tennessee \$5.00/255.50. Cincinnation of the state of the sta

Country Produce.
ATLANTA. August 10 -Egg3 -14@15c. Britter Choice Yeuncesee 15@17c, other grades 12½@14c. Poultry-Hens 80@31c; young chickens isrge 22@28c; small 10@14c. Irisa Potatoes -52.40. Sweet Potatoes -70@376c. Honey-Birannel @8c; in the comb 10 @12c. Orions-\$2.50@55.04. Cabbage-2c.

Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. THE GA. PACIFIC RAILWAY DIVISION. The completion of this important thoroughfare to Greenville and Arkansas City on the Missippi river, gives the southeastern states a direct and short line to the west, southwest and northwest.

All under one management from Washington, D. C., to the Mississippi river.

August 11th, 1889.

No. 50. | No. 52. | No. 54 | No. 80 | Daily. | Daily. | Daily. | Daily. |

Ly Atlanta		11 00 pm		
Ar Salt Springs		11 58 pm		10 00 am
Ar Tallapoosa	3 58 pm	1 48 am		
Ar Birming'm	8 30 pm			
Ar Columbus				
Ar West Point		1 50 pm		
Ar Winona		5 44 pm		
Ar Greenwood.		7 15 pm		
Ar Groenville				
Ly Atlanta				
Ar Salt Springs				
QUEEN	AND CI	RESCENT	ROUTE	
Ly Birmingham		11 5	5 pm	8 35 am
Ar Tuscaloosa				11 01 am
Ar Meridian				
Ar New Orleans				***************************************
Ar Jackson				*********
Ar Vicksburg				
Ar Shreveport				
Ar Dallas		6 1	0 am	****
	K. C., M.	& B. R.	R.	
Ly Birmingham				7 00 000

Ar Memphis	
Ar Little Rock	11 00 pl
Ar SpringfieldAr Kansas City	5 20 20
Ar Kansas City	5 20 pi
SHORT	
	Attalla, Ala.
Ly Atlanta	1 15 pt
Ar Anniston	
Ar Gadsden	7 40 pr
Ar Attalla	8 30 pr
ILLINOIS CE	NTRAL R. R.
Ly West Point	6 46 pr
Ar Starkeville	
Ar Kosciousko	9 58 pt
Ar Durant	
Ar Jackson	1 10 ar
Ar Natchez	11 00 ar
Pullman Vestibuled Slee	ning Cars between Wash
inaton, D. C., and Birn change on 52 and 53. Puil tween Atlanta and Birm FREE RECLINING CHAI	ningham Ala withou
change on 52 and 58 Puil	man Sleeping Cars be
tween Atlanta and Ritm	ingham on 50 and 51
FREE RECLINING CHAI	R CARS Birmingham t
Memphis and Kansas City	without change.
ALEX. S. THWEATT.	G. B. MANLEY
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Tray. Pass. Agt.,	Gen'l Agt.
-Atlant	A Ga-
S. H. HARDWICK.	SOL HAAS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.	Traffic M'g'r.
Riemingham Ala	Richmond Va
I. Y. SAGE. PE	YTON RANDOLPH,
General Supt.,	General Manager,
Birmingham, Ala.	Washington, D. C.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUM-BUS RAILROAD.

Daily	NO. 1. Passenger	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4. Pass'nger
14 50 p m	Daily.		Da ly,	Daily.
4.55 p m	T. 9 00 a m	L.Chatt A	A 6.10 p m	A10 20 am
5.16 p m	9.05 a m	Shops	6.05 p m	10.15 a m
5.30 p m		BeltCross	Cite P III	10.10 1.1
5.41 p m	9.26 a m	MissRdge	5.40 p m	9.52 a m
6.00 p m		CrawiSpg	5.80 p m	9.40 a m
6.10 p m	9,52 a m	Rock Sp'g	5.20 p m	9.29 a m
6.18 p m	10.12 a m	L'Fayette	5.01 p m	9.08 a m
6.85 p m		Guild	4.50 p m	8,58 a m
6.46 p m		M'rtindle	4.42 p m	8.50 a m
6.57 p m	10,48 a m	Trion	4.24 p m	8.38 a m
7.08 p m		Sum'ville	4.12 p m	8.22 a m
7.20 p m		Rac Mills	4.01 p m	8.11 a m
7.25 p m	11.22 a m		8,50 p m	8.00 a m
7.44 p m	11.85 a m	Clarke.	8.38 p m	7.48 a m
	11.40 a m		3.83 p m	7.43 a m
8.05 p m	11,58 a m		3.15 p m	7.24 a m
A8.15 p m		Lavender	054	L 6.50 a m
L8.20 p m	12.18 p m			A 6.45 a m
8.25 p m	A12.30 pm	Rome	1 2 40 p m	
8.39 p m	12.40 p m	E Pome.	A 2.35 p m	a m
8.54 p m	12.40 p m	E. Rome.	2 S0 p m 2.16 p m	F 90
A9.10 p m	1 07 nm	Summit	2.02 p m	6.30 a m 6.17 a m
	1.25 p.m	Ced'rtwn	L 1.45 p m	6.00 a m
	1.45 p m	Ced'rtwn	A 1.25 pm	0.00 a m
		Youngs.	T Ten P III	
		DugT'wn	12.58 p m	
		. Felton	12.52 p m	
A PARTY TO SERVICE		Buchann	12.85 p m	
200	A 3.00 pm		12.15 p m	
12 6 01	L 3.40 pm	. Kramer.	SETTONIC STREET, STATE OF	
STATE STATE	3 57 pm	M'n'ville	12.01 p m	
Contract the second	4 4 15 pm	I Clamber T	1.11 45 8 m	

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Maddox, Rucker & Co., BANKERS.

36 WEST ALABAMA STREET. Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to check at sight. Puy and sell exchange. Collections made on all necessible points. Allows 5 per cent interest on time deposits.

FOR SALE First Georgia Railroad 6 per cent, bonds due 1910 Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loar

F. W. MILLER & CO. NO. 24 EAST ALABAMA ST.

ompany stock.

Bros. is Motor Machine company stock.

OLIVER C. FULLER DARWIN G. JONES. JONES & FULLER.

Investment Securities a specialty. See us in reard to railroad bonds and stocks. Stocks, Bonds and Loans. 16 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga

MONEY TO LOWN On Atlanta Real Estate Time, 3 to 10 years. Terms, 7 per cent interest and 1 per cent per annum to cover commissions and attorney's fees.

DE'SAUSSURE -:- & -:- ATKINSON. J. H. & A. L. JAMES,

BANKERS. OPEN 8 TO 4. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Pays more interest on time deposits than any other strong bank. New business wanted. july28-d3m fin col HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

I WANT TO BUY STATE OF GEORGIA EONDS, Atlanta bonds, railroad bonds, Atlanta and West Point railroad stock and debentures, and securities of other states, cities, and railroads, Please offer me any securities you have for sale now or in the future.

TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA

CAPITAL \$100,000. James R. Wylie, Pres. | W. J. Van Dyke, V. Pres.

Edward S. Pratt, Cashier. JAMES R. WYLIE,
W. A. MOORE,
W. J. VAN DYKE,
W. A. MOORE,
W. A. MOOR

SHINGLES! SHINGLES W. C. HUDSON & CO. We have the finest Shingles in Atlanta

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND Tretail dealers in long teaf yellow pine lumber, flooring and ceiling, best in quality. Write for estimate, Mills on E. T. Va. and Ga. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Office and yard, 49 W. Mitchell. Telephone 1070. Atlanta, Ga.

OF ATLANTA, GA.,

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS. Capital and Undivided Profits, \$440,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

-)TRANSACTED(--Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits.

-THE State Banking Company

OF GAINESVILLE, GA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. M. SANDERS S. C. DUNLAP, J. W. BAILEY. C. C SANDERS, A. D. CANDLER, K. L. BOONE, A General Banking Business Conducted. Stocks Bought and Sold. Foreign and Domestic. Exchange in sums to suit. C. C. SANDERS, M. M. SANDERS, President. Vice-President. W. S. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

W. H. PATTERSON. Dealer in Investment Securities. 29 East Alabama St.

ROOM 7, GATE CITY BANK BUILDING CIEALED PROPOSAL ADDRESSED TO THE undesigned, will be re-vived until 12 m. Monday, August 12th, 18c, for atraishing all material and the erection of 1,300 cubic ands, more or less, of bridge masour. Specifications and other information will be dranished on app cation to George H. Clarke, cheff engineer, Cedartown Palls H. Clarke, defending on application to George H. Clarke, defending on Charles P. Ball, Ga. Receiver and Managor, Cartorsville, Ga. aug 3-dtd

A TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO The most direct and sest route to Montgomery, New vileans, Texas and the southwest. The following schedule in effect July 28, 1883;

SOUTHBOUND. No.50 No.52 No.56 dally except Sunday. Arrive Columbus 6 25 pm 10 15 am

NORTHBOUND	No.51 Daily	No. 53 ly Excep Daily Sunday
Leave New Orleans	7 00 a m	3 05 pm
Mobile	12 05 pm	7 37 pm
Arrive Montgomery.	6 10 pm	11 45 am
Leave	0 10 h m	
" Selma	9 20 a m	4 45 pm
" Montgomery		
* Columbus	12 45 p m	
" Opelika	1 52 pm	3 13 a m
West Point	2 39 n m	2 57 am 6 (0 a *
LaGrange	8 08 pm	4 25 am 6 31 am 5 27 am 7 40 an
Arrive Atlanta	4 13 pm	5 27 am 7 40 al
	5 50 pm	
Train 50 and 51 carr between Atlanta an Parlor Cars between and 53 carry Pullm tween Washington an CECIL GABBETT.	d New Y Atlanta and an Buffet d New Orle	ork, and Pullma d Seima. Trains 5 Sleeping Cars be

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HARRY M. COTTINGHAM.

SIBLEY & CO. **≪**Commission Merchants **≫**

17 South Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, FRUIT, COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY SOLE AGENTS for S. Frietsch's Excelsior Hams, Shoulders and Bacon. Stock of Meats Constantly on Hand. Specialties this Week-Gilt Edge Creamery Butter, Cooking Butter, Eggs.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

LOWRY BANKING CO., Atlanta, REAL LOAN AND BANKING CO., Atlanta, MERCHANTS' BANK, Atlanta, S. M. INMAN, of S. M. Inman & Co., Atlanta, M. C. & I.F. Kiver, Atlanta, M. C. & I.F. Kiver, Atlanta,

R. E. SIBLEY.

JAS, R. WYLIE, Pres. Traders Bank, Atlanta. OGLESBY & MEAD'R, Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta. R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer State of Georgia. CONDON BROS., Kalaxville, Tenn.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIAR.R Schedule in offect June 24, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.



ALDNEY and all uriuary troubles easily quickly and asfely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold study in the company of the com

Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.) ... 7 50 a m 3 45 p m Leave Marietta..... Arrive Canton 10 05 am 6 39 pm Arrive Tate 11 01 am 7 59 pm Arrive White Path 11 11 12 pm Arrive Murphy 3 60 pm Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.) ... 2 58 pm 11 05 am Trains daily except Sunday.

June 27 2m F. B. CHANDLER Gen'l. Agt.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WILLIAM A. HAYGOOD # HAMILTON DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 17½ Peachtres 1:
10p oci R. T. Dorsey.

DORSEY & HOWELL.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices, 4 and 5, No. 27½ Whitehall street.

Telesphone No. 520.

EDMUND W. MARTIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. No. 55% Whitehall Street. Atlanta, Ga. Telophone 512.

W. W. LAMBDIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 65% Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. ssional Lusiness solicited. Telephone 379.

WASHINGTON & VANVALKENBURG,
LAWYERS, - MACON, GA.

All legal business given prompt personal attention, Practice in State and United States courts.

H. C. Johnson.

L. H. Johnso

JOHNSON & JOHNSO A
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (N. J. Hammond's Old
Office.) 213, K. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTOKNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
BOOKS NOR 41 and 42 cate City Bank Building.
7. A. Hammond, Jr., Colamissioner (1: inking)
epositions in Fulton County. AR WRIGHT MAX MEYERHARDT FRABORN WITHT WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Collections a specialty. Rome Ga JOHN T. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Atlanta, Ga. Rooms Fand 34 Gate City Bank Building.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. T. PARK, M. D., W. T. PARK, M. D.,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
All long standing and complicated diseases
of either sex, and all diseases peculiar to females a
specialty. Furnishing advice, medicines, etc., at
office or by mail and express. may 30 3m top co BENJAMIN H. HILL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice in state and United States courts Office, 34½ Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2 Telephone 353.

EWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUN-sellor at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19 Gate City Bank building. Will practice in all of the Courts of the city and clsewhere by contract. Tele-DECORATORS IN FRESCO.

PAUSE, SCHROETER & CO., 6 N. Broad St. Branch Office: 1,455 Broadway, N. Y. Dealers in Wall Paper, Liucrusta Walton, Room-Mouldings, etc. july 21 ly

GOODE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices No. 1 Marietta
street, corner Peachtrea, will do a general practice in all the courts, State and Federal Real
Estate and Corporation Law specialties, topa

B. M. HALL JAMES E. HALL HALL BROTHERS; CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
And Surveyors, Tate, Ga, Survey ralifoads, canals, etc., and make a specialty of hydraulics and the development of mining and quarrying properties.

ARCHITECTS. CALL ON J. A. LESUEUR,

ARCHITEUT AND BUILDEh, At No. 6 Loyd street to get your specifications and drawings; also to get your building and job work done. Telephone 230. BRUCE & MORGAN,
ARCHTECTS, Traders' Bank Building.
No. 10 Decatur street. Take elevator. 6m

EDMUND G. LIND, ARCHITECT, 6314 Whitehall Street, cornet of Hunter.

L. B. WHEELER, ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga. Office 4th feor Chamberlin & Boynton building. 1. Whitehall and Hnterstreets. Take elegals:

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.

and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga. June 23d, 1889.

(Successors to Banks & Bros., Bankers.)

Authorized Capital, \$200,000.00

Paid in Capital, - 50.000.00

Paid in Capital, - 50. Arrive Griffin.
Arrive Macon.
Arrive Co umbus, via Griffin.
Arrive Eduala via Macon.
Arrive Albany.
Arrive Savannah.
Arrive Thomasville via Albany. 878 pm 256 pm 440 pm 5 30 am 1 2 50 pm 4 2 50 pm 5 30 am 5 2 50 pm 5 30 am 5 2 50 pm (15pm 205pm 430am 1100pm Arrive Thomasville via Albany....
Arrive Brunswick via Albany....
Arrive Brunswick via Albany....
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah
Arrive Gainesville via Albany...

Eschemblich via Albany...
Eschemblich Thomasville via Albany... 12 noon Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Syste. Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train fro a Atlanta. 6 40 am 10 26 pm 4 00 am 4 00 am 11 10 am 2 00 pm 4.00 pm 6 40 pm 9 00 pm 7 140 am 7 18 am 1 10 pm 10 40 pm 5 85 am 8 00 am 1 50 pm as h Sayungh and 48 00 am 1 50 pm as h Sayungh and 48 00 am 1 50 pm 140pm 400pm 830 am 8 25 am 5 25 am 10 30 am 629 am 11 59 pm 7 00 am 12 30 pm 5 45 pm Arrive Atlanta. 545 pm 700am 12 30 pm 10 40 pm 12 85 am 18 800 am 159 pm Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville Via Albany on 2.15 p. m. train. Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.
Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta
For further information apply to
EAM B. WEBR, Trav. Passenger Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent,
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pax Agent, Savannah, Ga.

Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line

Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRA RAILROAD of GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October Sist.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magniticent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sall for August as tollows:

EAVANNAH TO NEW YORK. (Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Nacoochee Friday, August 2, 9 00 am
City of Birmingham. Saturday, August 3, 10 00 am
Tallahassee. Monday, August 5, 12 30 pm
Chattahoochee Wednesday, August 7, 2 30 pm
City of Augusta. Friday, August 9, 4 30 pm
City of Bavannah. Saturday, August 10, 5 30 pm
Nacoochee. Monday, August 12, 7 00 am
City of Birmingham Wedn'day, August 14, 8 00 am
Tallahassee. Friday, August 14, 9 30 am
City of August 10, 10 00 am
City of Bavannah. Wednesday, August 11, 10 00 am
City of Bavannah. Wednesday, August 21, 2 00 pm
Nacoochee. Friday, August 23, 4 00 pm
City of Bavannah. Wednesday, August 23, 4 00 pm
City of Birmingham. Saturday, August 24, 4 30 pm
Catty of Birmingham. Saturday, August 26, 5 30 pm
Chattahoochee. Wednesday, August 26, 5 30 pm
Chattahoochee. Friday, August 30, 8 00 am
City of Savannah. Saturday, August 30, 8 00 am
City of Savannah. Saturday, August 31, 9 00 am Nacoochee
City of Birmingham...
Tallahassee...
Chattahoochee...
City of Augusta...
City of Savaunah...
Nacoochee... City of Savannah
Nacoochee
City of Augusta
City of Augusta
Nacoochee City of Savannah Monday, August 28 Nacoochee Wednesday, August 28 City of Birmingham Friday, August 30 Tallahassee Saturday, August 31 BOSTON TO SAVANNAH. Lewis's Wharf-3 p m. SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

City of Macon ... Thursday, August 1, 8 00 am Gate City ... Thursday, August 15, 8 20 am City of Macon ... Thursday, August 15, 8 20 am Gate City ... Thursday, August 22, 3 00 pm City of Macon ... Thursday, August 29, 7 00 pm ..Thursday, August 1 ..Thursday, August 8 .Thursday, August 15 ..Thursday, August 22 ..Thursday, August 29 PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH. (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m. EAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Saturday, August 10, 5 00 pm.
Saturday, August 10, 5 00 pm.
Saturday, August 17, 9 30 am.
Saturday, August 31, 8 30 am.
Saturday, August 31, 8 30 am. Saturday, August 3
Saturday, August 10
Saturday, August 17 Dessoug... Juniata... Dessoug... Juniata...

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class fregue 4.4 from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information rates, etc., apply to

W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agent,
SI? Broadway, New York.

R. L. WALKER, Agent,
Fier 35, N. H., New York.

C. G. ANDERSON, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
Savannah, Ga.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen! Frt. Agt., Savannah,
E. T. CHARLITON. Gen! Frs. Agt., Savannah,
W. F. SHELLMAN, Trame Manages.

D. W. APPLEE, General Manages.

D. W. APPLEE, General Agont, Atlanta, Ga.
E. R. WEBB, Fassenver Agent, M. B. BELKNAP, General Manages.

From the Pittsburg Times.

Once there was a man. He was a clerk in a bank at \$45 a month. His name was John Emith. At a directors' meeting one day, after the discounts had been passed upon and the portly directors were laboriously getting up to go, the president, who had the ablest and most expansive vest of any of them, stopped

"By the way," he remarked, "I have a note from John Smith, one of our young men, you know—some of you know him—but I guess I must have lost it. Anyhow, he wants his salary raised. Says the business of the bank is ur times what it used to be and his work has increased accordingly. Says with increase in increased accordingly. Says with increase in the amount of money handled comes increase in the strain on his integrity. Seems to think he ought to be paid for not robbing us. Be-sides, he says he can scarcely keep his family on his salary. I suppose I can answer it with-out cailing another board meeting," he conclu-

ded facetiously.
"Tell him he oughtn't to to have such a big

family," suggested one.
"Quote the law against embezzlement to
him," said another, and so on, as they buttoned their overcoats and went about their bus-

By-and-by John Smith got a note like this. signed by the president, and written on the note paper of the bank, bearing the imposing array of directors' names in neat engraving at the head of it:

the head of it:

Mr. John Smith-Dear Sir: In answer to yours of even date, I am instructed by the board of directors to say that they cannot agree with your view of the case. It is true that your work has largely increased, with the growth of the bank under its present successful management. But it is no more than you are able to do and no more than we can find others to do for the salary we now pay you. The other phase of the matter you present—that we should pay you for the moral wear and tear incident to resisting temptation to steal, as well as for the physical and mental work you do—has no weight. Our relations, however pleasant personally, are purely a business affair on both sides. We pay you so much money for so much work. Your honesty is presumed. If you should prove dishonest we would discharge you and the law would send you to prison.

With your family affairs we have nothing to do.

so would discharge you and the law would send est we would discharge you and the law would send you to prison.

With your family affairs we have nothing to do, but I may suggest to you that careful economy in small household expenditures will result in an annual saving which will perhaps surprise you. Without referring especially to you—for I never endeavored to pry into your private affairs, nor inquired low you lived—I may say that, in my opinion, the prevailing tendency of young people now-adays is to live too high, instead of being careful to lay up something for a rainy day.

Yours truly, etc.

The directors had been in session long the next day when John Smith opened the door, handed in a slip of paper, and walked back to his desk. There was silence for a minute, then a murmur, then the clerks outside heard

then a murmur, then the clerks outside heard a clatter of moving chairs in the board-room, and then the door opened and two or three voices called "Smith!"

"In a moment," answered Smith, cheerfully laying a blotter between the leaves of the book he had been writing in, and carefulty tucking the pen behind his ear, as though he were making his toilet.

"What do you mean by this?" they demanded, when he appeared in the directors' room. "Telling us there is only \$9,647.80 of available cash, and suggesting that we get some for the counter."

cash, and suggesting that we get some for the counter."
"It's so," responded Smith, "and I thought you ought to know it before the money is all checked out. The bank oughtn't to have to close its doors in the middle of the day."
"But according to your statement of yesterday and your showing of today's business there ought to be \$259,648. Where is the quarter of a million? We were just discussing an investment for it."

"I've invested it myself," responded Smith, coolly, "in a safe place—\$50,000 of it. The other 20 cents I took for street car mency. I teok a quarter of a million away with me last

"You what?"
"I stole it, in plain English. When I got this response to my note to the president I—but really, I must renew my suggestion about the advisability of getting some cash on the counter. You are very short and you ought to attend to it at once."
Two of the directors drew their checks on other banks and sent them out, although the signatures were very shaky; and then, quite at his ease, Mr. Smith leaned up against the carved mantel piece, read the president's note refusing his request for an increase, and 'went

refusing his request for an increase, and went

When I got this note, it set me to think-

on:

"When I got this note, it set me to thinking whether, as our relations were a purely business affair, I couldn't do better than go on as I had been doing. There was \$250,000 in convenient shape that I could get my hands on. I might have skipped to Canada with it, but I don't like the climate. I took the money away and concealed it—" pausing for a moment and smiling down into their eager faces, "in a place known only to myself. I shall give myself up, and as our relations, in the language of the president, have been 'personally pleasant,' I will save you the expense of a trial by pleading guilty.

"The maximum sentence for my offense, under the laws of this state, is ten years in the penitontiary. With the commutation off for good behavior, that will be about eight and a half years. It will be dull, but I shall not be idle. I have never had leisure to cultivate the graces of the mind. I have a taste for music. I will cultivate it. I will book myself up in the polite sciences. I will learn a modern language or two. I am 31 years old now. When I have served my term and am clear of the law, I will come out of prison 39 years old, with a cultivated mind, and a comfortable fortune of \$250,000 while I am in prison, but if I were to live on air, and go naked, and save all my salary I wouldn't have one-fiftieth as much at the age of thirty-nine. On the whole I think I have made a good speculation. Don't you?"

The opinions of the directors were not very The opinions of the directors were not very coherent just at this moment. They made various appeals to him, on the confidence they had had in him, on the good name he bore, on the dishoner he would incur, etc., but he responded that all these had not helped him to an increase in salary, and relentlessiy quoted the language of the president's note to him, that "their relations were purely a business affair on both sides."

on both sides."

Finally he said:

"Our relations have been 'personally pleasant,' and I have no unconquerable desire to spend the next 8 1-2 years in jail. I will make you a proposition. If you will sign a bond not to prosecute me, and publish in the daily papers a set of resolutions setting forth that whereas your valued and trusted employe, John Smith, by the receipt of a legacy from a deceased relative, has been relieved of the necessity of further service, resolved, that you part with him with extreme regret, etc.—if you do this I will bring back \$125,000 and content myself with the other \$125,000. The interest will make up a good part of the loss to me."

interest will make up a good part of the loss to me."

It was hard to give up \$125,000 and hitch to it a set of resolutions complimenting the thief, but it was a choice between getting half the loaf or nothing. Was the satisfaction of sending him to prison for 83 years worth \$15,000 a year to them? They figured on it and agreed that it wasn't. They accepted his proposition, drew up the bond and signed it.

"You can get the resolutions in shape by tomorrow," he said, "and have them ready when I bring the money. It would scarcely be delicate for me to be present when they are adopted."

"Couldn't you bring it today, Mr. Smith?" asked the president in a perspiration.

"No, I haven't time to go after it. The work at my dosk always keeps me busy until the hour for closing the bank. You will have to trust in me until tomorrow, and as by signing this bond you have committed yourselves to the compounding of a felony, I guess I can trust you—oven as a purely business affair."

They were all on hand early next day.

affair."

They were all on hand early next day. Smith, the eashier said (not without some surprise at hearing the president inquire for him as "Mr." Smith) had gone out to get his lunch. He was asked for half a dozen times before he came. Every few minutes the door of the directors' room would open. a perspiring face would be thrust out, and Smith would be inquired for. Then the face would be withdrawn, and the directors would fall to discuss

ing whether, after all, Smith hadn't taken their bond and given them the slip.

At the stroke of twelve the door opened and Smith walked in. He picked up the resolutions, read them with approval, and with a "Thank you, gentlemen: this is handsome," he handed a package to the president, say-ine:—

Then he took his former stand by the man-tel-piece, and watched their eager faces while they bent over to count it. A hundred crisp \$1000 bills—then \$25,600, some of it in smaller denomination3—\$25,000 more yet—and then, to their amazement, another one hundred \$1000 bills. "Why, it's all here-you've brought it all

"Why, it's all here—you've brought it all back—"
"Inever meant to steal it," said Smith, coolly. "I made you believe I did merely to convince you that you were conducting your bank on the wrong principle, in keeping a man on a staryation salary with a fortune within his grasp, I wanted to make you understand that there is something more in the relations between a bank and its trusted employes than cold business. I suppose you have no further use for me. I am ready to turn over my books as soon as you name my successor. He will find them all right. Good day."

He walked back to his desk. Pretty soon they called him in agair, and the president made a little speech. He said the lesson had been an uspleasant one, but they were disposed to take it in the spirit in which it was given. Perhaps he was right. They had no desire to punish him, but—and here he hesitated and stammered a little—they were also unwilling, that is to say, they had no desire to keep a financier of his capacity in the humble place in which he had hitherto been employed. Therefore, one of their number, Mr. Wilkins, who was the agent of an insurance company, at a salary of \$4,000 a year, had decided to resign that position, and would have Mr. Smith appointed his successor. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith could take a vacation of two weeks.

FAITH. TO MY FRIEND T. F.

For the Constitution.

Have ye faith in one another.

When you meet in friendship's name?
For the friend should be a brother,
And his heart should feel the same. What tho' your paths in life may differ, Since the hour when first you met; Still have faith in one another, You may need that friendship yet,

Have ye faith in one enother When you whisper love's fond vow; It will not be always summer, Nor be always bright as now. And when winter time comes o'er thee If some loving heart you share, And have farth in one another,

Have ye faith in one another, Nor to a doubting heart incline; Doubts will make this world a desert Where the sun will never shine. Tho' you have some transient sorrow
That o'ershadows you today,
If you have faith in one another
Sorrow with you will not stay.

Then you never need despair.

Have ye faith in one another. And let honor be your guide; Let no angry words be spoken, What eise ever may be ide. Grief and troubles may assail us -Yes, I have no doubt they will; But have faith in one another For faith will conquer every ill.

-MYNA JACK.

GIVE US THE BEST PLACE

In the Best Paper in the Country to Catch the Eyes of the Best People.

What a pleasure it is to know when you place your grocery order with a firm, that each and all of the articles bought, will be selected with the same care that you yourself would exercise if you were personally present when the goods were put up. Few houses can boast of such a record or such discipline as this in their bus ness. But we not only claim to examine everything that we send to our customers, throwing saide all inferior potatoes, tonatoes, and such like that are always to be found amongst a general average, but we go farther by also buying only the very best and purest articles of everything in our line, thus insuring to all buyers first grade of all goods. For insunce, show us a flour in the city than can equal ours—our "Regat!"—Hoyt & Thorn's Regal. It can be found, and we emphasize this with our tongue on our heart. We mean just what we say, and if you doubt it, select several of the "best" brands in the city, any single one, bake them side by side, and the one that yields the best, sweetest, whitest loaf, we will concede the "best," and we will abide the result. Is this not a fair and houset proposal? Again, we tell you our water ground meal is the best; also our fance white and yellow Orange county. New York state cream cheese—on Tuesday, the 6th inst., we will receive a new invoice. Take everything in our stock—our lear geoives also excel. Our butter is unequaled in the city, our chipped beef is better, is chipped thinner. Our Ryjamo coffee, is the finest, best blend in the city, and gives a stonger, botter cup of coffee. Our "Talo" tea is also the best. Our fancy the city. Our enipsed over is better, is enipsed thinner. Our enipsed of thinner. Our enipsed of the city, and gives a stronger, better cup of coffee. Our "Talo" tea is also the best. Our fancy watermeions are larger and colder than anyone's. Our canned goods, of all varieties, are fresher; we carry a larger stock, and you can always get everything you want at our store without running out. Our imported olive oils are the best that can be bought, and if you want to see how clean we keep our fancy goods that you afe compelled to buy, come in and see our handsome black walnut case that we keep them in, preserving them from attack from files and such like. In fact, our store is the best in his country, and if you watch us, you will see this fall the best people of our city enrolling their names as our patrous, and all everybody will come over and buy the best raisins, currents, citrons for their best cakes, for all everybody bakes the best fruit cakes in the world. Be sure and profit by these suggestions.

HOYT & THORN. There are various kinds of troubles in this life; some are greater and harder to bear than others. Most troubles are brought on ourselves, but not so in every case; some can be averted, others cannot. Troubles that are mole hills to one are mountains to others. A great many people in this would take great delight in causing others trouble. It is almost impossible to depict these low down, miserable and comtemptible curs who are stigmas on the name of the devil himself. Take an old abominable and the devil himself. Take an old abominable and detestable tattler, who knows more about other people and their business than they know themselves, going around telling their miserable mechinations, not hesitating to add a few more damnable damning words, if they are needed, to make the story effective. How much better would it be if all would practice charity toward each other and cover up the many faults of their neighbor?

Among the greatest troubles to which fallen man is subject to, is rectal disease, (piles, fistula, etc.) and some are so often neglected because considered

as subject to, is rectal disease, (piles, fistula, etc.) and some are so often neglected because considered by many meurable. They can be cured, and I can do it. My treatment for these is effectual and paluless. No harsh measures are used, and you can be cured of these troubles without the torture formerly attending this treatment. I mean just what I say, and am willing to prove it to you. I can refer you to any number of cases I have cured, and let them hear me out in what Law. bear me out in what I say. Do you wish to investi-gate what I say? If so, call on me or write for any further information, which I will cheerfully give you. Practice limited to specialty.

Respectfully. R. G. JACKSON, M. D., No. 42½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. FRANK K JENNKINS,I

Specialist,
Late of University Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of throat, nose, car, chest and stomach, catarrhal affections, acute and chronic. Office 9-9% Peach-tree st. Atlanta, Ga. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p.m.

Buy Now.

Commencing on Monday, and continuing until the entire lot is sold, John M. Miller, at 31 Marietta street, will sell croquet sets cheaper than ever sold in Atlanta before.

"Elixir Babek,"

MALARIAL discases,	at druggists, 50 cents a bottle. july31—dlm
Special Excurs	n to Washington, D. C.
to: Washington and August for \$15 in con excursion via Penn ington, on the 15th. only one running do	-b. owill sell arcursion tickets return on the 13th and 14th of anect a wish the Niagara Falls sylvan railroad from Wash. This he is the quickest and uble his solid trains between gir. Fo urther information Kimall hove. L. L. McCh. SKEY, D. P. A.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

D CET YPER BLANK BOOKS, LEGGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., State Printers, Atlants, Ga. P. O. Drawer 8 Consult them before placing orders.

SUMMER RESORTS. Tallulah Falls, Ga.

THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL ATTRACTIONS THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL ATTRACTORY
this season ere many. Good music, ten pins,
swimmting pool, has the highest elevation of any
hotel at the falls by many feet, situated in its ewn
park, communding the finest scenery of any hotel
south of the Blue Ridge. Rates reasonable.
W. D. YOUNG,
W. D. YOUNG,

THE ORKNEY

SHENANDOAH CO., VA. WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE GUESTS AT regular rates until October 1, 1839, thus enabling their patrons to enjoy the grandeur and beauty of the mountains during September. Send for cirlars.

F. W. EVANS, anglo—dim

F HOUSE AND COTTAGES. TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

DEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGE mountains Scenery is grandly beautiful; climate absolutely periest. Dairy and garden furnish abundant supply of fresh rulk and vegetables.

D. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager. may 25 d tf

HYGEIA HOTEL Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unsurpassed in appointments, table and general attention. Terms less for the accommodations, entertainments and amusements given than at any resort of its prestige in the United States. Music twice a day by the celebrated Fort Monroe Band; nightly hops, requent germans and balls. Safest and most delightful surf bathing on the coast; good sailing, fishing and driving. Frequent pre ence of foreign and American sinps of war; daily inspections, drills, parades, cannon and rifle target practice. A broad expanse of salt water surrounds Oid-Point Comfort, hence there are no land breezes, no malaria, no hay fever, no oppressive heat. The evenings are delightful and the intaits cool and refreshing. July and August are particularly pleasant and healthful. The most charming marine views in the world. Send for descriptive pamphiet.

F. N. Pikke, Manager, june 20t sun tue thur

Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST Iliberal managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

A. B. Darling, HTCHCOUK, DARLING & CO.

A. B. Darling, formerix of the Battle house, Mobile, Hiram Hitchcock, formery of the St. Charles hotel, New Ocleans. inne 28 5m thes thu sat sen

CRANSTON'S

NEW YORK HOTEL,

HOME FOR SOUTHERN PEOPLE. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
A new lease of this popular hotel has been made to Mr. Cranston at reduced rental.
He officts to Southern visitors the benefit of this reduction. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and re-fornished. The surface cars passing the door affords casy access to the theaters and all places of interest. Mr. Crawford so long connected with the hotel has resumed his post in the office.

may 726t tue thur ast H. CRANSTON. NATURAL BRD IE HOTELS,

Natural Bridge Va.

THESE THREE HOTELS, FOREST INN, APPLEdors and Pavilion all under one management,
elegantly firmished with all modern improvements,
within 100 vards of the (amous, Natural bridge, 120). within 100 yards of the famous Natural bridge, of the wonders of this continent, pure water, fever unknown. Don't fail to visit this place, circulars address. GEO, B. HIBBARD, june 30—sun tt

THE BRISTOL. A SELECT FAMILY HOUSE, 15 EAST 11TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE.

NEW YORK.

Convenient to Shopping and Places of Amusement.

LADIES TRAVELING ALONE OR WITH CHILDREN RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION. FRICES AS REASONABLE AS A EOARDING HOUSE, june16-10t sun

SHACKELFORD. Georgia Central Detective AGENCY,

442 S. Pryer St., Opposite Police Headquarters ATLANTA GA.

We have removed our detective agency from Macon, Ga., to this place. If you not dithe service of a good detective rite or call on us. References furnished if real red. All business is upon a basis of mutual poor and the strictest confidence. We have agent all over the United States. Address G. W. SHACKELFORD, Supt. th fri sn 3p

P. O. Box 142, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J.C.Hendrix & Co.

Dr. A. G. Haygood's place—11 acres, 8 room house with all necessary outhoutes, fishpond, etc., at Decatur; only five minntes' walk from depot. The doctor will move to Sheffield, Ala., and has directed us to sell.

Two acres near Ponce DeLeon Springs,
Best residence on Washington street; large lot. 9 acres West End.
2% acres West End.
200 acres 1½ mile from city on railroad. The place for a syndicate.
160 acres six miles from catshed; perfect view of city. A royal tract of land for subdivision nearly on railroad.

on railroad.
30 acres ou Eelt road near Van Winkle works.
85 room house, large lot, Whitehall street,
Large lot overlooking city and country, Boulevard.
Large block on Washington street just outside city
limits. Cut up and make money out of it.
Choice lot Hunnicutt avenue, in front of Baltimore
block.

Choice houses and lots and vacant lots on all th principal streets in the city. Call in and con
sult us before you buy.
6 room house Edgewood; acre lot; choice fruit, nea
depot, offered at a bargain for one week.
60x200, West Peachtree\$3,500 0
50x127, West Pine 1,400 0
50x150, Williams, 1,500 0
50x143, Spring
46x124, Ivy 3, f00 0
50x143, Jackson
100x93, Hunnleutt St 1,100 0
55x195, Richardson
100x200, East Baker
50x160, South Pryor 1,650 0
700x280, Washington St 3,250 0
100x160, Formwolt 4,900 0
106x197, Capital Av 2.100 0
17-room house, Capital Av 3,000 0
17-room house, Crew St 4.250 0

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING.

ALPACAS, IN GREAT VARIET

BUY A COAT AND VEST AND KEEP COOL

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

JOS. THOMPSON. IMPORTER, DISTILLER

RED WINES:

 Santerne Vintage, 1883, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
 \$7 50

 Quecclel, Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
 6 56

 Hock, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
 7 50

 Reisling, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
 3 50

Clarets of My Own Bottling \$4.00 Per Dozen Quarts! PINTS \$1.00 PER CASE EXTRA.

BEERS OF FOLLOWING BRANDS: IMPERIAL, TIGER BRAND AND PILSENER.

-FILLUP YOUR WINE CELLARS -Madeiras and Sherries, Imported and Bottled by Me, at From \$10 to \$30 Per Case.

LEADING BRANDS OF RYE AND BOURBON

Monogram, Capital City Club, Cabinet, Hermitage, Maryland Club, Old Crow, Old Jordan McBrayer and many others. The finest imported Olive Oil.

Send for Price List Telephone 48

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA., NEAR BRUNSWICK,

Now open for reception of guests. Thoroughly renovated. New cottages. Railroad from steamboat landing to hotel, and hotel to beach. I have bathing and fishing on Atlan is comed. All truts wake close connections at Brunswick with the clogant steamer City of Branswick at 7:30 a. m. deily. Returning, arrive at Brunswick 7:30 p. m. Daily United States maiservice.

W. H. BUNKLEY, Proprietor, Bunkley, Ga.

On and after January 1, 1880, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

JACOBS PHARMACY P. O, Box 357, Atlanta, Ga.

CUT PRICES ON EVERYTHING



Topaz Cordial... Swan's Down Powder... Beet, Iron and Wine.... Bradfield's Female Reg B B. B. eld's Female Regulator B B. B.
Genuine Alcock's Plasters.
Stuart's Gin and Buchu...
Pemberion's Wine Coca.
Stuart's Corn Remover...
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hop Bitters...
Bradycrotine
Cashmere Romeust Soon Cashmere Bouquet Soap. Lubin's Powder..... | Content | Cont

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS

COAL TAR CONCRETE For Sidewalks, Filling in Basements, Etc. TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING, Tin Roofs Repaired and Painted.
WATER PROOF BUILDING PAPERS. Chryst Alba a Sure Preventive of Moths.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE. S. L. FOSTER & CO.: South Broad Street, Atlanta, G

Stoney, Gregory & Co

Pure Drugs at Lowest Prices. Full Stock Toilet and Fancy Articles. PIEDMONT TOOTH POWDER

PIEDMONT EXTRACT!

PIEDMON' BOUQUET SOAP!

Fine Imported and Key West Cigars! 'Manuel Garcia Alonzo," "El Principe de Gales."

Ice Cream Soda Water 5c.



The short line from Chattanooga and Birming-am to New Orleans, Direct connections ns. on is made for Texas, Mexico and California.

Only eleven hours from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, with through trains and no change.

Direct connection made in Cincinnati for the northwest, north and east, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, New York and Boston. York and Boston.
D. J. Mullaney, Division Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. C. Gault, General Manager, D. G. Edwards, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

P. and T. A., Cincinnau. O.

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Firm of smith & Leyden is This Day dissolved, O. A. Smith having purchased the interest of A. Leyden, will continue the business at the new works on Western and Atlantic railroad, and assumes alli obligations of the firm and collects all debts due the old firm. Atlanta, August 7th, 1859.

augs—430d

A. LEYMEN,

CLOTHING.



The Bottom Keached FOR 30 DAYS

We will sell our entire stock of Summer Clothing for Men, Boys and Children

AT COST!

We are compelled to make room for our immense Winter Stock which we are having made.

LOOK AND BE CONVINCED 41 Whitehall Street.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

Sam'i. W. Goode. Robt. A. Wilson. Albert L. Beck

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Real Estate

Special Offer

In order to dispose of the few remaining lots in that beautiful tract on Capitol Avenue, just outslde the city limits, on the hill, we will offer special bargains for a few days. The lots are all level; are beautifully shaded, 50x120 ft. each, to a 10-foot alley, high and level, excellent locality. Prices from \$100 to \$200 each. Terms 1/3 cash; balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent interest. They are located from 200 feet to 700 feet from Capitol Avenue. A chance to put a little money where you are sure of a good investment and profit.

\$2,000, on easy payments for new 5r cottage near W. Peachtree st. \$5,500 for W. Peachtree 5r cottage on high, level lot \$7x200 ft.

Ponce De Leon av lot, 160x400 ft. to Northav., high, shaded, graded, grove, choice neigh-bors on either side of it, car line in front, only \$4,000, on easy terms. 7 acres at Ponce De Leon springs with 600 ft.
 on Air Line R. R \$5,500.
 7r Hood st. residence, new, water, gas, good neighborhood, renting well, \$1,800.

Hood st. 6r cottage, 50x200 ft. for \$3,000. 4r Oronge st. cottage for \$1,600. Pulliam st. lot, north of Richardson st. 50x180 ft. \$1,000. Forrest av. lot, 50x150 ft. to alley, paved walks, good neighbors, \$1,000. Decatur st, business property, vacant, at a low price this month.

Courtland st. lot, 50x200 ft., near Forrest av.,

\$2,000. \$750 for 3r Marietta st. cottage on car line, near Boyd & Baxter's. Bellwood 5 r cottage, new, large, high. shaded lot, cheap for cash this week,
Central4 r Luckie st. cottage on corner lot, easy terms for \$1,600.

Plum st. property renting for \$42.50, on easy payments. only \$5,000. payments only \$5.000. \$1,600 for new 6r southside cettage, one block from Whitehall st., high lot, property renting to good tenants.

Complete Capitel av. home, brick, corner lot, near new capitel, with every convenience at a low price. Capitol av. lot, north of Georgia av., 50x200 ft.,

Capitol av. lot, north of Georgia av., 50x200 ft., fronts car line, and only 200 feet from dummy line, \$1.700.

12 acres on Capitol av, for \$9,000. This side of E. T. V. and G. R. R., and less than quarter of a mile from present city limits, choice for subdivision into city lots.

12 acres on Martin and Hill sts., for \$4,000.

\$7,000 for 14 acres near Grant park—very choice for subdivision.

7 Park st., West End lots between Lee and Ashby sts., each 50x198 ft. for \$3,500.

New 5r Ashby st. West End cottage, on lot 50x270 ft, half block from Gordon st. car line, evcellent neighborhood, very easy payments.

payments.

Edgewood, Decatur, Kirkwood, East Point,
Hopeville, North Atiana and other subarban property in great variety.
Fine rent list of choice places.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

CARBOLINEUM!

AVENARIUS WOOD AND STONE

PRESERVER! Preserves any kind of wood, above or under ground or water. Prevents moisture from penetrating into brick and stone walls. Send for circulars, testimonials, etc., to

A. P. TRIPOD, Agent, 45 Decatur Street, ATLANTA, - - GA.

WHO LOVES THE NIGGER? PLUNKETT DISCUSSES SOME PHASES

The OldsMan Thinks the Southern People Should Set the Example—The Work Given Out to the Wrong Col r.

"They are making er big to do over the Postmaster Lewis matter." said Plunkett, as ne squared blusself erround and puffed the

"They are right," continued the old man.
"But, as the Bible says, we ought to get the

beam outen our own eye.
"I went up to Atlanta Friday, the day arter
the burning in effegy, and as I stopped under
the shade of an oak to feed at dinner, in the suburbs, who should come erlong but five or six hearty-looking brickmasons who had just been out trying to make or trade with er fine southern gentlemen to do some brick work for him. They stopped under the tree with me, and I heard 'em talk.

"They had failed to get the brick and rock work to do, niggers had got the job. Why the niggers got the contract in preference to the white men I can't say. These fellows said it was just meanness, and went on to say that half the folks in Atlanta would give or nigger er job of laying brick and rock in preference to giving it to er white man.

While these brickmasons were sitting there talking erbout giving the darned niggers work in preference to them, erlong come some house carpenters and they had been through erbout the same experience as the brick men. There was er house to build and nigger carpenters

'I listened to these fellows talk and cuss and discuss the situation in Atlanta as to the disposition shown to give niggers contracts in their lines in preference to giving it to whites, till the hair fairly riz on my head, for I knowed it was so.

"If any body has to be without land to till or work to do; it must be whites. The nigger gets there. The big contractors on public works, the small contractors on building jobs, the farmers, everybody will give er nigger the job first. Until our own southetn folks turn over er new leaf on this line there's no use in blam-ing nigger loving yankees for thinking the nigger is as good as they is and a darned sight

"While I was sitting there watching my horse eat his corn, and throwing rocks at en town cow to keep her from running off with the fodder, erlong driv or fine buggy with er nice looking town lady sitting by the side of er big buck nigger with the shawl drawed over both their lans

"My hair faily raised my hat offen my head. I uster didn't mind seeing er nigger drive his 'missus' anywhere, but I think the time has come when good honest white men could do the driving as well as nigger bucks.

"Thar's no use in talking to me erbout this nigger business. The southern folks have broke their necks to cator to their whims and to keep 'em among us, and if the niggers were to get up and make out they were going to Africa or some other seaport, there would be hustling ermong our own southern people to keep 'em from it. The nigger is treated ten times better down here than he is in yankeedom. Don't treat 'em quite so well and let 'em go to Africa er to the devil of they want

to, and thank 'em too.
"West of Atlanta, in er stone's throw of each other, stands three fine nigger colleges, and another one now going up. These colleges have had more 'taffy' from southern speakers and politicians than all the schools for whites

'Set the yarkees an example. Give your work to deserving white folks. Let our southern ladies quit sitting up in buggies by their sides—it don't look well since the nigger is Give the white girls the positions that the nigger wimin fill erround the house-you can educate 'em up to doing it. The workers are bound to be the property owners after erwhile. If the work is given out to niggers in preference to whites, the whites will grow poorer and the niggers will have homes. Darn this idea of getting indignant at shaking hands with the nigger when you're slipping the quarters and halves and dollars into that same paw. The sifter is the thing—the sifter must be kept going and the poter boiling, sociability or no sociability, and it takes money to do it." SARGE.

THE NEGRO POPULATION. The Census Shows a High Death Rate-Inter

esting Facts.

Washington. August 8,—Dr. Billings, an eminent physician of this city, who is to have charge of the mortality statistics of the next census, said to a Republic correspondent

an eminent physician of this city, who is to have charge of the mortality statistics of the next census, said to a Kepublic correspondent today:

"The next census will dissipate many errors that have grown out of comparisons made between the census of 1880 and that of 1870. The most prominent misrepresentation that will be corrected will be the one that asserts the phenomenal growth of the negro population of the country when compared with the whites. The comparisons of the next census will be made with those of 1885, the only approachably correct census as to population or anything else made in the history of the government. The observation of mortality tables, made more complete during the last ten years than ever before, show that the negro population has a far higher death rate than the whites. In Washington it is nearly double that of the whites, and yet this district has been fitly termed the paradise of the negro. Nowhere else in the civilized or uncivilized world is he as well paid for his labor, as well clothed, as well housed, as well fed. There are more of the race in receipt of annual salaries, removed from the condition of any laborers, than in any city of the world at any period of the world's history. Even the poorest are cared for better than the average negro in any other city of the country, and yet the death rate of the negro month after month and year after year is nearly double that of the white man. It is so in every city of the country, and in nearly all southern cities where statistics are kept, the ratio of death is larger for the negro than in Washington. In Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Galvesten, St. Louis and Memphis the death rate of the negro sometimes rises to more than double that of the whites. The birth rate of the negro population is difficult to obtain, because they rarely obtain a physician, but from such statistics as we have, the birth rate dees not greatly exceed in cities that of whites. In Washington there is an excess of negro births as compared with the

Improving Their Mind. From the Merchant Traveler,

"Say, Mame, are you going to the theater

much next winter?

"I don't kuow; are you?"

"Yes; I had a deliclous time last senson."

"Did you see Mrs. Potter-as Cleopatra?"

"Yes: divine, wasn't she? Did you notice the way

the whipped her slave?"

"Yes; wasn't it cute? How are you getting along

"the your paintin."

with your painting

with your painting."

"Oh, very well; I can make real pretty cherubs —almost as pretty as Raphael's."

"I teil you what let's do; let's talk about politics. Pa thinks it is so nice for girls to be real sensible bnee in a while and talk about politics."

"So does mine. What do you think of Blaine?"

"Oh, let's just too nice for anything. I saw him riding in an open carriace one day. He looked so kind of pa'e and interesting. Did you ever see President Harrison?"

"Yes; got any earamels?"

"Here's a whole lot. President Harrison's picthree don't look very hand-ome, do they?"

"No-o, but let's a versident, just the same."

"What do you think of Corporal Tanner?"

"Oh, he's nii right, I guess. Oome on, let's go to the matince,"

Ragged Reminiscences.

The Difference in the Fate of Good and Bad

Jack was a heathen.
Oh, the little imp, how tough he was!
I was a model boy.
I was, for a fact, you may believe it or not.
I used to hold down my head while grace was being said; I knew the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer by heart, and I was a child of many witnes.

child of many virtues. Jack was as mean as the old scratch.

He would cut his eye around at me and try to make me laugh while the blessing was being asked; he would stick pins in the little boys as they knelt at prayers; he would rob bird's nests, and when remonstrated with he

would say:
"Why, my gracious, let the old fool bird go lay some more aiggs, she's got the whole sum-mer, and tain't much trouble to lay a few lit-

tle old aiggs like them."
We used to read tales in our reading books about how bad boys come to bad ends, and Jack would laugh at them.

"Shucks!" he would say, "them old book men can't fool me. What makes gran'ma kill chickens on Sunday, if it's a sin to go in a-'? I notice one thing: old brother Kicklighter al'us eats mighty hearty, and if it wus a sin to kill 'em it'd be a sin to eat 'em. They can't scare nobody."

Ah, the dear little old freckled face!

Worlds would I give to have it come be-tween me and the sun again ere I reach the vale of shadows.

I was a pestiferous little old puritan in those days. I had read good books and got mixed up with good people until I was a paragon.
They had me repenting of sins that Adam was

sed to have committed. But Jack, well, Jack was not a child of repenta; ce, and the shadows of senseless remorse never clouded the heaven of his joyous

He would whip the stuffling out of a boy in a

I remember once a fellow called me "wormy." We were coming home from Sun-day school, and I had resolved not to resent any insult—a very convenient way of resolving, by the way—and the big boy would have

gone unpunished but for Jack.
What did he do? He lit onto that fellow, and he pelted him in the burr of the ear and got him down and such a thrashing that boy never toted before.

That was Jack's style. No foolishness about

He was of that particular type of ugliness

that denotes cussedness and original sin.

His nose turned up and was either blistered by the sun or skinned by somebody's fist, during all those happy old boy-time years. His sorrel hair cared little for the comb, and he always had two or three toes tied up. That was Jack. "mean as the devil," everybody said, and I believed it, too.

Ah! those dear little old hazel eyes that

An: those dear little old hazel eyes that looked like two tiny patches of June sky that had been plucked from where the sunbeams were the thickest.

I used to pray for Jack when the preacher would tell us to pray for all those who we thought needed our prayers.

Jack was cutting a jagged "J" on the back of the seat while I was praying for his conversion.

of the seat while I was praying for his conversion.

Dogon on the luck, if I could just live those days all over. Worlds would I give to bring them back again.

I shed honest, simple tears over Jack's sin ful and wieded ways then; but now when the fountains of youth have been dried and the desert sands of toil and sorrow have obliterated the very spots where they bubbled up, and the oasis of conscience has been seared by the wild simcoms of sin; now, from memory's stagnant pool the bitter salt tears well up and dim my eyes that vainly seek to pierce the mists that lie between here and the stars whither that boy spirit hath taken its flight.

Ah, the days, the golden days, wifen the summers seemed so long. I wonder if the summers seemed so long. I wonder if the summers of Paradise will not possessthat same sweet delicious lingering when the pathos and the passion of mortal life are past?

Sofnetimes I dream of Jack, now. The other night, I don't know what got into me, but I dreamed that we were rambling along the banks of one of those winding southern rivers, whose languid waters were murmuring, whispering, lisping among the reeds and

whispering, lisping among the reeds and

rushes.

. There was a flash of shining sand around the bend, and we came to a place where there was a thicket of cypress saplings. I saw one that would make the finest sort of a fishing pole, and Jack went to cut it for me. It grew right

and Jack went to cut it for me. It grew right on the bank of a slough of black water, on whose sheeny bosom the tuepelo gum berries were afloat.

I was timid—good boys are not always brave boys—and Jack went to cut the pole for me. I saw him open the little old rusty barlow knife, and he reached far over the treacherous bank.

bank.

He had it cut most in two, when there was

He had it cut most in two, when there was a crash.

"Splash!"
The spray flew upward in a shower and blinded my eyes, and when I opened them—Jack was gone!
I was sitting up in bed gasping, struggling, choking, in my efforts to call for help.
Such are dreams, and of such dreams are our lives made up.
Sometimes as I sit gazing up at the summer heavens and I am startled by the illusion that I see that boy face through a rift in the clouds.
Jack was a bad boy. Popper Joe used to

Jack was a bad boy. Popper Joe used to shake his head and mutter:

"I tell you, dat boy's sho' ter come ter some

shake his head and mutter:

"I tell you, dat boy's sho' ter come ter some bad een."

Then he would point to me and remark:

"But dar's a boy w'a'll be somebedy. Dat's er good chile, de Lawd knows he is, an' folks'll make much er him w'en he gits ter be er growed up man."

I was so pitifully plous in those days.

The fact is I think I was not well.

The chariot wheels of time rolled noiselessly on, and poor old blind Fate sat in the doorway of the future, with her palsied fingers untangling the skein of destiny, her withered lips all the while crooning those weird ditties whose echoes now and then thrill our souls with the warnings of prophecy.

Jack was as tough as a lightwood knot, and nobody ever thought about him getting sick. He was too full of devilment to stay in bed, but they were very careful about me.

Sometimes, now, I pick up some of these little milk and water story books written by drivellers and circulated by imbeciles, and I get to reading about those human specimens of impossible inaminity, and it disgusts me. I think of Jack, right straight.

One winter we had an awful spell of weather and stock suffered severely, for we had on shelter for them in the country in the days when I was a boy.

Jack had a favorite cow that had a little

shelter for them in the country in the days when I was a boy.

Jack had a favorite cow that had a little calf, and one cold, drizzly afternoon the cow and calf failed to come home. Jack went in search of them, and it was late when he came back. He had brought the little calf in his arms a good portion of the way, and he drove the cow into the lot and gave her a big basket of shucks and nubbins, and put the little, weakly calf in a warm place.

Lives dark when he came in, cold and tired,

It was dark when he came in, cold and tired, but he was as joyous and light hearted as ever. He even went over the rigmarole

She went to see about him, and she said he had a fever. a fever.

I went out and attended to the cow, expecting to find him up when I returned, but he was still tossing about in bed, and he began to

I went out and attended to the cow, expecting to find him up when I returned, but he was still tossing about in bed, and he began to talk foolish.

I scolded him about it and told grandma. She looked very grave when she went in and felt of his face, and she went and told one of the boys to go after the doctor.

Then I began to get uneasy. The place seemed so lonely, and I never missed any one so much in my life.

The cat dozed on the hearth in peace and the house was so quiet and still.

The old doctor drove up to the gate in his sulky and took out his little leather saddle bags and walked into the room where Jack was.

I watched him anxiously, and when he took grandma aside and talked low, I just caught the word "pneumonia." It was unfamiliar to me, and I felt a premonition of coming sorrow.

me, and I felt a premonition of coming sorrow.

All day long I hung around the door, and late in the evening they told me I would have to sleep in another room. I went in to see Jack, and he wass tossing about muttering something about his cow.

"I fed her, Jack, and I throwed down some straw for the calf to sleep on."

He looked at me, but he did not seem to understand. His eve, were so bright and his

derstand. His eyes were so bright and his cheeks so red that I did not know what to

make of it.

That night I could not go to sleep, and I kept staring at the ceiling, thinking, thinking. thinking.

At last I got up and stole softly into his room. The candle was burning low and grandma and grandpa were sitting by the fire.

Jack was lying still, with his eyes haif open and he was breathing hard.

"Is he any better?" I asked, with a great lump in my throat.

"No, my son, he is mighty sick. Go back to bed, now."

I went back to my room, and I got down on

bed, now."

I went back to my room, and I got down on my knees. I never will forget that night. It prayed; prayed as I never prayed before, as I have never prayed siace. The words were broken with sobs.

Oh, the anguish of those dark hours!
I would pray awhile, and then I would stop and wonder if the good Lord heard me. Perhaps He was too busy, at the time, and I would ask Him again; in my childish simplicity, hoping that I might attract His attention.

Away along towards day I fell asleep, and the sun was shining when I awoke, shining in the cloudless heavens, and the day was real mild.

mild.

I went to the room where the sick boy lay, and I saw that there was a change. His face was pale, and his eyes sunken, and his breath came in gases.

I gulped down a sob, as I looked at that shaggy head and thought how often I had seen it bobbing about the house.

Such a day as this we would be out about the lot, and you could hear his whistle as merry as a mockingbird in May.

ry as a mockingbird in May.

And now—

And now—
The candlestick with the half burned candle, the medicine bottles on the mantel; the cup and the spoon and all the sad reminders of sickness and suffering.
Aunt Ailsie walking softly about the room, keeping watch while the old folks got a little sleep.

"Is he any better?"

sleep.

"Is he any better?"

"No, chile, he ain' no better, honey. De doctah say ef dey ain' some change po' little Jack won't be heah long."

I couldn't bear it. The good old mammy came and put her withered arms around me and kissed me and told me not to cry.

I went out to the lot and Popper Joe was giving the cow some nubbins, and the calf was skipping clumsily around.

The sight of them set me to crying again, and I turned away.

Ah, the dismal day! Better the clouds and the dreary rain with Jack well, than floods of sunshine and he so sick.

Late in the alterneon grandma called me.

"Come in here, sop, Jack wants to see you."

I went into the room. The lingering rays of the wintry sun struggled in through the windows and fell upon the snowy counterpane.

His face was ashen pale, and his eyes were no longer restless. He looked at me and a faint smile played about the pinched features. It was like the dying light of the wintry day. He motioned me to come cleser, and I found that his voice was so weak that he could but speak in whispers. The old doctor sat with his

that his voice was so weak that he could but speak in whispers. The old doctor sat with his speak in whispers. The old dector sat with his hand on the little wrist, and the family were gathered around the bed.

Then the fountains of my heart were broken up and I gave way to my grief.

"I want you to have all my things. Goodbye," he whispered, and then they took me

As I lay sobbing and meaning in my room, I heard a cry from Aunt Alisie:
"Oh, God bless my po' chile. Deys one mo'
angel done gone to glory!"

Now, I have told you the story. I cannot even unto this day, dwell further on the sad

But it is a mystery to me why people should keep on harping about good boys and bad boys when I know just as well as I am sitting here that my boy comrade has gone to a better world than this?

And look at me. I was a model boy, and have lived to make more mistakes, suffer for more sins, and weep over more wrecked hopes than I can ever tell.

Dear old playmate, here is a tear to you memory to the memory of a bad boy whoser watconess was mistaken for wickedness. Had you lived who knows but that your strength.

you lived who knows but that your strength might have walled in my weakness, and kept these erring feet from straying?

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

Talmage's Smile. From the Minneapolis Tribune

Such a smile.
It would frighten gloom from the torture of the toothache, and chase joy on the wings of the morn-

It spreads out like an overflow at the mouth of the Mississippi, and sinks in like the depths of the With a countenance as solemn and as bomely a

the sphinx, the smile breaks over it like the silver riit in agtorm cloud, or a dancing sunbeam across the gloomy mouth of the Mammoth cave. The whole man is transformed, and the morgue-like shadows disappear in the glowing brightness of the

shadows disappear in the glowing brightness of the noonday sun.

You can see that smile as it shyly twinkies and wrinkies in the corner of the eye, then slyly steals downward and skirmishes along the expanse of cheek to the twitching lips, until it charges all along the line, captures the whole countenance, and is lost in the mouth, which opens like a widening crevice in the earth's surface, or the bellows to a church organ.

Such a smile would sit chill and lone-some on an ordinary mouth twelve or fifteen inches wide, but on this one it gambols like a frisky colt at play on a new-mown have, and with the sprightly movement of a dog firmly attaceed by a tail coupling to an ignited bunch of cannon crackers. It is none of your fair weather smiles, but one that gives a Graeco-Roman fall to dyspepsia, and plants mirth on the face of sorrow in three rounds.

It is a genuine brain-reaching risible wiggler, as spontaneous as a kit ch's enties, lingering as an unpaid bill, mysterious as a woman's reason, sudden as an unpleasant fact, receptive as a baby's mouth, as infectious as smalnox, with the get-there quality of the bedbug, and would tickle an Indian cigar sign into hysteries.

It scares sorrow, creates mirth, and throws out the longest pole to knock off the laughter persimmons that ever converted gloon into a sidoshow or torned metancholy in 0 a circus.

It ebbs and flows like the ocean's tide and leaves as much trace on the place it travels over as the scrpentine fluttering of a feather on a bald man's head.

But its effect on the audience is like the opening of spring, or peaches and cream to a hungry trans.

head.

But its effect on the audience is like the opening of spring, or peaches and cream to a hungry tramp. It first passes over one like the mist of a gentle rain, gradually curls the corners of the mouth with the suddenness of an April shower, and finally bursts over the countennee like a rainbow of promise and merges into laughter that peaks forth like the rumble of thunder from the gentlemen, and sits enshrined in the exquisite dimples on beauty's check like the glistening dewdrop on a shell-pink rose.

rote.
It is a pinth wonder, and stands upon the face of Dr. Talunge like Edmun'l Dantes on his thy island in mid-ocean, exclaiming "the world is mine."
It is a grin winner with a blue ribbon tied to its tall, and drives away slumber like a Minnetonka

"Amo daree my, romp stomp dominicker, shuck back penniwinkle, instep nipcat, sing song kitty kin you kimee, 0," and he cut a shuffle and turned a handspring as he came through the passage.

Before we went to bed we sat down before the fire and took the wet rags off his toes and tied them up with some dry ones, jokingly calling his big toe "big Ike," and the little toe "little Ike," as he fixed them.

During the night he woke me up telling me he was so hot and that he ached all over. I told him to go to sleep and not turn over and kick so much.

Next morning he said he felt too bad to get up, and asked me to see about his cow and especially the calf.

I grumbled a good deal, and went and told grandma that Jack was too lazy to get up.



Its superior excellence proven in millionshomes for more than a quarter of a century. Itis used by the United States Government. Endorse by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia' Lime or Alum. Soid only in Caus.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

FOR SALE

TWO BLOCKS

FROM THE DEPOT, AT Norcross,

A Jersey cow, Jersey bull, a fine horse and first class mule, wagon, plows and all the farm implements will be sold in a lump, together with the farm.

ONLY \$1,000 CASH REQUIRED! THOS. H. WILLINGHAM, 481/2 Marietta Street, Room 10,

aug8-d except sun Atlanta, Ga. THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, Georgia Pacific Railway Division, Excursion to Birmingham and Anniston, Saturday, August 10th. Rate \$3 00 Round Trip. Tickets on sale Saturday evening. Good to return on any train Sunday, August 11th. S. H. HARD-WICK, G. P. A., Birming-

ham, Ala.

ON GILMER STREET. WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON Tuesday, August 13th, 1889, at 5 o'clock, lot No. 1, 50x120, corner Calboun and Gilmer streets, with 5 room cottage. Also:
Lot No. 2, 50x120, on Calboun street, adjoining

o. I, with 3-room cottage. Lots Nos. 3 and 4, 40x100 feet, fronting on Gilmer street.
This is a central plant, paved streets, brick sideand street cars (close to two lines). Excellent neighborhood.

This is the best of property for capitalists. Well improved. Nothing in the city would pay better interest income.

improved. Nothing in the city would pay better interest income.
Look out for plats. Titles perfect.
Terms: One-half cash, balance in 12 month, with 8 per cent interest.
8 10 11 13 8p

150 Empty Wine and Spirit Barrels.

-25 BUSHELS-

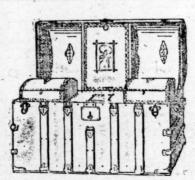
SOUTHERN GERMAN MILLET

Cornfield and Bush Beans. 500 pounds Fresh Turnip Seeds.

> Fruit Jars such as Electric, Mellville, Masons

METAL AND GLASS

Top Pint, Qutsend Half Gailons. Alsousand Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porter, Beer, Etc., PETER LYNCH'S, 95 White all st. Terms cash. Orners filled promptly. Atlanta, June 5, 1889.



\$6.00 Leather Trunk, 36 inches. For \$5 a linen lined 36 inch new style trunk.

Tranks cheaper than any other

factory in the city. Call and see ABE FOOT & BRO.

MACHINERY. THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE, Fitting and Brass Goods. Gin Belts any width and length made to order on short Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Boilers, Engines, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injec rs, Gas Engines. Passenger or Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Plans

CEMENT, LIME, ETC.

S A P E

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MFG CO.

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES



TIN PLATE Celebrated Patent Bottom or Fire



(Quality Guaranteed.) PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES

We have latest improved machinery for manufacturing all kinds of Tin Cans and Boxes, round or square, for Paints, Oils, Drugs and Grocers' Articles, and will estimate on any quantity.

FRUIT CANS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES Buy them before demand is so great that it will be difficult to get

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods Wholesale and

EISEMAN BROS

Our stock has been materially reduced by

OUR SUCCESSFUL 25 PER CENT DISCOL

SALE

But we have in consequence some broken lots which we are determined to clear out.

GOING AT \$9.90.

A lot of suits that were \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14 and \$15, some even as high as 16.50.

GOING AT \$2.95.

A lot of child's suits, pleated coats and knee pants; ages from 4 to 14, that were \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4 and \$5.

GOING AT \$2.05.

A lot of child's sailor suits that were \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR AND HATS.

ONE PRICE OUTFITTERS,

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET 34 Whitehall St

VOL, XXI,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 11, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

HAVE SUPPLEMENTED THEIR STOCK BY

AT IRRESISTIBLE CONCESSIONS IN PRICE.

New and Old Thrown Together at Figures Which Will Make Every Item

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

FOR-

But We Bought " 'Em" Cheap.

Fine White Goods will be our

You will find them irresistible.

Fine Nainsook, striped, plaid and

plain of the nicer sort, such as ap-

peal to the taste of genteel buyers,

Fine Dimity Plaids at one-half o

20c Yard, Worth 50c.

ONE GASE FINE INDIA LINEN

8e Yard.

Same quality sold readily at 121/20

A day earlier or later in the sale of white goods is of vast importance

You will never regret a visit to

Closing Sale

Which Will Last Just Six Days

Welt Piques, Jones' Cambric

Dotted Swisses, fine 4-4 Linen

Lawns one-third off.

Close Both

will be displayed at

early season prices.

THIS WEEK

The eastern jobbers wanted a quick outlet for the cash.

were represented. The result is

CLUSTERS OF

LUMINOUS BARGAINS

For a fraction of their value

LAWNS,

GINGHAMS,

BATISTES,

PRINTED MULLS, DAISY STRIPES,

INDIA PRINTED PLAIDS,

TUFTED CHAMBRAYS, FIGURED ZEPHYR CLOTHS,

INDIA LINEN PLAIDS

Will be heaped upon the Bargain Tables

AT 726.

2 AND 3

Tint Challies.

WORTH 15c.

LINEN FINISH LAWNS! WORTH 6c.

10c Choice of 30 5c Curtain Scrim styles Outing Flan- Selling Elsewhere at things in Black Ornel worth 15c. 10c.

WORTH 12 1-2C.

THIS WEEK.

212 dozen fine Handkerchiefs,

bought of Irish importer,

THEIR VALUE.

They are samples which were sent

They are the Newest Advanced Patierns.

They are Beautiful Hand Embroidered

Their real worth is from 500 to

\$1.25 each. We divide them into

Lot 2 25C.

HANDKERCHIEFS

was never attempted in Atlanta

The choicest and daintiest assort-

COME AT ONCE

To Call Them Yours.

FINE PARASOLS

Left in Stock

they go now at your price.

Concluding Glearance

Lot I IOC.

All the Newest gandies.

KEELY COMPANY'S AUGUST JUBILEE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER

CELEBRATION

HALF - RATE EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD FOR 14 DAYS.

BALTIMORE,

Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1889. SEPTEMBER 9th.

Bakimore Industrial -AND-

CIVIC PROCESSION. 200 FLOATS AND 50 600 UNIFORMED MEN IN LINE.

SEPTEMBER 12th.

5,000 Troops engaged, consisting of Troops from the United States Army and State Militia. Fifty Rands of Music. Grand Vocal Concert of 5,000 Volces.

SEPTEMBER 13th. BOMBARDMENT OF

Eight United States Men-of-War, Maryland Oyster Navy and 500 Men United States Army and Navy in Action.

The celebration to be held in Baltimore during the week of September (9th to 14th inclusive.) under the auspices of the Marvland Exposition association, will, on account of its extremely interesting character, attract to that city thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

Some Of The Principal Fratures Embrace: A Military Parade, Competitive Drill and Sham Bartle—a reproduction, as near as possible, of the Battle of North Point, upon which occasion the American forces defeated the British, commanded by General Ross. The Secretary of War will co-operate by sending the United States troop from the garrison at Washington and Baltimore to participate, Washington and Baltimore to participate, and the waters of Chesapeake, together with the best work of the artist and artizan.

The new jostofice building at Baltimore will be delicated by the president of the United Chates, and a grand hall tendered by the city in honor of the president and his cablinet.

In the great Civic and Trades Display, severale hundred magnificent Floats will berade dissistantial interestical magnificent Floats will berade dissistantial tendered by the president of the United Chates, and a grand hall tendered by the city in honor of the president and his cablinet.

president and his cabinet.

In the great Civic and Trades Display, severale bundred magnificent Floats will parade, flustrating the trade, commerce and manufactures of the city together with a number of Floats representing allegorically and historically the city's growth and progress during the last 200 years.

gress during the last 200 years.

THE DOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'HENRY WILL

BE ONE OF THE GRAND FEATURES

OF THE OCCASION.

A fleet consisting of a number of United States
Men-of-War will a tack Fort Melicency to which the
garrison of the fort will respond. During the engagement there will be used:
500 Floating Torpedoes!
500 Found Shelis!

3,000 Rockels!
3,000 Rockels!
100 Search Lights!
1,000 E ectric Lights!
ENDING WITH A REPRESENTATION OF A SHIP

NOTING WITH A REPRESENTATION OF A SHIP ON FIRE AND AN EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE ON THE FORT!

These are some of the features which are calculated to attract to the "City of Monuments," visions numbering thousands.

The railway and water lines reaching Baltimore from all sections have agreed to make hali-rate tickets to Baltimore and return, good for 14 days, july 11 18 25 25 8 8 pt 1 3

EAST TENNESSEE VA.,& GA. RAILWAY

Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect May 12, 1889.

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK. SOUTH BOUND.

ment of styles ever exhibited in Georgia. They will appeal at once to every lady of refined taste,

Leave Chattanooga Arrive Texington Arrive Cheinnail. 12 25 p m 7 50 p m 6 5 p m 2 10 a m 7 60 p m 6 00 a m 6 10 a m 5 30 p m 12 25 p m 750 p m

Of course the most expensive re-mained after our great sale. But
 Leave Washington.
 8 10 a m 11 20 p m
 11 20 p m

 Arrive Ballimore.
 9 00 a m 12 40 a m
 12 40 a m

 Arrive Philadelphia
 20 a m 5 00 a m
 5 00 a m

 Arrive New York.
 2 00 p m
 6 20 a m

 6 50 a m

Leave Roanoke..... Leave Fatural Br'ge Arrive Luray Arrive Shen'h Junc. Arrive Hagerstown. Arrive Harri-burg... Arrive Harri-burg... Arrive New York...

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.

FURNITURE.

A. G. RHODES. President. J. J. HAVERTY.

M. HAVERTY,

H. T. CRAFT,

Solid walnut bed room \$45 Solid oak bed room \$35 plate, marble top with conflict and toilet, suits, 10 pieces, plate glass

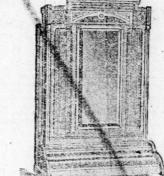
SEE THE SAMPLES IN OUR SHOW WINDOWS

Do you need one or will you need one later on? If so, now is your opportunity, we have the knobbiest styles, the best stock and our prices

CARPETS

are the lowest to be had on

Consult your interests and investigate our Carpet stock before you buy. We will offer some special "plums" in Carpets this week.



The Windsor, the Boynton, the National. 30 styles in stock.

1,000 MOSQUITO NETS.—We have sold double the number of Nets of any house this season on account of the cheapness in price and the very attractive styles of our Nets. Send or telephone us when you want a Net.

RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO., 89 and 91 Whitehall St.

FURNITURE.

100 ash, cherry and walnut, fine suits, \$12.50

100 ash, cherry and walnut, fine suits, \$12.50

50 silk plush parlocsuits, \$30.

40 folding lounges \$7.

Hat racks; book cases, easels, warkrobes, desks, fancy chairs and rockers, and the best \$50 all welnut suits in America or out of it. The largest and most complete stock of real fine parlor and chamber suits ever shown in Atlanta. 25 folding beds and fancy articles of every description. Everybody invited to call and see this beautiful display of artistic furniture. Remember the big cut in common and medium goods.

P. H. SNOOK.

tend for illustrated catalogue to ROBT. D. SMITH, President, COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.



CHAS. A. CONKLIN M



TIN PLATE Celebrated Patent Bottom or Fire



PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES We have latest improved machinery for manufacturing all kinds of Tin Cans and Boxes, round or square, for Paints, Oils, Drugs and

Grocers' Articles, and will estimate on any quantity. FRUIT CANS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES Buy them before demand is so great that it will be difficult to get

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods

Hon. N. J. Hammond, by Special Request of Senate and House, Address the Members of the Legis-lature Upon the Subject of Education — His

The speech of Hon. N. J. Hammond, delivered in the hall of the house of representatives last Thursday, was a notable one.

Colonel Hammond had been requested by a joint resolution of senate and house to give his riews upon the educational problems which ow present themselves.

The result The Constitution gives below:

The result THE CONSTITUTION gives below:
Colonel Hammond was greeted by a large
sudience composed of members of the legislature and others—an audience that thoroughly
appreciated the excellence of the address they
heard. Colonel Hammond is a strong friend
of education, and especially of the State university. He is one of the honored graduates
of that institution, and has for years served it
as one of its most faithful trustees. All that
he says is said from the standpoint of one
thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to education, and is certainly worth taining to education, and is certainly worth

Mr. duBignon, president of the senate, in-

Mr. duBignon, president of the senate, introduced Mr. Hammond, as follows:

Members of the General Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen: If I have discerned aright any characterizing feature of this present general assembly, it is that of an earnest and honest-desire to truthfully reflect upon all public questions, the very highest and best sentiment of the state. Upon the absorbing theme of public education, fraught as it is with embarrassment and perplexities, I know of none better qualified for counsei than is this gentleman who has consented to address you, the Hon, N. J. Hammond.

Colonel Hammond's Address. Colonel Hammond arose amidst enthusiastic applause, and when it had subsided, spoke as

President and Members of the General As-y, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have never before in this hall. I know nothing of its acoustic ctics, and am somewhat afraid that I will not roperties, and am somewhat affaid that I will not aske myself andible.

I have no purpose tonight to amuse, or simply to lease. I came, expecting to present certain facts and propositions to the members of the general assembly because they are aw-makers, and are now considering the important questions which ought to be crystalized into mittee form touching the educational interests of be state.

and questions which ought to be expanited and statute form touching the educational interests of the state.

I felt, of course, greatly flattered by the kind words which have been spoken in introducing me, and much more flattered by the fact that the general assembly thought proper to invite me to speak to them on a subject of such great importance to the whole common wealth.

Even at the expense of being a little tedious, I have determined to run somewhat through the history of legislation on the subject of education in this state, with a view to tell those who had not studied facts important for them to know, and to refersa those who are already informed.

You have had before you recently the chancellor of the university, who came, by virtue of his authority and duty under the statute, to lay before you the educational wants of that institution. You have had before you, by invitation, the heads of two other literary institutions in this state of high character and great popularity. They spoke from the standpoint of men engaged in the work, and from the standpoint of ministers of the gospel. Forhaps a layman may not occupy the same ground nor tread the same paths. Yet it is as important for you to know what laymen think on such proputitions as it is to learn the mind of the ministry.

I was not fortunate enough to hear the chancellor, being alsent from the city at the time. I did hear the o her gentlemen, and I will be candid in anying that a part of my remarks will be made between the charter of the constitution what was its history? In the constitution

saying that a part of my remarks will be made beanise thoris were made.

We have free education in Georgia. When did it
begin and what was its history? In the constitution
of 1777 our people declared that "schools shall be
credied in each county in and be supported at the
general expense as the legislature shall hereafter
appoint." Were they established? No. The constitution of 1789 and the constitution of 1789 both left
that out, and until 1881 we had no general system of
schools for a lucation of any character. True, in
1837, when Governor Schley urged that a portion of
the mancy that had been loaned by the general government out of the surplus fund in the United
States treasury should be appropriated to school
purposes, a portion of that money was set apart for
the education of the poor children of the state. Various monifes were appropriated from time to time
for such purpose. That governor, and leading men
of all parties, governors of all parties, from
time to time, urgedishe people to destroy that distinction between rich and poor, to wipe out from
the statute book lithe declaration that a boy should
not get a free education in Georgia until on bended lostion in Georgia until on bender

no get a free education in Georgia until on bended knee he begred as a pauper.

In 1861 we appropriated several bundred those and set them aside as an academnic and poor school fund. In 1858 we deded to certain other funds, one-half the \$100,000 of the net carnings of the Western and Adlantic railroad, if any should be made, and whatever portion of the public debt should be redeemed by the sinking fund. Six per cent of that was to be annually used for a general school fund. Each county might add what it saw proper for its private fund. So matters stood up to 1868. In that year a c. minities was appointed, ten members of the house, and six members of the senate, to report a system of common schools. In the constitution of 1868, there was a declaration that there shall be a thorough system of general education forever free to all the children of this state, which should be supported by taxation, or otherwise. It was to be a system of general education. The school fund for that purpose was the poil tax. Any educa-

of 1808, there was a declaration fracturer free to all the children of this state, which should be supported by taxation, or otherwise. It was to be a system of general education. The school fund for that purnose was the poll tax. Any educational fund that then existed, or that theroafter might be obtained in anyway, the tax upon shows and exhibitions, the commutation tax for militia duty and the taxes on sales of spirituous a malt liquors. To that, in 1877, we added the dog tax. It is called a tax on domestic animals which, from their nature, are injurious to properly. One half of the rental of the Western and Atlantic railroad, having been set aside prior to the constitution of 1877, that has been considered a constitution of edication of that much of that fund to the general education of that much of that fund to the general education of that much of that the model of the common school system. Wo declared first that it should not be a system of general education, but that it should be confined to the elementary branches of an English education, what is vuigarly galled the three Rs. I suppose upon the principle that the man who knows nothing but reading, writing and arithmetic, begins cach one with an R when he spelis them.

Another feature of that was that we struck out that that fund should have all acquisition hereafter; acquired from any source, perhaps looking to the United States for help. That was the the high together. They put into that any fund thereafter; acquired from any source, perhaps looking to the United States for help. That was the out in 1877. They made no provision in 1888 for teaching children in separate schools. In 1877 we provided that those schools should be always taught separately. That is, a constitutional requirement and permanent. Thus you have the common school system of Georgia, a running history of its organization and a statement of its present condition.

What else was there of free tuition? In 1830 the legislature declared that the poor school should be always taught separ

we haid different expectations in society; we haid different hopes and aspirations. There were mentiore in 1577, good man, noble men, who still clone expectations are not stored in 1577, good man, noble men, who still clone expectation of the store of

the constitution between the university at Athens and the university for negroes to which you are authorized to vote money. It is an important distinction, because the constitution, in another clause, declares that the general assembly shall make no "donation." You read there that you shall make such "donations" to the University of Georgia as the condition of the treasury will permit, and that the general assembly may also from time to time make such "appropriations of money as the condition of the treasury will suthorized to any college or university, not exceeding one in number now established, or hereafter to be established in this state, for the education of persons of color."

the annular when, still retrievented to the Western and Allandt railroad, having been set added price to be constituted on 1877, that has been considered fund to the general education of the propel.

But we made a broader change in 1877 in the should not be a system of general education, but that it should be confined to the elementary branches of an English countion, what is rulearly that the man who knows nothing but reading, written ead arithmetic, begins each now with an R. Another feature of that was that we struck out that that rain should have all acquisition betterafter.

Another feature of that was that we struck out that that rain should have all acquisition betterafter but one fund embracing the low and the high tower. The put into tiat any fund thereafter, and the struck out that that rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that that rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that that rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that that rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that that rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that that rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter, and the struck out that the rain should have all any fund the rain of the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter that the rain should have all any fund thereafter the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter that the rain should have all any fund thereafter the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter the struck out that the rain should have all any fund thereafter the struck out the struck

give that territory for states westward. Georgia agreed to do so upon conditions, among which were the same terms on which Virginia ceded here. That was our "compact of 1862" And the splendid schools of Missisppt today rest upon those lands. Alabama, wise in her generation, went to congress and got permission to exchange the sixteenth sections for such as she might select, and she has today the mineral lands around Birmingham and elsewhere; and next to Texas is the wealthiest state, prospectively, in the union for educational purposes. The people of Georgia laid the foundation for that education. But in 1794 we had had that great swindle known as the "Yazoo fraud," and our legislators began to fear that the great bodies of land would not be well used. Therefore, they adopted upon a different plan. I wish you to observe it, because I am making an argument which, as I undersiand it, makes it a simple duty up on the people of Georgia for espond when called upon for educational purposes. What was the arrangement? We enacted first that certain solders, called "The Virginia Line," and some others, should have so many acres apiece, and hence those who came down and settled in Wilkes, and all that part of the state. General Toombe's ancestors had three thousand acres of land for meritorious conduct. Georgia resolved to divide our lands, the poorest in 405 acre lots, the next in 2024 acre lots, the next in 80 acre lots, and the next in 40 acre lots. We had a lottery and thus distributed the lots. We gave the land to the people unpaid for, put it with them as to hold trustees, taxable for public good. Our fathers enjoyed the use until the state should need some return. What did we do with that surplus fund in 1836, and how did it come? When the proposition was made in congress to distribute the surplus, objections was made that under the constitution of the United States, and it is not like other money for distribution among the states. The reply of Mr. Webster was: This is more raised from the sale of public lands, unde

but old priest writ large." Under "the five rule act." no dissenter could go within five miles of an incorporated city.

Under the law of England, the conventicle act, it was unlawful for more than five dissenters to get together. Under the corporation act men were appointed to office, to fill which they must take certain oaths and then fined for not taking those oaths against their consciences. It was so until 1797, when Lord Mansfield declared the law had been repealed by the "toleration act." Men could not marry without the solemnization of the church of the state. Men could hold no office if they were not members of the church of the state and commund therein annually. That made poor sickly, miserable, but good Cowper writes:

"They make the symbols of atoning grace An office key, a pick-lock for a place."

It was under these circumstances, in 1776, that Blackstone's comentaries were published, in which he justified the church of the Rate as a necessity in government.

In 1758 Georgia had been divided into parishes, and a law had been passed that they should be taxed to build a church and support a minister in every parish within the state. It was natural, therefore, when we came to make our laws, that the pendulum should swing the other way. In 1777 we cast parishes aside, and made them counties. We abolished primogeniture. We went so far as to declare in that constitution of 1779, their the solemn protest in the constitution of 1789: "No person within this state shall, upon any 1789."

of 1789. Hear the solemn protest in the constitution of 1789: "No person within this state shall, upon any pretense, be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in a manner agreeable to his own conscience, nor be compelled to attend any place of worship on trary to his own faith and judament, nor shall he be ever obliged to pay tithes, taxes or any other rate, for the building or repairing any place of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes to be right or hath voluntary engaged to do. No one religious society shall ever be established in this state in preference to snother, nor shall any person be donied the enjoyment of any civil right on account of his religious principle."

It is but condensed and crystalized in the "bill of rights" of our present constitution in these words:

"All men have the natural and inalienable right to worship God, each according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no human authority should in any case control or interfere with such right of conscience."

In the light of history, what else could the state of in founding the university? Having determined that there should be a divorce, a vinculo matrimonil, between the church and the state, that the university should be non-sectarian, was an inevitable sequence. And who in the light of history would wish to go back, even a little way, to the former condition?

What Georgian would wish a state church, or the Hear the solemn protest in the constitution of

to the former condition?
What Georgian would wish a state church, or the semblance of one, or any church, or any member of such churches, as such, dominating the state?
The state as a state could not then, and could not now, have a university at all unless it was non-denominational, non-sectarian, free to men of all religious opinions alike.

religious opinions alike.

Some may think that that constitution of 1777 was a protest against religion, because it would not allow a minister of the gospel to become a member of a legislature. Nothing of the kind is true. The fathers who wrote that constitution, they who had gone through all the revolutionary trials which gave us our liberties, Dr. Lyman Hall, signer of the declaration of independence and the author of the university charter, he and Milledge, who gave that great tract of land upon which the university was built, legislator, congressman, senator, attorney general of the United States, governor of our state, and many more like them, were they religious men? Let me repeat to you, because you may not have known it, the great seal which they adopted, the first great seal of the state of Georgia. This is the declaration in the constitution of 1777: The great seal of this state shall have on it the following device: On one side a scroll, whereon shall be engraved "The Constitution of Georgia," and the motto "Pro Bono Publico;" on the other side an elegant house and other buildings, fields of corn and meadows covered with sheep and cattle, a river running through the same, with a shi, under full sail and the motto: "Deus nobis hade oid actit," i. e, God made for us these pleasurable things.

There never was a deeper flow of piety in the minds of men than when those words were penned. They are as grand and as beautiful as David's pasim when he said

psalm when he said
'The Lord is my shephord; I shall not want.
'He maketh me to lie down in green pasturer
leadeth me beside still waters." "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside still waters."

It was not a protest sgainst religion after our declaration that the clurch and the state should be forsever separate. The church can be known to the state only in the broad issue in which Paul spoke to believer she he said, "He that cometh unto God must believe that He is, and that He is the rewarder of them that dilligently seek Him." In no narrower limits can the state deal with religion.

The constitution of the United States, which in words, recognized "Sunday" as a day of rest when it was fluisned, had for its capsone a constitution alouth a man might take the oath or make affirmation forty years earlier than a man on affirmation could become an offier in England. Our fathers were so circul on this subject that when they adopted the federal constitution it was with the understanding that certain amendments should be at once adopted, and the first was that congress should make "no law respecting an estatishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

In the same amendment they added that congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the right of the people to

In the same amendment they added that congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Here we find all the rights of free men, won from unwilling power, from magna charta down, the best product of the centuries, these three—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience. "These three, but the greatest of these" is the last in acquisition and last in this enumeration. So far from being a protest against religion the act of 1781 appropriating the 40.000 acres of land, began with "Whereas, the encouragument of religion and learning is an object of great importance to any community and must tend to the prosperity, happiness and advantage the same."

And the chatter of the university, of 1785, declared "It should therefore be among the first objects of those who wish well to the national prosperity, to encourage and support the principles of religion and morality, and early to place the youth under the forming band of society, that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of virtue and good order."

One of the gentlemen here boasted that we had in the United States a college for every day in the year. He might have added that we have more than that, a dozen more to throw in for Christmas. And he boasted that all but about one-fifth of them were denominational.

The other of them said the original universities of this country were denominational when ours was established. That is partly true. The Puritans

before the missionaries were ripe the people had killed the Indians.

Of course, they all had to be established by church influence, The church then was everything. Until 1663 none but members of the church could hold office in Massachusetts or Connecticat. But the University of New York, and the University of Pennsylvania were not sectarian, and none of those institutions are now regarded as acctarian. Suppose they were. Is that a reason why there should be none other? I would not depreciate the good they do.

As a member of the Methodist church, I glory in the good that Emory college does. But I would not have it take the place of a state college to which all can go upon an equality without regard to religious faith. There should be no antagon ism between the sectarian college and the university. They should act together in duty, without strife and without contention.

faith. There should be no antagonism between the sectarian college and the university. They should act together in duty, without strife and without contention.

"When two such silver currents join They glorify the banks that bend therein." It was said that when you educate a man to do the ordinary duties of life, you have given him all the state should allow. It was said that one of the ordinary duties was to yote; and if a fellow could read the ballot all was right. Another duty was to serve on juries. One gentleman said he had observed in murder trials that all the educated men would be stricken from the juries and the common men be left. Were the lawyers struggling to get intelligence on those juries, or doing what an Englishman said when they proposed to strike a jury to iry a case; "Come boys, let's knock the brains out of the box." That is no fair test. The man who passes on properly, reputation or life ought to be, as far as can be, an educated man. He may be a tiller of the soil, he may be a mechanic, he may be a laborer, but in whatever capacity he is, the stronger he is intellectually, the better his intellect lally, the better his intellect lally, the better his intellect lally, the better was the confidence of the dountry that moos disgrace our history. [Applause.] Every man who declines to educate the people up to doing their duty is particeps criminis in the murders which are committed by men who will no: wait the slow process of the law. [Renewed applause.]

But suppose you were to look at it from the bare view of gain. Does it not pay to educate men? What have the educated free in the naval academy of the United States. He has made a physical geography and mapped out the bottom of the cocean, and found out the currents in the air, until men may navigate the waters and sail the either like traveling on the earth. All that agriculture and commerce enjoy from such sources today is, in large measure, due to that freely educated man. Morse, a graduate of Yale in 1810, once on thing but a portrait pai

"Mr. Whitney, can you not invent something that will improve thair." He put his trained mind to work and made the cotton gin, a thing that gives wealth to our state, and clothes the world. [Applause.]

Sir Humphrey Davy was an educated man, but seemingly fond of a lazy life. His father intended him for the ministry, but he declined. He studied medicine, but deserted it. He went fishing, and on the sides of the waters studied the properties of sea weeds and air and such like. His studied all the plants of earth, and in 1813 he wrote that "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," which has been translated into every language of Europe, and which gives all that the farmers know or that is useful for them to know. And when some man said, "what did he do with this learning," he took a poor blacksmith's son, carried him him into his laboratory, and trained the learned Faraday on those two pillars all the learning of that science rests today.

In 1812 there came crowding upon the people the declaration that ninety-two men have been destroyed by fire damp in a mine in Cornwall. Many men before had died, but here was a great calamity. The miners got together and conferred about this most important matter, and went to the educated man Davy, and said; "Find out a remedy for this great evil," In two years of study and toil and experiment, he produced that little lamp that every man wears on his cap-front down deep in the bowels of the earth, and absolutely thereby saved all the wealth of this earth, which comes from mining. It only rests upon that discovery. When asked to take out a patent," he said: "My good friend, I never thought of such a thing, I have stuggled only for the good of humanity, and if I have succeeded, the consciousness of having done good is my bighest reward."

These affect the physical. Examine the moral. Go to the great orator of the reformation himself begging for bread to get an education. Taken up by a charitable woman and sent to the university and then declaring against the dountman religion. He and

service to the country. [Great cheering.] In the church, on the husting, in the forum and on the field; in peace and in war, they have made the history of our state grand and glorious. [Renewed cheering.] Their names could not be mentioned in an hour. Should I attempt to call the roll and speak of their work I would break down like Paul in writing to the Hebrews of faith and its wonderful works. Commencing way back at the Abel and Eunoch and coming down through Noah to Abraham and Jacob and Moses, he ended by saying, "And what shall I more say? for the time would fail me to tell of Gedeon, and of Barak, and of Samson, and of Jepthah. of David also, and Samuel, and of the prophets."

They were everywhere. Wherever the land needed a underded a judge, wherever the land needed a warrior, wherever the land needed a king, the men were on hand—the men of education. It has been so since the world was made. Moses was "learned in all the wisdom of Egypt" when he was chosen to lead the people away from bondage. Paul's "much learning" which made Felix tremble on his throne spread Christianity abroad. Everywhere, in every age, God has selected grand men for grand purposes, and while an uneducated man may be collossal in his proportions, he never is finished until he is trained by some maturer minds.

I will not omit to say that I have a vory great regard for those who have not attained to high learning: I have a great regard for the sturdy strength of those men who get along without it, but they will agree that they would be much better and stronger had they good educations and wished to give such to their children. While preparing for this purpose we should enlerge the foundations which our fathers laid. Read the excellent preamble to that charter where it declares "as it is the distinguishing happiness of free governments that civil order should be the result of choice and not of necessity.

to their children. While preparing for this purpose we should enlarge the foundations which our fathers laid. Read the excellent preamble to that charter where it declares "as it is the distinguishing happiness of free governments that civil order should be the result of choice and not of necessity, and the common wishes of the people become the laws of the land, then public prosperity, and even existence, very much depends upon suitably formsing the minds and morals of their citizens."

An ignorant public opinion, or an educated Chrisian public opinion, as chrystalized into law, which do you prefer? If you would have the latter, you must prepare for it.

I know that certain politicians are in the habit of talking to the "horny handed sons of toil," and scouting Latin and Greek and all those things that exercise the min† and give it grappling hooks, enabling it to climb, but I have no respect for such speakers. The world knows that educated people are the strongest people everywhere. It has been so from time immemorial. Take an ancient example, Sparta and Athens under Lycurgus and Solou. The Spartan down women were indifferent to dress; the ladies of Athens spend much time in their baths and at their toilet tables. The Spartans dispised fine furniture. The homes of Athens were filled with luxurious furnishings, cositly (carpets, fine paintings, spiendid sculpture. The Spartans at simply to feed the physical body. The tables of Athens ground beneath the loads of luxuries, conversation enlivened, and music softened the souls while they feasted. This was the result of training. Lycurgus had forced the Spartan mind between adamantine walls into one strong and deep channel of war. Solon ailowed that of Athens to flow while help feasted, and enriched and beautified all it touched. (Applause.) Except when been on conquest the boundary of Lacedemonia was the Spartans' prison walls. At Athens the genuity of the world into her offers.

But suppose it was otherwise; grant that sturdy Sparta was victorious. Who would see c

abreast with the age. The woman scause is many cause they rise or sink together dwarfed or God like, bond or free. [Applause.] If she be a small slightnatured, miserable, how shall men grow? But work no more alone.

Let man be more of woman; she of man. He gain in sweetness and in moral height, nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world. She mesial breadth, nor lose in childward care, nor lose the childlike in the larger mind. Till at the last she set herself to man like perfect music unto noble words." [Applause.]

I cannot iouger failgue you. I cannot go into de tails. I regret that I do not address all the voters of Georgia tonight, come by your invitation and in the name of the people of Georgia, file this bill for the trust estate for education that is laid up in the Western and Atlantic railroad. I ask judgment and decree tonight that that fund shall be put where Milledge and the grand men who laid the foundation of our state, wishedift should be—for the education of the people. [Applause.] Build your special schools as you will. Lay broad your common school system and feed it freely. Let me beg you that you will not leave us trustees to come here year after year upon bended knee to ask renewals of your favors. We can build no house without knowledge of how broadly to lay the foundation, or how high may be the structure. You can expect nothing of us until you tell us what plans we may make.

We love this commonwealth; we love the rising generation that must take the place of those that are gone and that are going; we love our races and we see on every hill around us more money being spent by the hands of churches brought to educate the cold slaves south than you are spending to educate your sons. I am not opposed to the munificense to them: let us elevate that race as highly as we can. But for God's sake do canalle us to place your son's higher. [Prolonged cheering.] Think of it; one institution only. The Freedman's Aid society of the Methodist church, a corporation of the people of Georgia is to s

A SURE CURE, The Great Success of One of Atlanta's Bes

The Great Success of One of Atlanta's Best Physicians.

Dr. B. M. Woolley, who has made the study of opium and whisky a life work, is known all over this country to be an expert in this line. He has effected cures that are simply phenominal. Persons who have been addicted to the awful opium and whisky habit for many years have been speedily, as it were, brought back to life and made whole. He has treated so many different individuals and hes had such varied experiences with them that he is able at once to diagnose a case and tell the extent the disease has progressed, thus rendering it possible for him to tell the probable length of time that will be required in treating the case.

Dr. Woolley has for a number of years been a progressive and active citizen of Atlanta, largely interested in Atlanta's welfare, and esteemed by her clitizens as an upright, honorable Christian gentleman. It is safe to say that he has effected hundreds of cures, and is now better prepared than ever before to treat people addicted to the optium and whisky habit. His scientific treatment, coupled with practical common sense, has been the salvation of hundreds of poople whose lives have been given up in despair, whose hopes have been blasted, and whose misery has been pliful to behold.

Among the thousands of evidences of the doctor's wonderful power over the opium and whisky habit, we give what John H. Jackson, of White Plains, Ga. has to say.

"Some four or five years go I was cured of the

we give what John H. Jackson, of White Plains, Ga. has to say.

"Some four or five years ago I was cured of the use of morphine by your treatment. I was using the enormous amount of sixty gratim (one bottle) of morphine every three days when I began your treatment. It has now been four or five years since I touched opiates or your remedy, and I have been perfectly healthy and attended to my business without any difficulty. Your treatment has done all and more than I could have hoped, as I am satisfied I would now be in my grave had I not used your medicine, and I hope every one who is afflict. your medicine, and I hope every one who is afflic-ted by the use of opiates will put themselves unde your treatment and be made free and happy as I am. Should any of those addicted to the use of optates see this letter and would like to hear from me, I will take pleasure in replying to their letters, as I feel the deepest sympathy for all such afflicted, a sympathy that those who have never been afflicted cannot have for the unfortunate optim eder. I experienced no pain or inconvenience while taking the medicine, being able to attend to my business during treatment. With my best wishes for your continued appears in adjusting a special painting. continued success in relieving suffering humanity

"I am yours very truly,

[Signed] JNO. H. JACKSON?'

Now, if you are afflicted with this awful disease or know of any one who is so afflicted, Dr. Wooltey will esteem it a favor if you will write to him giving him the facts of the case. His terms are very moderate, and you will do well to open up correspondence with him at once, and get his book on the subject.

Mr. James T. Gresham, who has been connected with Price & Foster for many years, has resigned his position with that firm. Mr. Gresham is one of the best shoe men in the city. He has a number of friends all ver north Georgia, and the trade he has worked pries extensive and all of the very best character.

Beginning tomora w morning he will hereafter be found with the well-known house of R. C. Black, the popular shoe merch at on Whitchall street.

Mr. Black, it is said, has made quite a hit in securing the services of Mr. Gresham. The large and influential trade which Mr. Gresham has will be of great benefit to his employer. Mr. James T. Gresham, who has been con-

MEDICAL.



FOR THE KIDNEYS!

They are Sure to be Healthy if the LIVER acts properly. For to cure the Liver is to cure the Kidneys, If the Kidneys do not act properly the following symptoms will follow:

symptoms will follow:

Headache, Weakness, Pain in the Small of the Back and Loins, Flushes of Heat, Chills, with disordered Stomache and Bowels.

'Thave suffered a thousand deaths since I left the army, and a more diseased Liver and Kidneys you never heard of. I tried a number of different remedies and spent \$1,800, but I obtained no real benefit until I bought a dozon bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator. This preparation cured me, and I must say it is the only medicine I would give a cent for in my case."—G. H. Heard, Richmond, Ind.

DRAPERIES.

For artistic styles our own designs arranged in the most harmonious and pleasing manner producing can save money by losing the \$10 they have already paid. Yours, F. P. Hughes. most attractively and indescribably beautiful effects. Call on M. Rich & Bros., the leaders of the Carpet trade.

The leading and best household article clubbed with the Weekly edition of

THE CONSTITUTION

For the past five years, we have been clubbing the

MACHINE

with our WEEKLY edition. To say that our machines have met with success would be putting it lightly. We have sent out thousands of them and they have universally

GIVEN SATISFACTION

It is a sewing machine that is equal to the best. It has special features that no other machine has and may justly be called the

PREMIUM.

We club the High Arm Premium Sewing Machine with the Weekly editon for the small sum of

We mean we will send you the machine and Weekly Constitution one year for \$22. This machine is sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. Our subscribers get the machine at first wholesale cost price and do not have to pay three or four middlemen's profits. We ship them direct from the factory. As evidence of the value of our machine we here give a few of the thousands of testimonials we have received:

PINE HILL, Texas, June 13, 1889.—Atlanta Constitution Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gents — The sewing imachine ordered of you some time in April received in good order, thornighly tested and gives entire satisfaction. Is all that is claimed for it. Several of the neighoors say they intend to have one with THE Constitution when they get the money. Dr. Watkins is also well pleased with his. Respectfully.

A. W. BUCKNER.

DAYHINE, La., June 7, 1889 -Editors Constitution: Dear Sirs-I received the High Arm premium machine ordered from you three weeks ago, and I am glad to say that I sorts of cloths and find it to be all right. I consider that I saved \$20 by ordering from you. I will recommend it to all who are in need of a machine. Mrs. R. A. Council.

BEN HAVEN Fla., May 18, 1889- Editors Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.-Dear Sirs: I take the pleasure of writing you to let you know that I have received the machine in good order and am well pleased with it. Very respectful-

HOPEWELL, Miss., June 21, 1889-Editors Constitution: The Premium High Arm Ma-chine we received of you some time since has been tested and gives entire satisfaction in every respect. We cheerfully recommend it to all other persons wishing to purchase a good

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., July 25, 1889 .- Editors Constitution: The Premium High Arm Ma-chine ordered of you some few weeks ago is perfection in every particular. The stitch is perfect, runs light, finished beautifully. My wife says she would not exchange it for a fifty dollar Singer. G. T. Lyons.

MURFRAESBORO, Pike Co., Ark., June 15, 1889.—Editors Weekly Constitution: The High Arm Sewing Machine that we received from you last November gives perfect satisfac-tion in every respect. It is much better and finer than we expected for so small a sum. Some of my neighbors have bought machines from agents at \$45 and paid \$10 cash. Since they have seen ours they say they are going to let the agent take them back. They say they

LEAKSVILLE, N. C., June 20.—Editors Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sirs—The High Arm machine odrered of you last July was received in due time, and has given entire satisfaction in every respect. I would not ex change it for a \$45 machine sold by our agents. I will say to all wanting a good machine to try the Premium High Arm and get the best machine for the least money. Yours truly,
JOHN A. ROBERTS.

THE DUEL FOUGHT

Calhoun and Williamson in Alabama.

HIDE AND SEEK WITH THE SHERIFFS

But Darkness Finds the Battle Ground.

WILLIAMSON'S RAPID FIRING.

Calhoun Has Four Bullets Left.

WILLIAMSON MAKES RETRACTION.

ROME, Ga., August 10.-[Special.]-The duel has been fought, and neither Messrs. Williamson nor Calhoun have a scratch!

It was at dark, just two hundred vards off the Georgia line, in Alabama, on the Rome and Decatur railroad. Twelve paces were stepped off in a clearing in the woods, right on

Jack King, Mr. Williamson's second, cried: "Gentlemen, are you ready?"

Both answered: 'Yes.'

Mr. Williamson fired bis five barrels in

rapid succession.

Mr. Calhoun fired only once.

Neither were hurt. Then Mr. Calhoun asked for an apology, A lengthy coloquy ensued, and an understanding was reached. Mr. Calhoun fired his remaining balls in the air, and the matter was at an

ON THE WAY TO THE GROUND. Mr. J. C. Williamson and has second. Jack King, of Rome, after taking breakfast at the Kimball shortley after 7 o'clock this morning, were met by Judge H. D. Tompkins and Mr. C. B. F. Lowe. The parties left on the early Western and Atlantic train. On the way up Mr. Williamson talked freely to his friends, and did not appear at all nervous. At Kingston Mr. Williamson's private car was awaiting him. It was attached to the regular train, but was next the engine, with half a dozen freights cars between it and the passenger coach. It was at once evident this was to

KLUDE THE REPORTERS hence upon entering the room we slipped forward and took a stand upon the platform of Mr. Williamson's private car, just as Dr. Henry Battey, Mr. Williamson's surgeon, was taken on board. As expected, the main train was cut loose just before reaching the Rome depot without stopping the train, and with Mr, Williamson himself at the throttle of the engine, we

SHOT THROUGH ROME in a jiffy. However, after getting a mile from Rome, we were invited to freturn, on the grounds that it would not appear well to carry to the field of honor reporters. We protested, but were doubly urged, and were compelled to count the cross ties back to Rome. We had, however, learned that they were to switch off at the Rome and Decatur junction, six miles out, and go on that line to Alabama, hence I rushed to the Rome and Decatur office, and chartered the only extra engine they had, but there was no pilot. However, Colonel John C. Seay came to my rescue. He stopped one of his dummies and took the engineer, who happened to have previously run on the Rome and

PUT HIM ON OUR ENGINE

as pilot. In thirty minutes after being put off Williamson's car Colonel Seay and myself were flying over the rails on a wild cat engine at a mile a minute. We found the Williamson ne miles out, and unable to go ahead on account of the absence of a pilot. He had sent back to Rome for an engine and pilot, and in the meantime was practicing shooting in the woods. Judge Tompkins had

BLAZED A PLACE; ON A BIG PINE the size and shape of a man. The head and heart were well marked. Mr. Williamson, in his shirt sleeves, armed with a hammerless Smith & Wesson six-shooter, stood thirty paces from the tree.

"One. two, three, fire!" cried Judge Tompkins. "Bang!" went Williamson's pistol "A good shot! That would have pierced his heart," cried Judge Tompkins, who appeared to be master of ceremonies. "Try it again."

Mr. Williamson repeated the shot forty fifty times, and hit the man four out of five times. As the shooting stopped THE SHERIFF OF FLOYD.

who had a telegram from Governor Gordon appeared on the scene. Mr. Williamson was, however, hustled on THE CONSTITUTION'S engine and taken some miles away, when the engine returned and took up his car, and the to the grounds was commenced. Bluff was the objective point, and there our train was met by the regular passenger from Gadsden, with Mr. Pat Calhoun and his sec ond, Captain Henry Jackson, but the sheriff, a big burly black whiskered determined looking fellow. was also on hand.

TO ARREST THE PARTIES. He blocked the trains and searched them. He caught Mr. Calboun, thinking he was Williamson, but when Colonel Seay swore Calhoun was not Williamson, the sheriff released him, and went in search of Calhoun, whom he had just released. Mr. Williamson and Mr. King slipped on the regular passen-ger, and Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson got in Mr. Williamson's car. Just at that oment the engineer of the regular passenger

containing the Williams a party, with myself aboard. The engine and Mr. Williamson's car were blocked in a siding. Mr. Williamson and party went to Raynes station, and telegraphed back to Captain Jackson to bring Calhoun there before dark. At 6:20 Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson arrived by private means, and went to the fight.

Mr. Calhoun and his friends reached Rayne o'clock. Immediately Messrs. Jackson and King, the two seconds drew aside to arrange for the fight. They had just per fected arrangements when a deputy sheriff on mule, and swinging a gun, run up at full tilt There was a rush for the train.

"Stop that train," he cried, leveling his gun at the engineer, but engineer Dizier was not red, and with a waive of the hand to the shiriff he pulled his throttle wide open nd sped away. Two miles east of Rayne another stop was made and

AGAIN THE FIGHT WAS ARRANGED, but again a sheriff appeared on the scene, and ere was another race, THE COSTITUTION engine and pilot again bearing the duelists safely This time a run was made to within to hundred vards of the Georgia line. It was then about park, in fact, twilight had merged into darkness when the principals, their seconds and the reporters left the car and walked fifty yards up the track to a clearing in the woods. This was selected as the dueling grounds. All around were deuse woods, enveloped in dark ness. There was not even a headlight on the engine and while the figures were clearly defined, faces could not be recognized at ten

both apparently as cool and calm as though the affair was merely a moonlight pionic. Mr. Williamson stood with his back within three feet of a small scrub oak, facing eastward. He was perfectly cool and collected, but swung his arms backwards and forward as if exercising.

Mr. Calboun was exactly twelve paces off, with only the woods as a back ground. He was so cool and calm that his form resembled a statue. Not even a finger moved. Neither gentlemen uttered a sound. Captain Jackson, Mr. Calhoun's second, and Mr. King, Mr. Williamson's second, met just between the two men. Mr. King opened a case and took out two nickle plated pearl handle hammerless Smith & Wesson pistols. Both gentleme attempted to open the chambers, to find if the cartridges were all right, but neither seem understand the mechanism but Mr. E. C. Bruffey, of THE CONSTITUTION who was on hand, was called upon by Captain Jackson and asked if he understood the me

chanism of the pistols.
"I guess I do," said he, "let me have one."

THE FIRST BLOOD. The crowd gathered around and Mr. Bruf fey commenced work to open it. He had monkeyed with the fire arm about half a minnte in the very dim light, when he called for a match. Some one struck one as he had requested, and as the light flared up a report rang out. The pistol had gone off accidentally, and with the ball a piece of Mr. Bruffey's little tinger on the left hand flew off in the

That is all right, gentlemen," said Mr. Bruffey, cooly, holding up his bloody hand, "nothing but a finger."

"Poor fellow," said Dr. Hunter Cooper, Mr. Calhonn's surgeon, "you are always get ting hurt. Come with me.."

'That's all right," replied Bruffey. "Don't mind me, but let the fight go on." And even then, with his bleeding hand, Mr. Bruffey opened the pistol, inserted a fresh cartridge, and showed the two parties how the weapon worked.

THE MEN IN POSITION. Mr. King then took one pistol and Captain Harry Jackson the other. Mr. King placed his in Mr. Williamson's band. Captain Harry Jackson walked over and handed his to Mr. Calhoun. The two seconds took their positions. They faced each other, Captain Jack-son on the north side of the line, and Mr. King on the south side. The principals and seconds formed the four corners of a square.

I stood immediately behind Captau Jackson and within twenty-five feet of each of the principals. Mr. Calhoun's right hand, holding the pistol, hung square down at his side. Mr. Williamson raised his to examine it, when Captain Jackson cried out: "Hold that hand down at your side."

Mr. Williamson immediately dropped it without a word. COLONEL SEAY CALLS FOR PEACE.

Then Colonel John Seay, of Rome, rushed in and begged the seconds to settle the matter and not allow the fight. "It is a shame," he said, "to have two such

fine men stand up here and shoot at one another.' The seconds could not agree upon a settle-

ment, and so announced. "Then I shall stand between them," said Colonel Seav, as he took his stand right in trent of Mr. Williamson. He was removed by main force. Then for fully ten seconds there

It had been arranged that each principal was allowed to empty his pistol—to shoot five times. Suddenly Jack King's voice rang out: "Are you ready, gentlemen?"
"Yes," answered both,

"Then fire !"

THE FIRST SHOTS

were simultaneous, and the flames and sparks that flew from the pistol barrels illuminated the scene for just an instant. Mr. emptied his revolver, the five shots being fired very rapidly. Mr. Calhoun fired only and then slowly lowered his pistol as Mr. Williamson's bullets were whistling past his head. "Are you hurt. Pat?" some one cried.

"No, sir." he coolly replied.

"Williamson, did he hit you?" asked Mr.

"I was not touched."

Right here the scene was picturesque. Both gentlemen, with smoking pistols in ands, stood as calm as statues. Mr. Caloun wore a dark suit of clothes, sack cont and a smoking cap. Mr. Williamson was also dressed in a dark sack suit, and his head was covered with a tan colored traveling hat.

Then for a few minutes not another word was said either by principals, seconds or spectators. The scene at that time was never equalled in an affair of this kind. It was dark, and to an observer fifty yards on the little crowd of a dozen witnesses on the edge of the grounds, with the principals and seconds facing each other, the principals each bearing smoking revolvers and appearing against wild and picturesque scene, the equal of which will never again be witnessed.

THE DEMAND FOR RETRACTION The silence was quickly broken by the ring ing voice of Mr. Calhonn:

"Mr. Williamson," he said, "I have four remaining balls which I have the right to fire at you. I now ask if you will withdraw the statement you made before the legislative committee?"

'I will," replied Mr. Williamson, in a clear voice, "provided you will say that you intended no personal reflection upon me." The spectators drew a little nearer to hear

"When I made those statements I did it to impress upon the legislature that your railroad had been offered the Central. Will you with draw your statements? I say this, four balls in my pistol which I have the right to fire. I have no desire to take Mr. William son's life."

"I will withdraw it," replied Mr. Williamson, "when you say that you meant no per-sonal reflection."

"What I said," Mr. Calhoun replied, "is that I wanted the legislature to understand that your road was offered the Central in 1887. You came to the Kimball house to see me. Do you remember that? All I want before firing my remaining balls is for you to say that you came to my office in 1887."

Mr. Williamson stood firm, and said, turning towards his seconds, that he wanted Judge Tompkins to come from the car and decide as to how the shooting should be continued. The judge was familiar with the code. Mr. Calhoun, in a clear voice:

"Will you unconditionally withdraw your statements made before the legislature?" Mr. Williamson, equally as firm: "1 will do so, provided you say you meant no per-sonal reflection." Mr. Calhoun-"I want Mr. Williamson to

understand that I want an unconditional withdrawal." Mr. Williamson-"When you say that you didn't intend tr reflect upon my personal in-

Mr. Calhoun-"Will you withdraw?" Captain Jackson interrupted with: "Mr. Williamson, have you any respect for me as a gentleman of honor?"

"Well," said Captain Jackson, "I say as a

gentleman, that I would withdraw the state-

Mr. Williamson—"If Mr. Calhoun will say that he intented no personal reflection."
Mr. Calhoun—"Will you withdraw?"
Mr. Williamson—"If you say it."
"Will you withdraw?" again asked Mr. Calhoun. "I hold four balls."

Mr. Williamson with firmness-"I am ready for you to fire."

"Then we will load, and fire again." AN EXCITING INTERRUPTION.
"Allow me to speak to Mr. Williamson, said Mr. King, his second. Captain Jackson quickly-"No, sir, do not

approach him. I will kill the first man who crosses this line." Captain Jackson drew his revolver. As the moon rays played upon its glittering barrel, every one saw he meant business, and the spectators drew back.
"But I have a right to speak to him," re

plied Mr. King. Then Captain Jackson lowered his revolver and said :

"Yes, I believe you do have that right." Mr. King approached Mr. Williamson, and while talking begun to examine his revolver. Captain Jackson approached quickly and asked what that meant

"I am simply examining Mr. Williamson's revolver," replied Mr. King, "to see if he fired all five balls. You may come up and

"That's all right," roplied Captain Jackson. Mr. Calhoun had remained quiet during this coloquy, but as soon as it ended, and Mr. King was withdrawing, his voice rang out clearly:
"In my remarks before the legislative com

mittee Mr. Williamsen personally did not enter Then raising his pistol aloft he said:

"With the understanding that you withdraw your remarks after my statements, I fire the emaining shots in the air. I expressly reserved my shots to do this." With these remarks four shots rang out and four balls went skyward.

Then Mr. Calhoun approached and THE TWO PRINCIPALS SHOOK HANDS,

and the party started quickly for the car. En-tering the car, Mr. Calhoun said: "Mr. Williamson, we will let this matter end "We will," replied Mr. Williamson, giving

his hand a hearty shake. "You are as brave a man as I ever saw, and I don't be-"You certainly do not," replied Mr. Cal-

The crowd then surged around, and congratulations and drinks were in order. Both parties came right through to Rome in Mr. Williamson's car. Here they devided, Mr. Williamson's party stopping off, while Mr.

Caihoun's party went on to Atlanta on the midnight East Tennessee. It was THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT
of the entire party, that both of the principals showed the greatest bravery, and that the ending of the matter was thoroughly honorable. Mr. Calhoun's manhood and bravery in withholding his fire is simply unequalled, when it is known that he combined perfect coolness with the most superior marksmanship. In practicing this morning he hit a half dollar three out of five times at twenty paces, and every one believes that he could have killed Mr. Williamson with the greatest ease, but justead of doing this, after firing one shot, he stood calmly in the face of Mr. Williamson's five shots. On the other hand, Mr. Williamson's coolness and courage in standing with his empty revolver and inviting Mr. Calhoun to shoot his four remaining balls, and then they would load and shoot again, was as perfect bravery as was ever witnessed. There was never a tremor in the voices of either gentleman, nor could the slightest ner vousness be detected. They are two as perfeetly brave men as live, and every one will agree that the conclusion was best.

E. W. B.

TOLD BY MR. BRUFFEY.

The Calhoun Party Followed to the Field of Battle.

ON THE TRAIN, NEAR ANNISTON, August 10. -[Special.]-After leaving Atlanta last night, Mr. Cafhoun and Captain Jackson remained closeted in the Mann eleeper, but did not re-tire. They reached Anniston this morning at

The work of the day is detailed below:

SEEKING THE BATTLEFIELD. Calhoun and Captain Jackson Read

Anniston, Ala., August 10 .- [Special.]-Mr. Pat Calhoun and Captain Harry Jackson reached the city at 3:15 this morning. A carriage was at the depot awaiting them. The gentlemen left the sleeper, in which they had made the trip from Atlanta, by the front platform. Captain Jackson carried two small satchels, one in either hand, and as he stepped into the carriage he deposited them upon the front seat. Mr. Calhoan entered the carriage first and as Captain Jackson stepped in, he tossed away a half-smoked cigar. The vehicle rolled up the main street until it reached a hotel. Then it stopped, and Captain Jackson

"Can you tell me where Mr. Knox lives?" Mr. Knox is a prominent attorney of Annis-ton. The clerk of the hotel arose from his stool and, after rubbing his half closed, deeply in-

"No. I don't know him." "Then give me your city directory," said Cantain Jackson. 'Ain't got any," answered the clerk. An-

niston has no directory. Captain Jackson returned to his carriage and as the driver banged the door to he remarked, "Drive us to the inn-the Anniston

The cab flew over the dust covered street UNTIL IT REACHED THE HILL mon which that famous inu stands. There up the hill the horses went slowly. At the in entrance Captain Jackson got out,

lifting the two satchels with him, said: "He c Pat take this." With the remark Captain Jackson handed Mr. Calhoun one of the satchels. Then together they ascended the marble steps leading to the promenade, and, crossing this, entered the office. Captain Jackson dropped his

satchel upon the counter carelessly, and pick-John Caldwell, New Haven. As he tossed the pen aside he said:

"Give us a room, please. One room will do. The clerk, with an independent air, peculiar to his calling, turned the register around, and assigned the gentlemen to 33. As the bell boy came up in response to the bell, Captain Jackson tossed him a piece of coin, saying:

'A pitcher of ice water, a pen and ink and an East Tennessee schedule.' Then, as he was in the act of leaving, he said to the clerk:

"No city directory in this place?" "No. sir." answered the clerk. "Can you tell me where Mr. Knox lives, then?" asked Captain Jackson. The clerk scratched his head a second and, turning to the beil boy, repeated Captain

Jackson's question. The bell boy knew where

the gentleman lived. "Can you send for him?" asked Captain Jackson "Got no one to send," answered the clerk. The two gentlemen then ascended the stair-way, Captain Jackson's peculiar limping walk being recognized by those acquainted with it.

A half hour Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun
remained in their room. Then just as day
was dawning, the friends came down the

stairway and left the building by a rear door They did not bring the satchels with them, however. As they went away, I feit at sea for the first time. I was sure that one of the satchels, which I had lifted when the captain knew nothing of it, contained

A PAIR OF DUELING PISTOLS. These pistols were essential to a fight. The gentlemen were leaving the hotel without them. What should I do? Follow Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhonn, or stay by the pistols? Calling a negro, I thrust a piece money into his hand, and pointing out the gentlemen, said:

"Follow them. They are crooks.

Then another negro was told that they were safe blowers, and that one of the satchels contained seven thousand dollars. He was to watch the baggage. Then the gentlemen were followed. They walked briskly a mile or more out of town, and entered a strip of times. Here Cantain Jackson took, a Smith & tained seven thousand dollars. He was paid on 34 from his hip pocket, and handed i to Mr. Calhoun. Captain Jackson

STEPPED OFF TWENTY PACES and stuck his walking cane into the ground. Then upon the top he made a silver half dollar stand. Stepping to one side he said: "Pat, hit that."

Carefull and cautiously, but quickly, Mr. Calhoun raised the pistol and fired. The half dollar dropped. "Oh, that's good, now. Wo'll try it again," aid Captain Jackson, smiling pleasantly.

The half dollar was fixed upon the cane again. Again Captain Jackson stepped to one "Now Pat," said he, "let's try it again, but

this time go at it like it was life and death. Now, 'e you ready?"
"Ready," answered the gentleman, "Then," said Captain Jackson,

The gun went off, the smoke cleared away and the half dollar was still on the end of the

"That won't do," said Captain Jackson, The same commands were given. The pis-

tol rang out, the cane dropped.
"Oh, good," said Captain Jackson, as he picked up the stick. "Well, try it again." Five times Mr. Calhoun fired at that cane. Twice he missed it. Three times he hit it Then as Captain Jackson pulled his gold headed cane out of the ground and pocketed the coin, he said:

"Oh, that's good, Pat. Now if we can't have peace and must have war, and you can do that, well, you will go home alive.'

It was then just good dawn, and theroughly pleased with their marksmanship, they returned to the city. Then they found their way to a private residence. It was a personal friend of Captain Jackson, Here Mr. Callionn took a short nap, while Captain Jackson

CONSULTED THE RAILROAD TIME TABLES. At 6 o'clock they sent to the hotel for their baggage, and the negro who had been paid to watch it, gave the alarm almost instantly. Policemen were after the carriage in which the baggage had been placed. Captain Jack son knew nothing of the untrue story which had been told upon him. When he saw the uniforms he became uneasy. He did not leave the house and permitted the satchels go wrong and he missed his train, too. That

train was an East Tennessee to Gadsden. But the Anniston and Cincinnati went out at 11, and up to that hour they remained in Captain Jackson's friend's house. Mr. Caihoun was allowed to sleep all that time, and he slent well. Just before 11 a carriage left the residence with them, but at the depot Captain Jackson recognized General Tigo Ander son, chief of police. General Anderson had just received a telegram about the impending trouble, and was on the tookout for the gontlemen. Captain Jackson lost no time in changing the programme, and in that carriage drove through woods and lanes six miles to Leather-town. At that station he and Mr. Calhoun boarded the train and started for the battle-

THEY REACH GADSDEN SAFELY. The gentlemen reached Gadsden at 12:20. The rain was falling in torrents, and as the gentlemen marched to the Printup house, they secured a good bath. Entering the hotel Captain Jackson called for a room, but when the clerk handed him a pen to register he re-

"Oh, never mind, we want it only a short

A half hour later Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were seated at a table enjoying a soupre meal. "Are you hungry, Pat?" asked the captain.

"A little," answered the gentleman. Then they began to cat. Mr. Calhoun took a soup, so did Captam Jackson. Then Mr. Chlhoun went through a course of meats and vegetables which would have done Sullivan proud. So found of tomatoes was he, that he called for the third dish and he ate them all. Besides the dinner, he made a bottle of wine disappear. No one would have thought that he was going upon a battlefield in a few hours. While Captain Jackson and Mr Calhoun were at dinner, an nknown friend discovered two Atlantians in the hotel. Both knew Captain Jackson by . Both held a Birmingham Age-Herald in their hands. The paper contained a tele gram predicting the fight, but said that the parties had gone to South Carolina. Captain Jackson.s discovery meant arrest. He knew it, and evaded the parties by a long route to the railroad. Finally, at 2:15, he found himhimself and Mr. Calhoun upon a Rome and Decatur freight, riding towards the dueling

THE MEETING IN THE WOODS.

A Graphic Description of the Great Tilt-They Avoided the Officers. CEDAR BLUFF, Ala., August 10.—[Special.]— The train upon which Captain Jackson and Mr. Calboun left Gadsden reached this place at 4:15. Cedar Bluff is in Cherokee county, Alabama, and is a dreary place. Here the gentlemen had agreed to meet and apologize or fight. As the train rolled up to the depot, another train moving opposite track. That train contained Mr. Williamson and friends. Captain Jackson saw it and re

"That's a special with officers." Then with Mr. Calhoun he left the train and started for the woods, but before they had gone a dozen steps a man with a black beard tapped him on the shoulder, saying:

'Are you Mr. Williamson? "No, sir," answered the captain, moving

"But stop a minute," said the man The man was a deputy sheriff and had been telegraphed by Governar Seay to prevent the fight by arresting all the parties. In the neantime the platforms of the special train were thronged with people. They saw THE RLACK BEARDED MAN

stop Captain Jackson, and two or three cam "I believe you are Mr. Williamson," the sheriff, "and I shall arrest you." "Arrest me, for what?" asked Captain Jack

son, indignantly.
"Oh, you want to fight a duel." Just then Captain Seay, of Rome, who was upon the train, remarked: 'Sheriff McCameron, you know me?' "That I do," answered the officer.

"Then I pledge you my word that it is not Mr. Williamson." The sherin glanced towards Captain Jack son, the towards Captain Seay. Turning to Mr. Jalhoun he said:

"Then I arrest you."
"For what?" a asked Mr. Calhoun

"Cause you are Mr. Williamson."
"Well most assuredly I am not," said Mr. Calhoun, smiling.
"But you are," said the sheriff.

"Suppose I am Mr. Williamson," remarked Mr. Calhonn, "why do you arrest me?" "To keep you from fighting a duel." Mr. Calhoun laughed pleasantly, and it was

no forced laugh.
"Oh, you need'nt laugh," said the sheriff, "for Seay has telegraphed me to arrest you, because you were going to fight a duel. You are Mr. Williamson. I am going to take you,

Again Captain Seav came to the rescue. Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were released upon the assurance that neither was Mr. Williamson. The two gentlemen, closely followed by Captain Seay, returned to their train. The passenger coach attached to the freight had an anartment for mail. The gen tlemen hurried into this. Mr. Calhoun rolled under the counter, and a pile of empty mail sacks were thrown over him. Captain Jackson locked himself in a caboose. Then the sheriff with a posse went through both trains on the regular. He made the conduetor open every box car, and into them he Then, in passing through the passengtr ceach, he put his foot upon Mr. Calhoun, but did not discover him. Then he

WENT THROUGH THE SPECIAL. but Mr. Williamson was, too securely secreted to be found. Presently the two trains were drawn side by side, and Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were invited upon the car. It was Mr. Williamson's private car, and contained-but E. W. Barrett tells of that. The sheriff was not satisfied, and with a crowd began another search. Mr. Williamson with Mr. King, his friend, appeared to be the most anxious element in that sheriff's mind. Just then Mr. Williamson was anxious to avoid arrest, and as the regular train pulled away he and Mr. King got apon it. The sheriff sprang on, too, and rode a mile, then he tumbled over and over in trying to get off, but while on the train he was talking to Mr. Williamson without recognizing him. After the regular pulled away with Mr. Williamson the sheriff turned his attention to the special. The special was on a side track waiting for the down pas-senger train to pass. Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson were too well hidden in it for that sheriff, and by keeping them seclusive, evaded the officers. But while so securely hidden, Captain Jackson and principal found themselves in principal position no other duellists ever occupied. The car in which they were hidden was side tracked. That car belonged to the gentleman with whom he was about to

engage IN A DEADLY SHOOTING. The gentleman to whom the car belonged was away. He had gone off on the regular, but where was he? What right had the gen-tlemen in the car to move? but they did move. An hour after the regular went away, the down train rolled by. Then the special started out, but, as it went, a gentleman crawled upon it. He was a friend of Mr. Wil liamson, and came from the train ahead, with note. That note read:

On Train-Captain Harry Jackson: Mr. William son and myself are at Raynes's station, five mile above, and await your arrival till dark. Respect

The note was writen with pencil, and upon a scratch pad leaf. It showed that Mr. Wil-liamson and his friend had enlisted for the war, and with it in his hand Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun withdrew to their apartment in the sleeper, which they had securred when the special came out from Cedar Bluffs, leaving a masheriff behind with the dry grins. E. C. B.

THE GROUND REACHED.

Chased Down the Road by Sheriff's Posses.
RAYNES STATION, Cherokee Co., August 19 p. m .- [Special.]-Dr. Hunter Cooper, who reached the special by the regular down passenger, has just shown up, and asked for Mr. Calhoun. The doctor has his case of instruments, and locks like death for some one. Dr. Battey, of Rome, is here with Mr. Williamson. At the station Mr. Williamson was found with his friend Mr. King, and a dozen spectators. The grounds had been selected and stepped off. Day was just beginning to son stepped off. He was instantly met by Mr. King. The two gentlemen stepped to one side and entered into an earnest conversation Jackson re-entered the car approaching Mr. Calhoun, whispered a few words. Mr. Calhoun, who had been sitting quietly in his chair, conversing pleasantly with Judge Tompkins, arose and followed Captain Jackson out of the

coach. Everybody followed, but just as Mr. Calhoun touched theigroun! someone yelled: "Look there!" Down a country road, less than a quarter of

a mile away, mules in full tilt could be seen approaching. Everyone carried a gun. Some guns were thrown across the saddle, some were raised high in the air, some were pointing downward.

"They are after us." velled someone. 'All aboard," cried the engineer, who was in for the fight. Those upon the ground sprang on, the engineer rang the bell, the train moved and the crowd became restless. The mule cavalry advanced to the depot yellinge "halt!" Some leveled their guns at the coach, and every instant a report was expected, but none came. The train rolled Captain Jackson and Mr. King got off. They were standing about talking, when an alarm was given again. A dozen men were seen hurrying down the railroad a mile or two Again everybody jumped on, and

again Engineer Dozier moved out. "Well; we'll soon be in Georgia," said some

"We want to get UP TO THE STATE LINE," "And why?"

"Because, if they follow us, we can walk over it and let them go."

The train rolled on. Mr. Williamson and Mr. King were in one apartment. Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were in the front end of the coach looking at the engine. Both were silent. They seemed to realize that the E. C. B.

end was near, and it was. THERE AT LAST.

How the Principals in the Duel Acted. ON THE FEILD, August 10 .- [Special.]-Daylight has gone, and darkness is here. The train comes to a halt, so near the state line that some of the party think that they are in Georgia. Captain Jackson and Mr. King have left the car. The train is standing upon a deep fill with a high cut in front of it, in fact, the cowcatcher is actually in that cut. Dense heavy timbers are on all sides. Trees big and little, old and young are to be seen only. A thick heavy cloud hangs over everything, but it is moving rapidly by and the full moon shows itself occasionally. Everybody knows now that an adjustment is impossible, and a fight inevitable. There is

A DEEP FEELING OF AWR over all. Over all possibly, except the two gentlemen who are to attempt each others so life. Both are surrounded by friends. Both are smiling and talking pleasantly. On the outside Cap-tain Jackson and Mr. King are wandering through the woods, searching for a spot. As they move along arm in arm, they talk familiarly and pleasantly. A place is found, and Captain Jackson takes the choice of p Mr. King takes the choice of weapons

The principals leave the coach with Dr. Cooper, Dr. Bentty, and a few spectators. Captain Jackson places Mr. Calhoun with his back almost squarely against the heavily clouded moon. Then the distance is stepped off. Mr. Williamson takes his position just in front of a sapling. That was what Captain Jackson wanted. Dr. Cooper drops upon his knees and opens his surgical case, knives, etc., while

BANDAGES ARE LAID OUT upon the ground. Dr. Beatty, near Mr. Williamson, does the same. Then Mr. King produces a pair of pistols. and the gathers around except Messrs. Calhoun and Williamson, who stand with right side to right side, just where they were placed.
"Gentlemen," said Dr. Cooper, "must this

Neither gentleman authorized to speak answered, and Dr. Cooper, realizing that he had done all he could to prevent the fight, walks to

his case of instruments. Then Captain Seay comes forward and asks to adjust it, and is so persistent

THAT HE HAS TO BE CARRIED

away almost bodily. Captain Jackson is unacquainted with the gnn. It is a double acting Smith & Wesson 42-calibre, hammerless and with the safety attachment. The captain soon learned the weapon, and hands to Mr. Calhoun, at the same time explaining it. Mr. King does the same for Mr. Williamson, Then Captain Jackson and Mr. King have their last conference.

"HOW SHALL IT BE?"

asked Captain Jackson.
"With the usual words, sir, and fire until the weapons are empty, then load and fire again until satisfaction or the end comes."

"That won't do," said the captain. "Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire-one-

two-three-stop."

This is the usual course pursued in duels. but Mr. King would not consent. He wanted it, "Gentlemen, are you ready? One-twothree-fire!" Then let the firing continue

antil the pistols are empty.

Captain Jackson protested, but Mr. King was unmovable. Nothing more remained to be done, and Captain Jackson took a position between the two gentlemen, but near Mr. Calhoun. Mr. King took a position upon the opposite side. Then the word was given. In rapid succession six shots rang out. One came from Mr. Calhoun's pistol, and five from Mr. Williamson's. Then the colloquy which Mr. Barrett presents occurred. That colloquy and its points was approved by both Captain Jackson and Mr. King after it was written. During it a most dramatic incident occurred. It was when Captain Jackson found it necesery to present his pistol, and threaten to shoot ei her Mr. King or Mr. Williamson if they moved. Captain Jackson stood half way between the two duelists when he held the pistol, and the tableau was extremely thrilling. After the two gentlemen had shaken hands, Captain Jackson threw

HIS ARMS AROUND MR. CALHOUN and kissed him. Then the two gentlemen-Calhoun and Williamson-were lifted up and carried to their train. As the train rolled off the crowd became merry, and in sixty minutes the train was in Rome. On the trip Messrs. Calboun and Williamson talked pleasantly and friendly. During all the time Calboun has been cool, calm and fearless, and no one who saw him, as he received the fire sent out by Mr. Williamson tonight, will deny it.

THE SETTLEMENT ANNOUNCED,

With Both Parties Placed in Honorable Relation.
Rome, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—On the train, after the fight, the following paper was drawn up and signed.

We hereby state that the pending personal controversy letween Mr. Pat Cathoun and Mr. J. D.
Williamson was settled in a manner honorable to
both of the gentlemen named, by a meeting on the
field this, August 10, 1889. HERRY JACKSON,
Acting for Mr. Cathoun. Acting for Mr. Williamson

When Mr. Calhoun was asked how he felt when the reports began, he said: "Oh, I've no idea."

Mr. Williamson made the same statement. THE CORRESPONDENCE

Which Led Up to the Calhoun-Williamson ROME, Ga., August 10 .- [Special.] -The following is the correspondence which passed be-After leaving Atlanta no notes were bassed. except the one elsewhere indicated, after separation at Cedar Bluff:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 8.—Mr. John D. William. son, Kimball House, -Dear Sir: Before the railcharacterized certain statements which had been made by me as false. I request an unqualified retraction of this charge.

This commun'eation will be handed to you by

my fr cud, Mr H mry Jackson, who is autho ized to receive the reply which you may see proper to make. Respectfully,

II. ATLANTA, Ga., August 8 .- Mr. Pat Calhoun, city-Dear Sir: Your note of this evening has been delivered to me by Mr. Henry Jackson. You stated before ered to me by Mr. Henry Jackson. You stated before the connective that I had solitified you to act as general counsel of the Chattanooga, Rome and Counbus Railroad company, and their may purpose was to unload that road upon the Central railroad company of Georgia, through your influence. This attenent carried with it a reflection upon myself. It was with ut foundation, and I promptly pronounced it false. Salong as this language, used by you, is not withdrawn. I must decline to make the retraction which you request.

which you request.

Tots will be handed to you by my friend, Hon. J.

Lindsay Johnson. Respectfully.

J. D. Williamson. Lindsay Johnson. Respectation.

J. D. Williamson.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 2.—Mr. John D. Williamson, Kimball House—Dear Sir: Your communication of last evening reached me at half-past nite this morning. I cannot consent to a discussion of the correctness of a statement made by me before the railroad committee of the house, so long all your charge of falschood stands. I must, therefore repeat my request that you make an unqualified retraction of this charge. Respectfully,

PAT CALHOUN.

ATLANIA, Ga., August 9.—Mr. Pat Calhoun, city, Dear Sir: Your note of this morning was delivered to me at 10:43 s. m. My communication of last evening was delivered to Mr. Henry Jackson about 10 p. m., and of course do not know why it did not rough you before "3" his assumed to the course of the 10 p. m., and of course do not know way it did not reach you before 2:30 this a m. I have nothing to add to my communication of last evening, except to repeat that I decline to comply with your request for the reason stated in that communication.

This will be handed to you by my friend, Hon. J. Lindsay Johnson, Respectfully,

J. D. Williamson.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 9.—Mr., John D. William-liamson, Kimball House, Dear Sir: Your communication of this date has just reached me. In reply I would ask that you name some place without the imits of the state of Georgia, where this correspondence can be continued. Res ectfully,

ATLANTA, Ga., August 9.—Mr. Pat Calhoun, City: Dear sir: I am just in receipt of your last note. As you know Atlanta is not my hone, I et ally requested Hon. J. Lindsay Johnson to act temporarily to prevent delay. A friend show will be fully authorized to represent me, bus telegraphed that he will be here at 6.37 this . m. I will then communicate with you for inf purpose of arranging the confination of this correspondence outside of the state.

state.

This will be handed to you by my friend Yon. J. Liddsay Johnson. Respectfully,

J. D. WYLLIAMSON.

VII.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 9.—Mr. Pat Caihoup. Dear Sir: My friend, Mr.J. King of Rome, Ga, has arrived, and has been put in possession of the couptons of the correspondence between ns. In conformity with your request in your last lote, to me, delivered at 100 p. m. today. I will meet you in the state of Alabama, b. Cedar Bluff, on the Rome and Continued on Second Column Nineteenth Page

TALK OF THE STATE. EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES

A Fine Yield of Rice Promised-Cotton Bagging in 1828-An Elepement in Pickens County-

The indications in this section all point to a fine yield of rice. Wife the acreage in the Parannah valley will approximate a decrease of about 1,000 acres, the prospects are that the yield will fully make up for the deficient acreage. A slight decrease in the acreage on the Altamaha river is reported, but the same encouraving reports are received of the promised yield. This is an increased acreage in the Og-echee, and the prospects are fattering for a good yield. Rice planters appear to be pleased with the prospects for a plenteous harvest, tering for a good yield. Rice planters appear to be pleased with the prospects for a plenteous harvest, and of a better quality of rice than last year. It is said that scarcely a sample of last year's crop came on the market but what showed signs of having been mow-burned, and if no disaster comes between now and harvest low grades of rice will be as rearce as choice rice was last year. There does not appear to be any general apprehension of floods in the rivers this month or next, as it is believed the heavy rains of June and July will not be followed by any general and lengthened periods of prelowed by any general and lengthened periods of pre-cipitation before the rice is harvested. The only danger which is feared is from the equinocial storms, which might back up the salt water on the plantations nearer the sea, but such disastrous ti risitations seldom visit the valleys, and there has not been any such a scourge to the rice fields since the big storm of August, 1851.

Mr. James Simmons, of Mount Pleasant, writes: "In 1828 and 1829 I put up several hundred bales of cotton in cotton bagging, woven on hand looms by the women. I used white oak spits for ties and pressed the bales with wooden screws. My bales were short, would drop in a four horse wagon bed crossways, and weighed 250 pounds to the bale. I would put four bales in the wagon and four across the top of the bed, put a pole on them and withe it down tight to the bed and put out for the bed. Columbia, S. C. I have done many a load that way. It seems to me that if that bagging had been taken care of it would have done to pack cotton in for ten or fifteen years.

Monday evening, James Garrett, of Pickens county, who has a wife and children living in Jas-per, eloped with Miss Minnie, the seventeen-yearold caught rof Mr. Cull Samples. When last seen they were "hoofing" it in the direction of Jasper. Samples swore out a warrent for Garrett and Sheriff Tinsley is now after him.

W. J. Carter & Bro., of Dublin, are preparing to commence upon an extensive scale the manufacture of tarrels at that place. There are ennually sold upon the Oconee below Dublin about 25,000 barrels, and there is no doubt but that a factory of this kind at that place will prove a paying

Canton Advance: In last week's Advance we made mention of the rays of the sun being of a peculiar yellowish tint for several days. Coupled ith the fact that many of our citizens assert that the sun assumed a similar tint for several days during the burning of Chicago in 1871, the recent forest fires prevailing for several days in Montana, obscuring the sun in a large territory of that new state for more than a week, may be the explanation for the peculiar tint and mild rays of the sun here.

The Canton Advance says:

Miss Jane Kellogg has been appointed and qualified as acting postmistress of the Canton postoffice until an appointment is made. She has sent on a petition signed by almost or quite every patron. of the office, indorsed by several leading republicans, asking for her appointment as permanent postmistress, and we hope she may receive the appointment. Miss Jane is capable, pains taking, obliging and as assistant in the office for the past three years, has given entire satisfaction. Besides, there is absolutely no reason for a change here. Miss Jane is neither a democrat, republican or woman's right advocate, and is, therefore, not a partisan in any sense of the word. Even if a change should be made and a republican be appointed, it would necessitate the "powers that be" to import one, as there is but one republican patron of the office and he will not apply as long as Miss Jane wants and needs the office. Canton is a democratic town and does not want an alien postmaster.

Messrs. McKenz'e & Warren, one of the most suc Dessful business houses of Marietta, have sold out to Manning Brothers, another prosperous firm. Mc-Kenzie & Warren will occupy the house formerly occupied by Manning Brothers until January 1st, where they will buy cotton, collect and wind up their business by that time in order that they may devote their entire time to their devote their entire time to their growing fertilizer business. Three years ago these young men began the manufacture of fertilizers in connection with their mercantile business, and found ready sale for their goods throughout north Gorgia. Two years ago they organized the Marietta Guano company, with Mr. W. H. Warren general manager and Mr. W. M. McKenzie societary and treasurer. Under this management the company has outgrown what it formerly expected to do and found it necessary to remove its works to a greater railroad center like Atlanta. The company secured four acres of land last winter on the Western and Atlanta railroad, three miles from Atlanta, and have been actively engaged the past spring and summer in erecting buildings suitable for the manufacture of their goods. Marietta regrets to lose Messrs. Mc-Kenzie & Warren as merchants, but hopes to re-tain them as citizens, even if they have found it necessary to remove their fertilizer works to

Rains in Terrell now are abundant, and farmers are having a hard time in saving their fod-der, but with a magnificent prospect for a fine cotton crop, and with an abundance of corn already made, every tarmer is in the best of spirits.

Dawson lost on Wednesday one of its oldest, if not its oldest citizen, in the death of Dr. C. A. Cheatham. He was not the eldest in age, but has been a citizen of the place since its earliest history g erected the first storehouse ever built the about thirty-three years ago. He had been a sufferer for several months. He was sixty-seven years of age and had been engaged in the practice of medicine for more than forty years. He always enjoyed a lucrative practice and sustained the reputation of being the equal of any physician in the towns in

The Juvenile Missionary society of Midway, The Juvenile Missionary society of Midway, one of Milledgeville's prettlest suburbe, gave a delightful entertainment at the Midway chapel on Thursday evening, which was witnessed by a large growd, including quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from Milledgeville. The programme, consisting of tableaus, songs and recitations, was well arranged and prettily executed. A "Child's Cry, With the Father's Answer," by Fred Cook and Mrs. B. A. Cook, were splendidly rendered, while the word solo, "The Twinkling Stars," by Miss Mannie Mathia, a charming little lady of Madison, was unique and pretty, and took the hou e by storm. After the exercises in the chapel, the large crowd repaired to the beautiful grove, which was ele-After the exercises in the chape, the large crowd repaired to the beautiful grove, which was elegantly illuminated by Chinese lanterns, under which were long tables laden with the choicest fruits of the season's production. A better treat than was here given, is seldom seen in this locality, and the happy crowd in attendance did justice t

There are quite a number of visitors in Milledge-ville: Miss Jennie Smith, of Athens, is visiting Mrs. J. A. Cailaway, on Hancock street; Misses Marie J. A. Callaway, on Haucock street; Misses Marie Hardy, of Favannah, and Angelo Otis, of Atlanta, are visiting Mrs. P. J. Cline. on Greene street; Misses Annie and Eugene Perry, of Troy. Ala., are visiting Mrs. G. T. Wiedenman, on Wayne street; Miss Maud Gause, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with Miss Bessie Lemar, in Midway; Miss Marcia Farmer, of Crawfordsville, is in the city, the guest of Miss Lizzle Sanford, on Wilkinson street; Miss Annie Turner, of Sunshine, after a very pleasant visit of three weeks, the guest of Miss Hattle Powell, has returned home. Quite a party of Powell, has returned home. Quite a party of Milledgeville people are in attendance of the great campmeeting at Culverton.

A few friends were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. C. L. Tumlin, in Cuthbert, on Wednesday evening. Miss Lila, the charming daughter of the host and hostess, is one of the latest debutants of Cuthbert, and is the recipient of many accutions. There is no more hospitable home in the state, and to be present is to be regally enter

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gamble, of Cuthbert, entertained a few friends. The occasion was complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gamble, who have been recently married. The bride was Miss Tracons, of Columbus, one of the most popular young labes of the city and greatly admired for her pleasant, in assuming manifolds is in a sound moor base.

ners and varied accomplishments, Those present were Misses Minnie McGhee, Cliff Chastain, Dixle Harris, Fanale Craigmiles of Tennessee, Mary Gamble Mattie Dobson of Perry, ¡Florence Powell, Willie Kiddoo, Minnie Brooks of Alabama, May L. Kiddoo, Lila Tumlin, Charlotte Gamble and Mary Gamble. Messrs A. P. Moye, T. McC. Gamble, A. C. Moye, John D. Cunn, R. R. Moye, E. J. Hardin, G. Toombs, George Walker and others.

De Kalb county, proposes to be no longer be-

DeKalb county proposes to be no longer be-hind in the matter of county fairs. A plan is now proposed to organize a county fair association at once. The capital stock is placed at \$20,000, and once. The capital stock is placed at \$20,000, and shares at \$10 each, the stock to be paid for in instalments during the twenty years. Each stockholder is to be entitled to free admission to the grounds and to use the race track for testing the speed of their horses. The plan meets with favor, and Edgewood and Clarkston districts, it is understood, will take \$8,000 of the amount. The fair ground is to be located as near the center of the county as possible. The officers are to be elected in October next.

THEY THINK IT IS A BLUFF. Colonel Hawkins Addresses the People of Savannah.

Savannah.

Savannah.

Savannah.

Savannah.

Savannah.

Savannah Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The following telegram was received today by the Savannah Times:

Americus, Ga., August 10.—Savannah Delly Times: In April lest, the Savannah business men's committee offered to donate \$50,000 to secure, or aid in securing, rightstof way through the city and terminal grounds, provided, the Americus Investment company would guarantee the building of anyindependent railroad into Savannah by December, 1890, which said company accepted. We have patiently waited thus long, and in the utmost good faith, and now offer Savannah fifteen days of grace within which to compiy with the terms of its agreement.

S. H. Hawkins, President.

Mr. Weed and Mr. John R. Young, two of the leading members of the committee, are out of the city. So far as could be learned, those who were interested in the enterprise here have lost interest in the original movement, now that a road is being built through the save country.

nal movement, now that a road is being buil through the same country. Some of the sub-scribers think that Colonel Hawkins is making another bluff at Savannah and the legislature another four at Savannan and the legislature It was reasonable for him to suppose that \$15,000 could not or would not be raised in fifteen days. Indeed it is doubtful it \$15,000 could be raised in fifteen months for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery. SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Assassination of Robert l'arker in North

Carolina. CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 10 .- Robert Par ker was assassinated yesterday morning at six o'clock in his garden, at Councily Springs, just west of Hickory, N. C. The murderer is unknown as yet. He shot Parker from Ambush, and then fled. Parker leaves a wife and two and then fied. Parker leaves a wife and two children. Several years ago in a drunken row near Monroe, Parker shot and killeda man named Stack. Parker was convicted of man-slaughter and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, being pardoned before the expiration of his term. At his trial, Stack's brother was heard to say he would "kill Parker yet if it took him twenty years." After Parker's release he would "kill Parker". yet if it took him twenty years." After Par-ker's release, he moved to Matthews, near Charlotte, where he rose to considerable local political influence. While at Matthews an political influence. While at Matthews an attempt was made to assassinate him. Being ambitious, Parker moved to Connelly Springs, where there is a second rate college, and it is said he has been studying at college. A telegram was received here late last night for bloodhounds with which to track the assassin.

And Is So Declared by the Ordinary of Floyd

ROME, Ga., August 10 .- [Special.]-After argument today, Ordinary Johnson decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter of contest regarding the prohibition election He therefore consolidated the returns and declared the result to be that Floyd had voted against prohibition by a majority of 553

W. T. Turnbull and Alexander and Wright represented the prohibitionists, and Judge Branham and Captain C. Rowell the anti-

prohibitionists.

Counsel for the prohibitionists will continue the contest, and will go before the superior court. They will not, however, ask for a re-

straining order.

The city council meets Monday night, and will fix the amount of liquor license, and it is probable that by Tuesday morning several saloons will be opened.

THE CENTRAL'S FLAGSHIP.

She is Launched with Much Ceremony at Chester. SAVANNAH, Ga. August 10.-At 11:40 o'clock this forenoon the Kansas City, the new vessel of the Ocean Steamship company, was "beautifully launched" at Roach's ship-yard, Chester, Pa., says a dispatch from Gen-eral Sorrel. The Chattahoochee arrived at New York at 3 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock the officials and their guests o'clock the officials and their guests left over the Pennsylvania road for Chester, arriving there before 11 o'clock. The new steamship will be the flag vessel of the fleet, and is the largest and finest owned by the company. She is 345 feet long, 45 feet at the beam and of 2,500 tons burden. She will have accommodation for 125 first-class, 40 second-class and 60 steorage passengers. The finish of the interior will be very fine. The total cost of the vessel is estimated at \$500,000.

Invited by the Fourth Georgia. Americus, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]— The Fourth Georgia regiment will hold its annual reunion at Americus, Ga., on Wednes-

annual reunion at Americus, Ga., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst,

The confederate veterans of Sumter county hereby cordially invite all survivors of that, the Fourth Georgia regiment, the Ninth Georgia regiment, the Twelfth Georgia regiment, the Tenth Georgia battalion, Fesslow's battalion, Cutt's battalion, and all ex-confederate soldiers to be present in Americus and

battaion, cutt's battaion, and all ex-confederate soldiers to be present in Americus and accept their hospitality that day.

By order confederate veterans of Sumter county.

CHARLES F. CRISP,
Chairman Committee on Invitation.

Sarah Holland's Ravings.

Brunswick, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—
Sarah Holland, the religions crauk, continues to draw large crowds to her tent, where she hourly holds services. Her ravings are without reason, but it is amazing with what ease she handles the ignorant classes of negroes. Many of the toughest characters that ever walked the streets have been converted by her preaching, and simply worship the ground she walks on. This class are indignant that the better class of negroes are trying to stop their services, and to prove to the satisfaction of all that her words and sections are harmless. of all that her words and actions are harmless, they have invited the mayor and council to attend services at 11 o'clock tomorrow in a body. The invitation has not been accepted.

Carlton in Wilkes. Washington, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Hon. H. H. Carlton has been spending some days among his constituents in Wilkes. He came by invitation from the farmers of Delhi, a very substantial part of the county. He seems to have met with a very cordial reception and many invitations. This is the season of big barbecnes. Hon. F. H. Colley gave a big one at his plantation or Wednesday.

The Jury is Hung. The Jury is Hung.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 10.—[Special.]—
The case of the state against Sergeant of Police Joe Boyte and Policeman G. J. Morris, charged with unlawfully clubbing Esquire J. P. Hunter, was given to the jury at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, but up to 12:30 this morning they have not agreed on a verdict. The case was begun Friday, and great interest is manifested.

The Athens Presbytery. Homer, Ga., August 11.—[Special.]—The Athens Presbytery met Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. L. A. Simpson, of Toccoa, the retiring moderator, to a large and attentive audience. Rev. J. L. Stephens, of Harmony Grove, was elected moderator, and the Presbytery organized for business.

The Mail Service Loose,

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Something is very loose about the railway mail service down this way, and ought to be remedied at once. Once last week and twice this week has the ponch containing the papers for this office been curried by here, and the papers for some other office left here. Where is the superintendent of the railway mail service?

REVIERE'S TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE IN DEKALB COUNTY

The Grand Jurors Selected for the Term-The Crim

inal Docket-Two Important Cases DECATUR, Ga., August 10.-[Special.]-De Kalb superior court meets here next Monday. The grand jurors selected for the term ar orge A. Ramspeck, James F. Miles, Newton R. Miller, Robert T. Baker, James F. Stubbs David C. Thompson, Samuel H. Ogletree, John E. Maguire, William B. Smith, George W. Scott, Russell Park, John C. Snead, George N. Smith, Thomas F. Scully, William H. George, J. O. McKnight, C. C. Johnson, William E. Thompson, Benjamin F. Collier, Green T. Hopkins, Reaben D. Evans, John A. Campbell, E. P. Ellis, Jchn A. Swift, Philip H. Haralson, Joseph S. Deal, John M. Morris, Zack T. Wright, T. L. Lalleistedt and Elijah Beaswell. Petit jurors have been drawn for three weeks, and the opinion is that there will be three weeks court.

The first week will be devoted to the civil docket. There are five cases already set for trial and they will be called in the following order: Guece & Co. vs. Sex, Brown vs. Georgia railroad, Jones vs. Hollingsworth. It is thought it will take all the week to try these cases.

The criminal docket will be called on Monday of the second week. The jail cases will have preference. There are now thirteen prisoners in jail for trial, and two who have had their cases carried to the supreme court. There are only the weeks and Den W. Scott, Russell Park, John C. Snead, George

jail for trial, and two who have nad their cases carried to the supreme court. There are only two white men in jail—A. D. Revier and Dan Alston, both charged with murder Reveir has been sick several days, and was worse last night, and had to have the county physician with him late in the night.

The colored prisoners in jail for trial re-Charlie Johnson, assault with intent to principle. Charlie Johnson, assault with intent to murder; Andrew Thompson, disturbing public worship; Thomas Hammond, concealed weapons; William Seals, burglary; Tom Duncan, simple larceny; Howard Redd, concealed weapons; Tom Means, assault with intent to murder; Tom Dobbs, misdemeanor; Cheese McDonald, gambling; Lizzie Fry, keeping disorderly house; Hattie Parker, assault with intent to murder. Sheriff Austin has put seven of these in jail within the last few days, and expects to have more today and Monday. The general opinion is the criminal docket cannot be cleared in two weeks and that an adjourned term will be necessary to dispose of civil and criminal business ready for trial.

Rev. W. E. Baker, of Roswell, will preach at the Presbyterian church tomorrow (Sun-

at the Presbyterian church tomorro day).
Mrs. G. A. Ramspeck, who has been enjoying several days at Salt Springs, returned

ing several days at Salt Springs, returned home yesterday evening. Miss Lula Cox and Mr. Willie Cox, are Miss Lula Cox and Mr. Willie Cox, are spending a few days at Salt Springs.

Miss Hattie Conner, a very lovely young lady from Cave Springs, Ga., who has been spending a few weeks with Misses Sallie and Daisie Davies, at this place, returned home Thursday, to the regret of her many friends at this place.

Miss Mary Powell who has been enjoying a few days with friends at Norcross, returned home vesterday evening.

home yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Chivers gave an Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Chivers gave an entertainment at their lovely home on Railroad avenue last night, complimentary to Miss Bessie Miller, of Augusta, who is spending a few days with them. The lawn was beautifully illuminated with Chinesé lanterns, whose soft radiance falling upon the lovely forms and sweet, happy faces of Decatur's fair daughters and gallant sons. The shrubbery and flowers made the scene like fairy land. The young people infairy land. The young people in-dulged in sweet converse, laughter and dulged in sweet converse, laughter and song. Refreshments were served in the open air under the beautiful trees. The tables were exquisitely decorated, having a lake in the center, whose clear waters reflected rare excits. The delicacies, cakes, ices and fruit were greatly enjoyed by all present. The recitations by Miss Arlina Barnard and Mr. R. L. Avery, and the music by Messrs. Powells were harny and enjoyable features of the evening. happy and enjoyable features of the evening.

Mrs. Rev. T. C. Cariton's class in the Baptist Sunday-school, enjoyed the day at Grant park, in Atlanta. They were chaperoned by Mrs. Carlton.

Atlanta's Eloquent Preacher. Rev. T. M. Harris, in Athens.

Harris, in Athens.

Athens, Ga., August 10.— [Special.]—
Athens has been throroughly stirred up during the last week by the eloquence and forcible sermons of Rev. Harris, the Christian minister from Atlanta. He began the meeting last Sunday, and large and constantly increasing audiences were in attendance upon every service. By request Dr. Harris discussed several of the denominational differences. Among others were "election and predestination," "conversion," the "philosophy of getting religion," and others of great interest.

Dr. Harris handled these subjects in a masterly way, expounding the doctrine of the

Dr. Harris insided these subjects in a mas-terly way, expounding the doctrine of the Christian church in clear, decided and unmis-takable terms. His arguments were logical and scriptural, his language pure and forcible, and scriptural, his language parts and locate, his manner zealous and earnest and his heart evidently full of a true Christian spirit. It is with deep regret on the part of many of the leading members of all the denominations that the meeting will be closed Sunday even-

They. Harris is beyond doubt one of the ablest preachers in the south or perhaps in the United States, and the people of Atlanta should be proud to have such an able, eloquent and con-

proud to have such an able, eloquent and consecrated man in their midst.

Next Thursday night a humorous and dramatic recital will be given for the benefit of Christian church by Mr. Earle A. Wildey, Kansas City's versatile elocutionist, who has won such a fine reputation as a reader recently in Atlanta and at the Chautauqua. Mr. Wil fley will be assisted by the best local talent that can be secured. The affair promises to be one of the most notable of the kind in Athens for some time. The receipts will go to defray the expenses of the meeting. the expenses of the meeting.

Brunswick's Municipal Race.

Brunswick's Municipal Race.

Brunswick, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—[Some months yet will clapse before the field tion of mayor and alderman, but the wire produced to make the field of the field of

Washington and Lincolnton Dummy Washington and Enfeshiot Dalminy.
Washington and Lincolnton and Washington, and also the success of the telephone project between Lincolnton and Washington, and also the success of the street railroad in Washington, has led to the agitation of another project, viz., a dummy line between Washington and Lincolnton. Lincolnton is an enterprising place, has much business with Washington, is off the railroad, is about twenty miles from Washrailroad, is about twenty miles from Washington, and the road can be carried over a ridge. Soon or late, this scheme will be carried out. It is said Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, will furnish capital, but if he does not somebody will, for it will pay.

Threw Down a Bad Bill.

WAYCROSS, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—At 10:30 tonight Lonney Wilson, a young white man of Blackshear, walked in Lanier & man of Blackshear, walked in Lanier & Youman's jewelry store and purchased two gold rings for six dollars, He threw down a one hundred dollar bill to pay for the same. Mr. Lanier at once detected the bill, and had him arrested. The face of the bill looks genuine, but on the back of the bill was a small advantisament of a mague hair oil. Wilson is advertisement of a magic hair oil. well known here, and comes from a highly re spectable family.

Struck With a Hoe.

Lexington, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Yesterday Louis M. Waller, a prominent citizen of this county, was struck on the forehead with a hoe in the hands of James Luff, colored, fracturing his skull and exposing his brains. Huff made his escape. Waller is 22 conscious. Nine out of ten chances against him. Waller was overseering road working.

THE WOOLFOLK APPEAL His Attorneys Arguing For a New Trial the Case.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The hearing of the motion for a new trial for Thomas G. Weolfelk was commenced today before Judge Gustin, but was not concluded. The attorneys of the two sides were present, and watchful.? Captain Rutherford submitted the following grounds, among others, why a new trial should be granted: The verdict wacontrary to the evidence; Judge Guss tin was disqualified to preside; there should have been a continuance of the case on account of prejudice; defendant should have been allowed to ask certain questions of the jurors besides the regular statutory ones. Argument in the case may be very lengthy. It is generally thought that Judge Gustin will not grant a new trial.

The cost of the Last Trial.

The treasurer of Houston county has furnished Treasurer Smith, of Bibb, with the following itemized statement of the expenses of the Woolfolk trial at Perry, which proves interesting reading: Jurors, \$1,182; bailiffs, \$500; bailiffs riding, \$190; witnesses, \$4,260.50; expenses of securing witnesses by special bailiffs, \$501; bills, \$454.88; clerk's bill, \$202.27; money paid stenographer, \$45; solicitor general's bill, \$50; special guard at jail, \$74; Houston treasurer's commissions, \$190.74; physician for juror, \$2.50; telegram, \$8,01; cost of exchange, \$2.50; total, \$7,822.92. Since the above statement has been furnished, \$100 more has been paid in Hous-

\$7,822.92. Since the above statement has been furnished, \$100 more has been paid in Houston. The stenographer's bill is about \$885. The total cost of the trial is about \$8,800 in

THE AMERICUS INVESTMENT CO., Stands Ready to Extend the Atlanta and

Florida to Cordele AMERICUS, Ga., Aug 10. To the Atlanta Constitution: A leading provise in the contract made in April 1st between the Georgia Improvement cor pany and the Americus Investment company, was that the Georgia Improvement company should arrange and carry the indebted as of the Atlanta and Florida railroad through the next twelve

months.

The Americas Investment company has waited patiently on the Georgia Improvement company to grange said indebtedness. If Atlanta early, wishes the Atlanta and Florida railroad extended to Cordele so that it may secure an independent outlet to the coast, let her promptly arrange to carry the indebtedher promptly arrange to carry the ness of that railroad as agreed to be the Americus Investment company once extend said road from Fort Valley

dele, and thus secure the desired outlet.
S. H. HAWKINS,
Pres. Sav., Amer. and Montg'y R'y. H. C. BAGLEY,
Pres. Americus Investment Co.

AN ANGRY WOMAN

Put Out of a Car Because the Conductor Thought She Was Colored.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]— The question as to whether Annie Spears is white or colored, within meaning of the law. is apt to be settled in the courts, along with the is apt to be settled in the courts, along with the other questions arising from forced her departure from a car on the Tybee railroad train on Thursday night. She is a woman in the thirties, and if colored would be classed among those of very light hue. She denies this, however, and claims that she is as white as the other people who were sitting in the car. Her anger at the railroad for the treatment to which, she has railroad for the treatment to which she has been subjected, has not been very much mod-fied by the flight of some forty hours, and she again announced her intention of securing

damages.
"I have engaged Mr. Richards," said she "and if the matter is not compromised, the suit will be pushed. I am not colored. My father is Dr. William Spears, a dentist of Augusta, and I lived in that city until I came Angusta, and I lived in that city until I came to Savannah, about nine years ago. I am no darker than dozens of white women in Savannah, and as there are lots of negroes you can't tell from whites now, and lots of whites whose skin is just as colored as many with negro blood in them, I think the conductors had better act with a little more discretion."

OUITMAN'S FIRST BALE

Brought in by an Alliance Man and Covered With Cotton.

Quitman, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Quitman's first bale of new cotton was brought in today. Cullen Hester, one of our successful farmers brought it in and sold it to Messrs. D. R. Creech & Son for ten cents per pound. The bale weighed four hundred and fifty pounds. Mr. Hester is a good member of the siliance, and had his cotton covered in cotton. alliance, and had his cotton covered in cotton bagging. The alliance warehouse is not completed yet, and he was compelled to weigh it in the warehouse of Messrs. Twitty & Harris.

News From Columbus. Columbus, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Columbus is happy tonight. The money for the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus extension has been raised, and the road will be built

sion has been raised, and the road will be built at once.

Thomas Wright, an Atlanta negro, got in serious trouble at Centennial bar tonight. He attacked the bartender, and when officers attempted to arrest him he fought desperately. Two or three licks from a club brought the negro to his senses, He was not burt much, but is sure to serve a long term in the gang.

The Central's Champion Runner.

The Central's Champion Runner.

Macon, Ga., Angust 10.—[Special.]—En gineer Ben Campbell is the champion runner of the Central's system. He carried the Chicago excursionists from Macoñ to Adainta, in a special car, a distance of 103 miles, in one hour and twenty minutes. The Chicagoans said it was as fast as they cared to travel. Campbell beats the record, for the same distance on the Central's extent. distance, on the Central's system.

An Alliance Barbecue.

Madison, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The alliance men had another big barbecue at Wellington, this county, Thursday. A large crowd was present. Specches were made by Colonel W. A. Broughton, of this city, and Mr. Joe Nunnaly, of Walton.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Veterans of the North and South to Visit Chickamauga Battlefield.

Chattanooga, August 10.—Great preparations have been made here for the entertainment of the society of the Army of the Cum-berland, which holds its next annual meeting beriand, which holds its next annual meeting in this city September 19th, 20th and 21st. Notice has already been received from different brigades and divisions of the Army of the Cumberland to insure the attendance of many thousands of veterans of the union army. During the reunion a Chickamauga Memorial association is to be organized.

This seciety has the its nurses the purchase

association is to be organized.

This society has for its purpose the purchase and preservation by the government of Chickamauga battlefield and making a national park there. Temporary organization was last spring started in Washington, and in which participated a great number of veterans of the armies of the north and south. At the meeting there were present a number of senators and members of congress. The association has received a charcons are senators. present a number of senators and members of congress. The association has received a charter from the state of Georgia, which enables it to secure the land embraced in the field by condemnation. Efforts are now being made to secure a large attendance of veterans of the content areas and special rates have been secure a large attendance of veterans of the southern army, and special rates have been secured over all southern railroads of one fare for the round trip. As the attendance will be very large, it is suggested to those who expect to be present that they had best at once communicate with W. J. Colburn, chairman, at Chattanooga, who will take pleasure in reserving accommodation for them during their stay in Chattanooga. This will be the first organization ever attempted of the veterans of both armies, and it is thought that will do more good than any other movement to cement the union. than any other movement to cement the union. There is great enthusiasm in the movement in the south, many of the leading men have given it their hearty indorsement.

Calling for the Funds. Boston, August 10 -Governor Beaver has

BOSTON, August 10—Governor Beavor has notified Mayor Hart that he shall, next week, call for the Johnstown fund of \$159,000 mised in Boston and vicinity, which has been for neafly two months lying idle in the hands of Kidder, Peabody & Co. pany. He says the money will be expended by the Philadelphia commissioners and not by the regular Johnstown local commissioners, and that the subscription would not have been called for had it not Been needed.

WILCOX'S FOLLY.

HIS ATTEMPT TO DETHRONE KALAKUA.

PROMPT WORK OF THE AUTHORITIES The Insurgents Take Possession of the Palace Grounds in Honolulu-Engagement

Takes Place-Rebels Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10 .- The steamer Alameda, that arrived last evening from Australia, brings news of the daring although futile insurrection that broke out in Honoluiu Tuesday, July 30th. Two half-breed Hawaiians named Robert W. Wileox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at govern ment expense to be educated at the Italian military school, had been plotting the insurrection for some time, but the rumors that were current were little heeded until the movement culminated in an armed band of 130 natives marching from Panama to Hono lulu, two miles, and securing an entrance to the palace grounds in Honolulu. All was quiet during the night, although in most of the native houses lights were seen burning at

THE FIRST SIGNS. About 1 a. m. an unusual number of natives and Chinamen were seen on the streets, as if something very uncommon was about to happen; but while the people went to bed as sual, the rebel rioters formed at Palama, and about 3 a. m. Tuesday marched from that suburb to the city, arriving at the Mauka gate of the palace at 4 a. m. They knocked at this gate and demanded admittance, when, after some parleying, they entered the grounds unopposed. The Palama rioters were other squads from the street and other localities, and at one time the rebels upon the palaec

grounds must have numbered about 250. The king was absent from the palace at the time the alarm was given. He was telephoned. The royal party then hastened to the king's boathouse, where they remained during the day guarded by a number of household troops. Meanwhile the rebels summoned Lieutenant Parker to surrender the palace, but that officer refused to surrender.

A GENERAL ALARM WAS SPREAD throughout the city by means of the telephone, and the Honolulu Rifles were immediately ordered to report at their armory. There was a great deal of excitement, especially amon the Portuguese and Chinese. A number of families fled to the top of the hill and a few ladies took refuge at the American legation where a corps of marines from the United States steamship Adams was stationed.

A cabinet council was held, and with three ninisters present were convened, American, British, French and Portuguese commission ers; also Captain Woodward, of the United States steamship Adams being present. The cabinet decided to demand the surrender of Wilcox. S. M. Damon was appointed to carry out the demand, but his mission proved to be unsuccessful.

Several shots had now been exchanged or both sides.

SHELLING THE BUNGALOW. By 11 a. m. the rioters had all taken shelter in a house termed the "Bungalow," situated in the palace grounds, while the Honlulu Rifles had secured a splendid position commanding this. Shots were fired from both sides at intervals. Finally a corps of government volunteers began hurling giant powder bombs at the Bungalow. About this time thirty or more rioters surrendered, one of whom had been fatally shot early in the skir-mish. Robert Boyd, chief lieutenant of Mr. Wilcox, was severely wounded in two places. It is stated that Wilcox shot two of his men who he noticed were about to desert.

While this bombardment against the Bungalow lasted, sharpshooters from the opera house kept up a steady and furious fusilade until finally after hours of bombardment the rioters rushed from the building, waving a white sheet upon a pole and shouting "peace."

render. SURRETDER OF THE REBELS. The gates were thrown open and a force of volunteers entered and took the whole of the rioters prisoners. The firing ceased about ? p. m. and Wilcox was marched to the station house at 7:15 p. m., his comrade prisoners arriving at the lockup a few minutes later. Among those opposed to the rioters the only serious casuality was a wound in the shoulder received by Lieutenant Parker, and it is supposed it was from a shot fired by Wilcox. On the side of rioters there were seven natives killed and twelve wounded, several seriously. An armed patrol was organized to watch the city during the fight and afterwards, was com-posed of the Honolulu Rifles, Blue Jackets and Marines from the United States steamship

Adams, and citizen volunteers as special con-stables, besides the whole police force. There were, however, no attempts at incendiarism. There were plans of a programme said to have been formed by Wilcox in the rash riot that he made. One report was to the effect that he intended to secure the person of King Kalakua, compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister Liliuokalani, heir apparent and de-

mand a new constitution and new cabinet.

COMMENT OF THE PAPERS.

Honolulu papers state this was probably the plan proposed either in whole or in a modified form, but matters were kept so very secret that the arrot, reserve that the exact reasons are yet unknown. Commenting on the insurrection the Commer ial Advertiser of Honoiulu says:

cial Advertiser of Honoiulu says:

"The insurrection, although long premeditated and planned was one of the most silly and hope ess attempts to overthrow the Hawaiian government that could be attempted. Nothing but gross ignorance of the situation could have proupped any such attempt and had the rioters been white men the linatic asylum or a hempen cravat would have been the most suitable punishment that could have been meted out to them."

The opera house, palace, government, build.

been meted out to them."

The opera house, palace, government buildings and many private dwellings were more or less damaged by bombs. An inquest was in progress on the bodies of those killed in the riot when the steamer Alameda left Honolulu August 3d. A cabinet meeting was held, but the officials declined to state the result of their conference of the result of the result of their conference of the result of the result of the result of their conference of the result of their conference of the result of their conference of the result of the result of their conference of the result of the result of the result of the result of their conference of the result of the result of the result of their conference of the result conference as regards the probable fate of the

THE LEAGUE RALLY.

President Colville Says They are Going to Have a Big Time Wednesday Night.

Have a Big Time Wednesday Night.

"The Young Mon's Democratic league are going to spread themselves next Wednesday night," said-President Fulion Colville yesterday to a Constitution and. The house has kindly passed a resolution extending us the privilege of the use of its hall for that occasion, and at 8 o'clock we propose to show up as representative a body of young men as ever assembled in Atlanta. Of course we want everybody to come who think they will be interested in the proceedings, and the more there are there the more satisfactory it will be all are there the more satisfactory it will be all

terested in the proceedings, and the more there are there the more satisfactory it will be all around."

"Who all will speak?" asked the roporter.

"Oh, there will be numerous speeches," said Mr. Colville, "but they will all be short, and I am confident that everybody will enjoy the proceedings. Of course, the distinguished president of the senate and the speaker of the house will be expected to say a few words to their hearers on the glorious principles of democracy, and then besides those there will be short talks from Messrs. Patterson of Bibb, Smith of Gwinnett, Gilbert of Muscogee, Davis of Rurke, Berner, McIntyre, Bob Lewis, Lamar, Fleming, Tuck and Glenn, and probably a good many more. Besides these the Atlanta boys will, of course, have a few words to say, and we all look for a few short speeches from the members of the league. We are going to have a good time, and it will be a democratic rally that will make any democrat who is there feel good at having attended."

A Visiting Divine.

Rev. J. O. Braneb, D. D., of Americus, Ga., a visiting minister, a fine preacher, an eloquent speaker, has been invited to preach at Trinity today.

SOME OF THE TALKERS.

Mr. Henry P. Series is in the city spending his va-cation with his family. Mr. Sevier occupies a post-tion on the Jacksonville. Fig., Times-Union. "I was not well pleased with Jacksonville," he said, "when I first went there, became I had said, "when I first went there, because I had a spell of jaundice. But the longer I stay the more I

"My health is excellent now, and the health of the city was never better. Despite the great columity of a year ago, the city is prosperous and business is good. You may know that everything is thriving when the newspapers are making money in the heat of summer, a thing that is not always

"Yellow fever? We have heard nothing of it yet nor do we anticipate any trouble. The sanitary condition of the city is simply perfect, and everthing points to an exceedingly healthy fall and a busy winter.

"Business men are laying their plans for a big,

winter, as the indications are that the city will be chuck full of visitors all through the winter

I shall return in two weeks, and I expect to stay. The climate suits me, I have a very good position, and am very pleasantly situated.

Running Around the Park.

Mr. W. H. Patterson.—"We are running the arm-Mr. W. H. Patterson.—"We are running the ammies all around be park again now, and we are prepared to give ou patrons a long rid for a little money. We have fixed the culvert and the lines are in good shape. Our lines run through some of the most attractive portions of the city, and through the park which is at its be just now, as a quiet and testful resort for these the have but a few hours for rest and relevantion.

This afternoon will entertain all visitors to the park with some plendid music by the Fourth Artillery band, and all who visit the rark will enjoy a rare treat. The lines are crowded every Sunday, but we have exerted ourselves to furnish ample accommodations."

Our Own South

Mr. Zeph Barrett had a letter from Mr. Smith Clayton yesterday. Smith wrote from New York, but is now doubtless on "the bring," having screwed up his courage to a point where it permitted him to embark on the "City of Paris," which sailed from New York on the 8th. Smith's intipathy for the water is well known. "You know he was in Charleston eight days," said Mr. Barrett yesterday, "and the boys say it was because he couldn't obtain his own consent to take the Clyde steamer the day he expected to. He has been in New York waiting, he says, for the 'City of Paris,' as he wanted to sail upon her. I think he's been waiting for that railroad route by the way of Alaska to be finished."

Judge Marshall J. Clarke's Return. Judge Marshall J. Clarke has returned from a five weeks' visit to Haywood White Sulphur Springs, He is looking much better and appears store enough He is looking much better and appears stout enough to tackle the long, tedious fall term of the Fuiton circuit. He said yesterday: "I have been to the most delightful summer re-

"I have been to the mountains of the western North Carolina, as pleasant, picturesque a spot as a man could wish for in which to rest and recreate."

recreate.

'The climate, the water and the scenery are all purely and perfectly delightful. The blue Alleghanies and the Balsam range surround it on every hand, lending the exquisite chain of the sunshine and shadow of the mountains to the sweet seclusion of this sequestered valley.

"We remained there, my sister and I, for five weeks, and we both turned our backs on that lovely resort with feelings of regret. But, at the same time, we came away feeling refreshed and in v gorated by the few weeks that we remained."

Repudiating the Postal Delivery

L. B. Austin, of Pine Bluff, Ark., is in the city. Ie said yesterday: "We have a city of 15,000 inhabitants, and have

had an experience something like yours in the postoffice department,
"A young lady—and a very nice young lady, too was appointed postmistress, but through the influsence of the powers behind the throne, all the white carriers were turned out and their places filled with process.

with negroes.
"The people of the town did not kick in the usual way. They suw they were in a position where they could not help them elves. But they where they could not help them elves. But they went at it systematically, "First one and then another person gave notice that they would have no more mail delivered. This set the town a going, and the demand for boxes exceeded all precedents. They have now taken, every box in the postoffice, and the demand is such that a great many new boxes will have to be put in to accommodate the people who apply for them, "That is the way they get even with the new order of things in my city."

Not Much Poison.

Billy Reynolds,—"Tell my friends that I'm better, Poison can't do me up, neither can a combination of milk and soup.

He Deserves It.

An Atlanta Banker.—"If you want to advocate a popular measure, advocate an increase of the salary of Chief of Police Convolly. No office in the city government is more important, and to my notion, ne is better filled. The chief of like Atlanta ought to have at least \$2,500 a year Chief Connolly certainly deserves it."

Correct-But O, How Mad the People Were.

From the Macon Telegraph. The outbreak of feeling against Postmaster Lewis in Atlanta is due as much to disappointment, perhaps, as to anything else. For many years General Lewis has lived in Atlanta, and everybody supposed that he had become thoroughly identified with her people. His social standing was high, his friends numerous. It seemed natural that he should the a republican and his difference in politics madeno difference in the estimate the community put upon him as a man. He was not one of those who, after a deliberate calculation that to be a leader among negross would be more profitable than to fematic hidden in the ranks of the democrats, went into opposition to the white people among whom he

On the contrary, the peodie of Atlanta saw in On the contrary, the poole of Attantr and in General Lewis a gentleman of good character, clean associations, and saue ideas on the race puestion, who had been made by circumstances which they understood a republican in convictions. They supposed him to remain a white man in instincts, and no doubt many of them welcomed his appointment to a very important office as evidence that the new republican administration had abandoned the traditional policy of its party, and would attempt to make republicanism stronger in the south by making it respectable. It s not remarkable, when the republican whom they had thought socially one of themselves, selzed the first opportunity to challenge in the most direct way possible the race distinction on which our so-ciety is built, that their disappointment should flare out in anger. They see that General Lewis could easily, without wronging anybody or com-promising himself, have avoided appointing he negro Penney to a position in which he would be in constant association with a young white lady. In fact he could only have apappointed him as a matter of preference over a white man, whose record in a civil service examination was higher and whose name was presented at the

same time. It is probably true that Postmaster Lewis saw no impropriety in appointing the negro. In spite of his long residence in the south he has failed to imbibe any of the southern feeling as to the proper relation of the races, and when he had the choice between a white man and a negro chose the negro, with the idea that by doing so be would be sure to

get a republican.

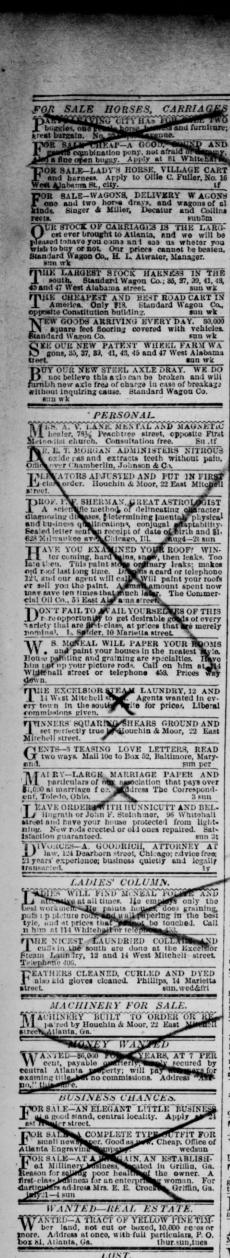
The display of feeling in Atlanta was natural enough, but we are inclined to think it should have been restrained. The burning of the postmaster in been restrained. The burning of the postmaster in effigy was not necessary to show the contempt in which his conductis held, and it will make a hero of him in the eyes of people he values much more highly than he does the neighbors and frien's with whom he has lived in amity for twenty years. The insult to a prominent United States officially will also be made the occasion for a great many attacks on the "unreconstructed rebels" by northern/writers of the Tourgee class—attacks which are not without influence on; the minds of people who are ignorant of the conditions which prevail in the south and yet make it the principal business of politics to interfere in southern affairs.

The people of Atlanta would have done better in swallowing their disappointment, recognizing the fact that Lewis is an office-holder of the regulation southern Republican type, and letting bim severely alone.

South Carolina Horticulture.

PENDLETON, S. C., Augusta 10.—[Special.]

A meeting of the Horticultural and Agricultural society of South Carolina is in session here. The display of grapes and fruits is very fine, especially the grapes, their being thirty or forty varieties on exhibition, as fine as I ever saw. The stock show—all home raised—a great many handsome specimens, showing that that the Piedmont section is well adapted to stock raising.



F. SHERMAN, GREAT ASTROLOGIST in the method, of delineating character its asses, letermining lacental, physical squatheations, conjugal emptability sent un receipt of date of birth and si-ce ave. Chicago, Ill. aug4—2t sun 22 Milwaukee avo, Chicago, Ill. Aug4 21 Sun 22 Milwaukee avo, Chicago, Ill. Aug4 21 Sun 22 Milwaukee avo, Chicago, Ill. Aug4 21 Sun Ave You EXA UNED YOUR ROOF? WIN-THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY, 12 AND 14 West Mitchell so ... Agents wanted in eyr town in the south a rite for prices. Liberal ommissions given. MAIRY-LARGE MARRIAGE PAPER AND particulars of our association that pays over 11,000 at marriage f ea. ddress The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. toledo, Ohio.

3 sun
EAVE ORDERS WITH HUNNICUIT AND BELIngrath or John F. Steinhmer, 96 Whitehall
tet and have your house protected from lightge. New rods crected or old ones repaired. Satsulfour guaranteed. DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; dyears' experience; business quietly and legally represented. LADIES' COLUMN. WILL FIND MOREAL TOTALS AND the at all times. He employs only the near He paints hour, does graining ture rods, and want supering in the best at prices that I should be touched. Call 14 Whitehold or telepion 453. THE NICEST LAUNDRIED COLLAIS, NI culls in the south are done at the Excelsion cam Laundry, 12 and 14 West Mitchell street EATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Mariett sun. wed&fri MACHINERY FOR SALE. MONEY WANTED ANTED—86,000 FC YEARS, AT 7 PER cent, payable or afferly, My secured by at Atlanta perty; will pay my sorting title of no commissions. Address Asset BUSINESS CHANCES. OR SALE-AN ELEGANT LITTLE BUSINE A COMPLETE TYPE OUTFIT FOR S, per. Good as p. w. Cheap. Office of COR SALE—AT A P. GAIN, AN ESTABLISH-OA Millingry Islness cated in Griffin Go WANTED-REAL ESTATE. NTED-A TRACT OF YELLOW PINE TIM-per land, not cut or boxed, 10,000 ccres or Address at once, with full particulars, P. O. Atlanta, Ga. thur.sun,tues TRAYED—ONE SMALL MARE INDIANTONY Leave at J. W. Stokes, at Westview, or at 126 can estreet, and receive reward. MCAL INSTRUCTION. MISS S. D. WHILL N.WILL TAKE A FEW more pupils in harm to either separately or a classes, at residence St. calliam street. Refer-nce, Professor A. Barlii. LAUNDRY. OR STEAM LAUNDRY, 12 AND tehell street. Telephone duc.

Now and avoid the great rush. The time is short. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. Delay is dangerous. Time is money. A word to the wise is sufficient. R. J. GRIFFIN, City Tax Collector. aug1-dt sep20 thur sat tues

june13-d26; wed mon

DRINK

The Purest and Best Drink in the World Appetizing, Delicious, Sparkling.

A package (liquid) 25e makes 5 gallons, EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. No Trouble. Easily Made.
No boiling or straining. Directions simple, and if
made accordingly there can be no mistake.
Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and take no other.
See that you get HIRES?
Try it and You Will Not be Without It. THE ONLY GENUINE.

EDUCATIONAL. NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORN-wall-on-Rudson, Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Supt.; B. F. Hyatt, Comd't of Cadeta, juneli-78;

BOARDERS WANTED. HELP WANTED-MALES. OARDERS WANTED—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished front room with or without board. No mekie st., one block from Feachtree. VIL SERVICE EXAMINATION QUEST ARDING—A PLEASANT AND COMFORT, bly furnished room, and good board at reas rates. 30 Church st. WANT D-A FIRT CLASS SEWING MACHINE man who can furnish his own lorse and harness to take can re of a sub-office in a good town, and work the contra sub-office in a good town. WANTED-TWO GENTLEMEN TO BOA

Plyate family; also man and wife
rensonable at No. 137 Luckie street. WANTED -- YOUNG EN, ALL PARTS OF country, to sell our good, \$30 weekly salary and expenses; popular business; belose stamp. Address Southern Supply Co., Atlants, Go.

WANTED INMEDIATELY—ONE SERPER ON wagoos. Call at factory Monday morning. Blount & Bell, East Point, Go.

WANTED—TWO, GOOD. PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CA. BE ACCOM-molated by applying with same and address to C. J. R., care Constitution, TIWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FURNISHED OR unfurnished; also table; barders wanted, at 42 RARE CHANCE TO C I'AN ELEGANT FRONT room just vacant. ... couple without children or two gentlemen proferred. Apply 15 Wheat street.

DOARDERS WAN ED AT NO 127 IVY STREET house thoroughly refurnished, gas, water and and all modern craveniences. Table fare unstragassel; prices me lerate; location convenient, high WANTED SEVERAL BOYS AND GIRLS TO work for Southern Star. Good wages can be made. Call at office Southern Star, 193, Eroadt street. With the second of the second DOARDEDS WANTED—A FEW SELECT BOARD-ers can be accommodated at 86 Typ street. This house, upder its present able management, gives the very seet accommodations. The rooms are cool, well lighted and ventilated, while the fare is of the WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. AN INDUS-trions, steady and efficient young man. Only a thorough bookkeeper with references need apply. Address, H., care Constitution. and ventilated, while the race is officed, the character. If you want a good place to call at 85 Ivy street and get terms.

FIRST - CLASS BOARD, ALSO FURNISHED rooms without board. Central location, convenient to elevated and surface railroads. Only desirable parties need apply. Mrs. T. S. Lambert, 141 Lexington ave., near 29th st., N. Y. City, N. Y. Manuf. Co., 60 Pearl St., Boston. sun, tues

WANTED—A TEACHER AS PRINCIPAL OF
the school at Syr calla for the ensuing scholastic year. For partic, its address Cansey Overstreet, President Syl ania teademy Company, Sylvania, Ga. D nicely furnished pleasant rooms with board.
The location is the finest and most convenient in
New York Gity, N. Y. Between 5th and 6th
Avenues, 27 West 3th street. MMEDIATELY, SEVERAL YOUNG MEN OR HAPEVILLE, I GA. - TWO VACANT ROOMS.
W. H. Beits.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG BUSINESS MANDESIRE
to chain board for himself for about two
months at some pleasant place in the suburbs, convicinent to the city circ. by railroad or street cars,
Edgewood or Kirkwood per-sed. Address with
particulars, Boarder, box 402, city.

BOARD WANTED-ADDRESS J. B., CARD CON-struction office; state terms for boarding his band, wife and three small children.

WANTED-AGENTS. CYRUP PROCESS—51 BEST, PUREST EVER Strain and Strain an

MONEY FOR YOU-AN EASTERN NATIONAL

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS TO TRY OUR PAT-ent article with their books and see if it don't beat books. Box 26, Atlanta.

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE "KING of Glory," the fastest solling book

ANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE MANAGEM OF Glory," the fastest selling book on the American market. Very cheap. One agent sold in Dalias, Texas, in six days 312 copies; another sold in Savannah, 6a, 578 copies in less than three weeks. Outfit, including copy of book in best binding, only 90 cents. Send for outfit at once to SouthwestrenPutlishing Honse, 153 and 155 Sprace St., Nashville, Tenn.

A GENTS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED

A circular, terms and two weeks' trial of Missouri Wesher. Washes dirtiest clothes by hot steam, without rubbing. Easily sold. Profitable. J. Worth, 54 Beekman st., N. Y.

J. Worth, 54 Beekman St., N. Y sun 13t

WANTED-AGEN SS-RELIABLE WOMEN TO

Bell the "Original Hygeia" Combination
Shoulder Breec Corset; best money making article
in the country. Satisfaction guaranteed, Apply
for terms and territory to Western Corset Co., St

Louis, Mo. sun sat thu

WANTED -MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-TO BUY CHEAP, AN OUTFIT FOR anall country newspaper. Address K., care of Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEN YOUNANT YOUR ROOMS PAPERE OF YOUR HONG PAPERE Fire work a specialty. Telephone 400.

TYPEWRITER WANTED—CALAGRAPH FRE-

I ferred. Must be in perfect crder, and a bargain. Lloyd & Adams, Branswick, Ga. sun, mon tnes.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SECOND-half school books. Orr & Clover, 104 White-

WANTED-GOOD FIRE AND URGLAR Proof safe, would not object to one that lind been used some. Apply to McDaniel, Smith & Co. Conyers, Ga.

WANTED-TEN SHARES OF HOME LOAN AND
Banking Company stock. Fulton Colv.lle
2/2 Peachtree street. aug 7 tf

WANTAL-HOUSES, ROOMS ETC

WANDED WITH PRIVATE FAMILY—3 CONmeeting rooms on same floor, either turnished
or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping.
References given and required. Address P. O. Box
181, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-TO RENT 2 OR 3 ROOMS LERNISH

WANTED—FROM SEPTEMBER IST FOR BAL-enpe yeer, smal, neatly furnished house, Will pay \$25 per month in advance. Four in family: no small children, Address A.B.," postoffice box

WANTED—TO BUY ON INSTALMENT A FIVE of six room house, a small cash payment, and a splendid acre at Edgewood in exchange porth side preferred, Address House, Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$500 AND UP-mards on city and suburban property. Also on Fulton county farms. Address 8, Constitution office.

\$100,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER cent. No commissions real estate for sale. Call to see us. West & Goldsmith.

CEVEN PER CENT INTEREST AND NO COMmission on loans of \$5,000 to \$25,000; Atlanta
property. C. P. N. Barker, room 32, Trader's bank.

MCNEY AT EIGHT PER CENT AND NO COMmissions on contral Atlanta property. Also
farm loans in adjoining counties. Samuel partielt,
15/4 S. Broad st.

INSTRUCTION.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COL Jege, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship 859, which includes station-ery, books and diplomas. References: Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National bank and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also. sun-tf

UMBER WANTED.—I WILL EXCHA GE
one or two horse drays for traming pine lumN. C. Spence, 81 and 83 Decatur street. dt

A GOOD SECOND HAND BUG Marietta street.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES FOR A

W. H. Betts.

Vour Happy Home In. Atlanta, Ga.,
Johnson house, 72 Marietta, one of the most
comfortable houses in Allanta, is kept by a Virgina
lady who is constantly a fug after the comfort of
her guests. House centrally situated: large, alry,
sweet rooms, and large, exporteness. The table
and everything about the house is first-class, and
rates very reasonable. This ho to on same street
and near the postoffice. MIN mon, angust 48, 11 12, 18 19, 29 25

TRAVELING SALESMEN—SEND YOUR ADdress and references to Koystone Manufacturing company (Inc.), Girard, Eric county, Pa., and they will mail you, free, a full outfit, including a model of an article that seils readily to the trade in every town and city, and upon which they will pay you a liberal commission. Whole outfit weighs 8 ounces, ang 9-dett fri sun wed

WANTED—A STRICE Y FIRST-CLASS CAR-riage body maker by well & Gower, Flowery Branch, Ga.

CALESMEN—WE WISH A FEW MEN TO SELL. PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

ery Branch, Ga.

ALESMEN—WE WISH A FEW MEN TO SELL
Our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail
trade; on salary; largest manufacturers in our line;
inclose 2c stamp; wages 35 per day; permanent postition; money advanced for wagea, advertising, etc.
Centennial manufacturing Coccineinnati, O.
june26—20t wed fri 6u

june26—20t wed fri 6u

GALEMEN—WE WANT A FEW RELIABLE

men to travel and sell our goods. No previous
experience necessary. Permanent position. Salary
\$2.50 per day. Wages and travelling expenses in
advance. Good single and sell on sight. Business
light, easy, genteel. Address with stamp Continental Mt'g Co., Cinctunati. O.

DETECTIVES WANTED.—IN EVERY LOCALing; a man as special private detective under DETECTIVES WANTED.—IN EVERY LOCALity; a man as special private detective under
our instructions; particulars free. U. S. Detective
Burean, Kansas City, Ks.

WANTED — TWO CURRIERS, TWO WHITners, two table in 5s, to work on shoe leather.
Experienced hands wanted. J. G. Hyads
fri, sun
WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN EVERY TOWN.
Salary paid weekly. Write for particulars
Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 West Lake, 6hicago. M ONE FOR YOU—AN EASTERN NATIONAL money and making larger profils on small investments at lower premiums than any other association, wants borrowns and investors. Shares parvalue \$200, payable \$1 monthly. Territory open for a live, energetic agent. Opportunity of a century. Granito State Provident association, 169 Broadway. New York.

HARNESS MAKER WANTED-T. G. Hadaway, 6-1 w PRHEE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN AND LADY solicitors wanted; good wages paid. Barker june 23 d tf son

WANTED—\$25 WEEKLY, REPRESENTATIVE, male or female, in every community. Goods staple; household necessity; sell at sight; no pedding; salary paid promptly, and expenses advanced. Full particulars and valuable sample case free, we mean just what we say; address at once. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. June 3 d3m

OVERSEERS WANTED EVERYWHERE AT home or to travel. We wish to employ a religious contracts.

Overseers Wanted Everywhere at home or to travel. We wish to employ a reliable person in your county to tack up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods. Advertisements to be tacked up everywhere on trees, fences and tumplkes, in conspicuous places, in town and country in all parts of the United States and Canada, Steady employment; wages \$2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of the time. Address with stamp, Emory & Co., Managers, 241 Vine street, Clincinnati, Ohia. No attention usid to postal cards.

A GENTS WANTED ON SALARY. 875 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED—TWO LLS LADIES ONLY those with referet and who have had experience in the dry got is time need address. Permanent, Constitution office. manent. Constitution office.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES OF REFINE ment on salary to take charge of my business at their homes: entirely unobjectionable; light; very fascinating and heatthful; no talking required; permanent position: wages 310 per week in advanced, Good pay for part time. My references include ome of the best w-li known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pitusburg and elsewhere. Address with stamp Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chesinut streets, Louisville, Ky.

> A GOOD COOK WANTED -NONE BUT FIRST-class read apply. Call at 12 Windsor street. WANTED-AN EXPERTENCED NURSE AT 25
> Merritt's eve.; godd reference required. WANTED - AS EXPLUENCED COLORED wor an to milk and do the housework for two in family. Apply at once. 63 in chland avenue. WANTED-HELP-A COOK AND HOUSEMAID wanted to go to Texas. A man and who preferred. Good wages and permanent position. Off chee at No. 41 East Mucholi street.

WANTED—ONE LADY IN EACH TOWN TO earn \$5 to \$15 per week. No humbug. No risk. A \$1 sample and full particulars free. Ad-dress The N. Y. H. A., 285 Broadway, N. Y. sun tu thur SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES

AMON BY SINGLE MAN Georgia. Good ref Whitehall street, cry CTIGAL MINE SUPERIN-WANTED-A PR ANTED—POS of COMPETENT STEN-ographer, best fer-nec given. Address ington, Coustity fon o ice. ANTED—A PO THOM AS A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter. st of New York reference. ess S. M. S., Con diction. WE WANT A FURN SHED BOARDING HOUSE, central and fire class in every respect, for a desirable tenant. King & Roberts.

WE WANT FIVE AND SIX-ROOM COTTAGES for desirable tenants. List your property with ns, and it shall have prompt attention. King & Roberts. WANTED-A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER by a young man of good character and firs. class business qualifications. Best of reference fur-nished. Desires to begin September 1st or 15tht

sun mon tues CITUATION WANTED AN EXPERIENCED office man and bakkeeper now out of employment is open to say engagement. Address, B., P. O. box 148 SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES Wanted-in school of Family by a young lady of successful exercince in teaching: Latin, French, Music, English and Mathematics taglet; references exchanged. Address Dr. D. E. Strain, Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, Virginia.

D. E. Strain, Brownsburg, Rockbridge Schall, girda.

CITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED also singer, acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address Mr. S. De W. Mitchell st.

LADY DESIRES POSITION IN FAMILY TO teach English and music or to take charge of children. Address Mr., Grahantille, S. C.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER AN AMERICAN widow no incumbrance, desires, estition as housekeep for take charge of linen room. Motel preferred. Dest of referring, Houseleeper, lake-view Payilion, care Lakeview hotel, Birmingham, Als. A VIRGINIA LADY, WHO HAS HAD MUCH

A experience in teaching, desires a small school relucation into arrivate family to teach the English granches mathematics and French: also music it leaded, or would like to be a traveling companion, didress, Miss L. D. C., care Postmaster, Berryville, MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND MODEL making are specialties with us. Houselin & Moor, 22 East Mitchell stree.

CHORT-HAND—CRICHTON'S SHORT-HAND school, 49 Whitehall, stands at the head. Large and cuthusiastic classes. Special guaranteed. Special terms to ladies. Catalogue free.

CHORT-HAND—'I LEARNED MOREAT CRICH-ton's school in two weeks than I did elsewhere in four months." Miss Minnle Coe. A STYLISH AND EXPERIENCED MILLINER lock box 1,015, Eutaula, Ala. aug 9—1w

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MADAME SCHULTZ, FAVING FOR EUROPE, has for sale to cautiful Chickering graud, also a very fine up ight plano. No. 30 Capitol avenue. MILLINERY.

OF EXPERIENCE AND TASTE, WANTS A POdition in some tire establishment; am competing to the control of the contro

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. W. M. Scott & Co., 9 South Pryor, Rea BALTIMORE BLOCK, NO. 13. WE H of these beautiful 10 room houses for terms; a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co. ORNER OF EAST FAIR AND GRANT, SOUTH
west corner, 50'x120, nice cottag, only \$2,000,
2 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. V. M. Scott &
Co. 3 VACANT CHOICE LOTS ON EAST FAIR stree, 50x150, very desirable, W. M. Scott & JONES STRUET-2 CHOICE VACANT LOTS;
lie well; chep. W. M. Schie Co.

CRANT STREET-CHOICE ELEVATED LOTS,
50x160. W. V. Scott & O. DANIEL STREET—ONEY 100 FEET FROM DE-catur street, 90x111, only \$4,000. W. M. Scott BADGER STREE-6 HOOM COTTAGE, LOT 525 per month. W. M. Scott & Co. MILLS, CORNER OF FOWLER-NICE, NEW five room cottage; only \$1,700; \$300 cash; balance \$25 per month, V. M. Scott & Co. FOREST AVENCE, NEAR GLASS WORKS— three room cottage large lot; \$ 50. W. M. Scott & Co.

O ACRE HAIRY AND FREIT FARM ON Marietta foad, or 3% mile from the carsbed; only \$2,600. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE GOOD FOUR NOOM COTTAGE ON large lof, close in, on Huuston steet, which we are instructed to sell at a bargain. This is properly worth sicking up. Housen street is paved with belgian blocks. The new electric cars will soon be running, and property will double in value. W. M. Scott & Co. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE DEMAND FOR THEEEAND FOUR room houses on the Forster property. We have now houses on the Forster property. We have now houses we will guarantee that the houses will pay twelve per cent interest; we will send that the following her than the following her than the payment of lots. W. M. Scott & Co.

WESTEND—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY large choice vacant lots, which we will sell on small monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co. FOR RENT-HOUSES COTTAGES.

FOR RENT—HOUSES COTFAGES.

OR RENT—A CENTRAL RESIDENCE, SROUMS with garret. 69% South Broad street. Water, gas a death room, Cool, clean and nice, at \$21 per month. Apply to J. C. Fuller, T. S. Broad st.

FOR RE. T—4 NICE ROOMS CONNECTED, FOR parior, sting and sleeping room, dining room and kitchen. Cell on side porch, yards and cellar. Reference, a wich anged. 111 fourtland ave, near Houston.

W. E. JONES & SON HAVE SOME NICE property for rent and some elegant property for sale. Call at 21 East Hanter street. FOR RENT-WHOLL OR PART OF A 7 ROOM home. Apply 70 Forrest avenue.

FOR RENT-FIVE ROOM COTTAGE NO. 110 Fortest avenue, Apply Forest yeune, corner Fort, or No. 40 Whitehall street. FOR, of NO. 40 whitehall street.

FOR RENT - NICE 9-RIOM HOUSE, GOOD neighforhood; near new capitol; rent taken in board if desirable. Address A. Constitution office. FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, near in. L. L. Abbi LOR RENT-THE STORE AND BASEMENT 97 South Broad street. Also part of second sto frequired. Apply to Anthony Murphy or prese occupant.

FOR RENT-2 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping; no children; references read puly 202 East Fair street, on dummy line. Peters street.

OR RENT RE ONABLE—FOUR ROOMS, closets, gas and water, bigh, pleasant location, three blocks from union depot. "A Calhoun street," FOR REST-CHOICE FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor with beard at No. 22 Houston street, also a

ice room on first floor. Call early FURNISHED ROOMS. OR RENT-ONE LARGE, PLEASANT, FRONT room; furnished; large, shady verandah; board nvenient. 74 lvy street, second door from Wheat; FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO ladies or gents, with board. Address A. F., this office.

to gentlemen at 29 Luckie street, near Pere ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR RENT, 159 West Hunter street. Gentlemen preferred. New Hunter street. Gentlemen preferred.

New Ly Fuknished Front Room, sultable for married couple and child; also table toard. 76 Erst Hunter street.

Room Room burnished. No other boarders. 83 adis st. Purnished Room for one or two gen-tionen. Gas and bath. Private family. 153

ROOMS-FURNISHED or UNFURNE OR RENT-ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM A FOR RENE MISCELLANEOUS. FOR REST FIVE SETS TURNITURE, THREE bed froms, stove room and diving set, cheap, first September. Address Lula, this office, sun POR RENT-OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS
In Vandalia building, 20 East Alabama street
Apply Geo. E. Hoppie &Co., 24 East Alabama street
every sun.

FOR RENT-STORE ROOM NO. 67 FAST ALA-

Agent, 20 N. Broad Street, Cor. r h 186 Luckie. r h 20 N. Butler r h 306 Luckie. r h 32 Pium... r h 108 Walker. For Rent By Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

O-ROOM BOARDING HOUSE DECATUR street, so south Pryor str ery nice, two blocks of Ben Hill Superior 6-foom house, garden nish d, four miles out, \$20 ise, near East Tennessee depot, \$15. room cottage, West End, \$15.5 room house, Magnol a street, \$14. room house, Boulevard, \$13.

Thos. M. McKinnon, Renting Agent, 14 South S R H 244 W PEACHTREE ST 8 r h 280 W Feachtree st. fu Also a number of 12 and 3 room houses, suitable for white or colored, in various parts of the city. Stores, offices and sleeping rooms.

MISCELLANEOUS. S TAMPING PRESSES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO order by Houchin & Moor, 22 East Mitchell street,

FOR THE NICEST LAUNDRIED SHIRTS, try the Excelsior Steam Laundry, 12 and 14 West Mitchell street. Telephone 406.

THE ONLY CHEAP WALL FAPER HOUSE IN the city is to be found at 714 Whitehall street. Get McNeal's price.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF work. Not the chapest in price, but certainly the chapest in the long run. George S. May & Co.

THE FIRST ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER and picture rods in the city W. S. McNeal's. Try his. He will please you. Call at 114 White, hall at telephone 453.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

MY STEADILY INCREASING LAW BUSINESS out the real estate, in the disposal of which I am concerned, before the next term of court. The list includes large houses, cottages and vacant lots. I have arranged with an agent to show the property, as I do not wish to be out of my office during business hours, but will make terms myself. Will sell or exchange, taking part pay in land within three miles of Atlanta, or within six miles it upon a line of railway. Apply at law office Haygood & Douglas, 17% Peachtree street. Wim A. Haygood. sim tug thur

WANTED-TO SE LT TO FARMS, 13, MILES from Barnesville C., consisting of 132 acres each; in fine state of a divation. For further particulars apply to c. C. Dozir, Barnesville, Pike county, Ga. TIMBER LAND—30,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE, virgin timber, \$1.10 per acre. Aubrey & Mc-ewen, Cartersville, Ga.

Pryor Street, Kimball House.

| TROM THE LARGE LIST OF ALL KINDS OF real estate that have been placed in our hands we today quote the following:
| 11-room residence, Fairlie st. \$10,000 8-room residence, West Peachtree 7,500 12-room residence, Courtland 9,000 7-room dwelling, Forest avenue 4,200 6-room dwelling, East Fair st. 5,500 6-room, new dwelling, Cherry st. 4,500 6-room cottage, Spring st. 2,750 8-room cottage, west End 2,250 8-room cottage, near South st. 700 A special bargain for one week in three 3-room A special bargain for one week in three 3-room cottages, renting for \$7.50 each, paying 17 per cent on the investment; ask for price.

RESIDENCE LOTS.

\$1,300

End. 1,100
We shall take pleasure in placing your property
on our books, and make no charge for advertising
the same.
Farms in all parts of Georgia for sale on long time
and easy rayments; also to trade for Atlanta property.

We want more farms listed with us to supply the We want more farms listed with us to supply the crowd that will be here during the fall and winter. Our agents in the northern states advise us that the low railway rates will induce a large immigration to the "sunny south," whou the winter blasts sweep the frozen regions of the north; so list your property with us in time for our new edition of "Come to Georgia," which will be distributed to the own on are thinking of coming. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange.

McPherson & Johnson, Real Estate, 4 South

8 room brick, Capitol avenue, corner lot, 92x140— \$6,500. A brick store 24x55, lot 30x111, on Capital avenue A BARGAIN AT ROME, GA., IN A SAW AND grist mill and three acres land on Oos anaula

FIVER.

R. H. AND O ACRES, HAPEVILLE.

3 r h and 41 acres, Hapeville.

4 r h and 2 r h and 1 acre. Raynoldstown.

8 two-room house, to 160x:00—only \$1,850.

10 r h Capiotl avenue, corner—\$9,800.

3 r h and store, Decatur street—\$1 600,

3 r h, Venable street, installment—\$1,000.

6 r b, Crew street—\$2,500.

\$200 DOWN AND \$40 per month will buy a pretty cottage home on West Baker. \$300 DOWN AND \$20 per month will buy a pretty 4 room house on McAfee street.

| SOUND AND BALANCE TERMS TO SOUND AND BALANCE TERMS TO Southern with buy a 5 rh on large lot on Courtland avenue. | LOT 50x200, GORDON STREET—\$1,500, 1 to 50x200, Cap tol avenue—\$1,500, 1 to 50x150, Georgia avenue—\$1,100, 1 to 50x150, Georgia avenue—\$1,100, 1 to 50x150, Washington street—\$1,000, 1 to 50x150, Washington street—\$1,500, 1 to 50x150, South Pryor—\$1,850, 1 to 50x150, Batherns—\$1,800, 1 to 50x150, Batherns—\$700, 1 to 50x150, Batherns—\$700, 1 to 50x150, Batherns—\$1,000, 1 to 50x150, Jackson street—\$1,000, We respectfully request that you give us what We respectfully request that you give us what property you have for sale, and we assure you that we will push sales and make prompt returns, sun wed fri

Hunter Street HAS SOME FINE BARGAINS IN HOMES, GARden lots and furms. If you wish to buy, it will pay you to send him your address or call on him at above number.

8 r h West End, large lot, garden and barn,

only.

5 r h West End, nearly new, a bargain

5 r h West End, corner 10: 33x230

5 r h, Eawson atteet, 50x249, nne home.....

10 r h West End, 10: 100x20x-100, splendid 2,250 s; 60x185 4 West End, Gorden street lots 6 5 West End Holderness street lots, 602

| Key & Bell, Real Estate Agents. | GR H LUCKIE STREET, CORNER LOT \$2,500 | 5 r h West Baker street. | 2,100 | 6 r h Earl street, nice place. | 2,250 | 5 r h Hilliard street, gas | 2,100 Romo and Decatur railroad. A nice farm in Pauld-ing county, five miles from Powder Springs Call and see us. We have bargains to ofter, uice houses to rent. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball house.

FOR SALE-MISCE-LLANEOUS. FOR SALE—A COPY OF MARSHAL'S VADE.
McCord, 2 East Alabama street. Cord, 21 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—ACID PHOSPHATE, CHEMICALLY pure, equal to Horsford's, for baking rowder purposes. Also chemically pure Bone Asb. valuable as a fertilize and protection against Insects on grapes, by Dr. C. I. Binder, Edgewood, Ga.

FOR SALE—AS W. RE GOING TO DISCONTINUE business, will all cheap one large Cincinnati safe, burglar-proof, with time lock: also office fixtures. Abraham's Loa Office, 6 Peachtree street. ree street.

FIRE PROOF SAFES FOR SALE-CHEAP;
Krouse & Welsh, 2 Kimball house, Tokes & Wess, 2 Kimball house,
TOR SALLE ONE DERRICK, ROPES, ELOCKS,
doors, blinds, carpenters' benches, one copying
press and two grinding stones, at 95 Calboun as
DES AND TOOLS MADE TO ORDER. HOUGHin & Moor, 22 East Mitchell street.

CHELVING AND COUNTERS FOR SALE—IN excellent condition. Easily moved. Will be sold very cheep. George S. May & Co. ang II tf.

FOR SALE—CAM. CURIOS, SWISS CARVIngs, paintings, ings, engravings and furniture. Mrs. M. E. Allen, Decatur, Ga. ROCK WORK - PARTIES HAVING ROCK work done will do well to consult us before letting out contract, or will sell it at quarry. Culver, Reynolds & Co., 12 West Alabama street. ue thur sat 1m OR SALE—FIFTEEN SHARES IN THE matic Refrigerating Co. Address, at once L. 26. Fair street.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

Osborn & Shelton. Real-Estate Agen

512.00.

1 3 room house, Sate City street, near East Tennessee shops, \$7.50.
2 offices, I Kimball house, \$12.50 cach.
Also several centrally located rooms.

WANTED—I WANT TO INVEST \$5.00 IN CASH
in yacant or limproved property is or about

TOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE QUANFITY of property on our sale list, consisting of since dwellings, vacant lots, suburban and huma hada. Among them some special bargains which owners must realize money on. Call and let us show you the property. WANTED FOR A CUSTOMER-TO RENTA 11
or 14 room house central part of city.

Krouse & Welch, Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents, 2 Kimball House, Wall St. ROOM HOUSE, DOT 100x146, HAYNES street, corner lot; only \$1,200 Easy pay-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, 100x235 FEET; CORner, wil I make three lots, \$10,000.

4 ROOM HOUSE AND 3 VACANT LOTS, LARkin street. \$2,200; \$1.20 cash, belance easy.

2 FOUR-ROOM HOUSES, HOUSTON STREET, 22,100. Pryor street vacant lor, casy payments, \$1,900. Capitol avenue, near Georgia avenue, lot 50x190, \$1,750. 2,500 1,000 1,000 900 1,600 403 3,000 feet... Capitol avenue, lot 50x200 feet.... Chapel street, 4-room cottage... Crumley street, lot 50x148. Gertriell street, nice 5-room cottage Connally street, 190x180 feet... ckson street, on Boulevard 200 fee

J ck-on street, on Boulevard 200 feet fro
Calhoun street, store and dwelling is.
Georgia avenue, lot 50x 190 feet.
Pryor street, level lot, 50x 190 feet.
Firmwalt street, grove lot, 50x 60 teet.
Fitzgerald street, vacant lot.
Wallace, near Marfetta street, 100x 250 feet
Forest avenue, nice lot 50x 20 feet.
Smith street, 6-room cottage.
Ellis street, nice new c dage.
Courtland avenue, neat s-room costage, e
10 m finely papered, for this week of
Peachtree road, three miles, 12-room ho
Pryor street, nice lot, 50x 150 feet.
Formwalt street, lot 50x 150 feet.
Rehardson street, 10 50x 165 feet.
Capitol avenue, vacant lot, north of Rich Capitol avenue, vacant lot, north of Richard

eorgia avenue, beautiful shaded lot, cheap ...

Pryor street, beautiful vacant lat, near Richardson street, high and level, very cheap

Real Estate for Sale By Reynolds and Scott 20 Peachtree Street.

5 NEW 3 R HOUSE 3, \$2,500; RENT FOR \$6.56 per month each; over 15 per cent. 8 lots, 33x90, for \$700; Rhodes street; a bargaim one-fourth cash.

Freity 5 r cottage; water and gas; \$3,500; \$1,000 cash; half mile of center. New 7 r house; gas and water; fine neighborhood;

Now 7 r house; gas and water, the heights 23,500.

3 r h, near in; Cain street; \$1,300; \$250 cosh.

1 aere ground; a world of fine fruit; 2 r h; \$1,200; \$200 cosh; balance your own time.

Beautiful Whitehall street lot; 60x200; \$3,206.

Vacant lot Gordon street, West End, \$4x 100; \$1,800.

Lot 45x15); \$750; very pretty; nicely lenced

Lot 50x200; 20 ft. alley in rear; \$850; part cash.

10 r h Whitehall; large lot; pretty home; \$8,500.

Will advance money on property left in our hands

for sale.

Ausley Bros., Real Estate Agents, 10 E. Ala-hama Street.

\$4700 MERRITTS AVENUE, 7 ROOM house, lot 50x195. near Peachtree, paved street.

A corner lot near Peachtree, paved street.

\$3,500—0ne of the prettiest lots on Capitol avenue,
lies level and is in 3% squares of capitol.

\$4,500—South Pryor street house, 6 rooms, large
lot, near in and fronting east with beautiful
shade.

\$1,300—Crew street, lot 50x200, east front.

\$3,00—Rawson street house and lot, lot 50x200,

\$7,500—Pine street house and lot; cheap.

\$4,000—7 room house on Luckie street; a nice home.

\$5,500—House, 7 rooms, lot 50x100, Bass street.

\$5,500—House, 8 rooms, lot 50x100, Bass street.

\$5,500—House, 8 rooms, lot fox10c street, lot 60x100,

\$5,500—House, 8 rooms, on Ellis street; water and
gas.

50,500—House, a rooms, on Lins street; water and gas.
22,500—House lot on Richardson street, lot 55x204.
22,100—A 5 room house and a 8 room house on a lot 74x101 on Clark street.
24,500—Spring street house and lot, near in.
\$1,600—Jackson street, lot 56x140.
\$1,000—Vacant lot on S. Pryor near Georgia avenue. DECATUR PROPERTY.

\$5,100—A 9 room house and lot, 3 acres, acc depot; beautiful shade, fruits, etc. \$1,600—5 room house, lot one acre, near depot, \$2,000—4 acres near depot, very cheap. Office 10 E. Alabama street.

For Sale by Kempton, Cunningham & Tyson, 6 East Alabama Street.

4 BEAUTIFUL HOMES NEAR NEW CAPITOL.
Vacant lots on Crew street, also.
On and near CapitoLavenue, bargains.
Several 3 and 4 room houses in all parts of the city cheap and on easy terms.
Acre properties anywhere in state, some nice places near city.
Mineral properties for sale or lease.
Orauge and lemon groves in garden spot of Florida. Florida.

Nice residents in Birmingham, Ala.; Cleveland
Tonn.; Salt Springs, Ga.

Large and small loans negotiated.

For Sale by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South

Broad Street.

THREE 4 ROOM HOUSES ON MARKHAM street, at a bargain. Cal and see us. Two good 4 room houses, large lots, Rock street; good inves ment. \$3,000. good inves ment. \$3.000.

4 room house, close in, street paved with belgian blocks; a rare bargain. \$1, 20.

Store and 4 room house; corner. \$2,500.
8 room house, Walton street case terms. \$3,000.
4 room house, East Baker street; large lot. \$4,000.
3 room house, Linden street. \$880.
4 room house, East Baker street; large lot. \$4,000.
5 room house, Smith street. \$1,201.
5 room house, Smith street. \$1,201.
5 room house, East End. \$2,500.
Four 4 room house, Eamett street, rent for \$23, fine rent paying property. \$2,800.
10 room house, Spring street, close in; corner lot. \$10,600.
10 acres and good 5 room house on dummy line \$4,50.
100 acres 4 miles from car sheds, on public road:

100 acres 4 miles from car sheds, on public road: improved. 86.0 % 6 room house, two blocks from carshad; fine condi-tion. \$4,000.

VACANT PROPERTY.

A beautiful lot, 50x400, on street car tine; a very choice location. \$1,000.

Splendid lot, near-new capital. \$2,850.
Fine lot, Logan avenue, near Grant pare; large lot, 100x300. \$350.

200 acres near Westwood park; call for a bargain. Vacant lot, Georgia avenue. \$1,100.

Lot on Formwalt treet, close in. \$900.

King & Roberts, Sale List, 37 Marietta

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.

Keep conica or articles. We do not undertake to re-harm rejected MSS.

DAILY CONSTITUTION including the sunday edition, delivered to any address in the city at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION BENT TO ANY ADDRESS

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 11, 1889.

The Legislature and the Olive Bill. It is agreed on all sides that the Olive bill is an extreme measure. It practically amounts to confiscation. Its projectors have been promising a substitute that would rob it of some of its radical quality, but no such substitute has been offered and none can be offered. The bill itself is an extreme meas-

Is it a necessary measure? Major Campbell Wallace says it is not. He has studied the rail oad situation closer perhaps than any man in Georgia. He has been the champion of the people from first to last, and the Georgia commission, of which he has been president all the time, is cited as the model the republic over. No consideration would tempt Major Wallace to yield one lota to corporate power, or to surrender the slightest right of the people. He says positively and plainly the Olive bill is unnecessary. He proposes an amendment to the commission law, and says, "this will protect the people of Georgia."

Could stronger testimony be produced? Is there any member of the legislature who cannot afford to take the opinion of this venerable champion of the people, who has made the railroad problem his study-the absorbing study of his whole life, and who has stood in the breach for the people as president of the railroad commission for sixteen years? Can any man who does not thoroughly understand the subject risk anything to his conscience or his constituency in resting on the opinion of this incorruptible expert?

No property on this earth is under more absolute control of government than railroad property in Georgia is today. The railroad commission can say tonight that the railroads shall reduce their price from three cents a mile to one cent, and the railroads have no appeal from the inevitable bankruptcy into which such an order would throw them. The railroad commission is absolute. It is judge and jury, and from its decision there is no appeal. It is in this, that a railroad combination differs from any other trust. If there were a commission that could say to the bagging mills, you shan't charge exceeding six cents a vard for bagging, would the extremest reformer demand that further legislation be taken to protect the people against the bagging trust? That is precisely what the commission can say and does say to the railroads of Georgia. Under Major Wallace's amendment, which should be passed, it could control freights going in and out of Georgia, as well as within Georgia's territory.

Why, then, is the Olive bill proposed? For many reasons. There are those who believe honestly that such a measure should pass, and that the interests of the people demand it. There are others who want to lease the State road at a low price and who know that the Olive bill would shut out heavy bidders and so restrict the bidding that it would fall into their hands at low figures. There are others who are connected with other roads which are fighting the Terminal system, and who hope to cripple it by legislation.

This latter class let us consider a moment. A short time ago a Norfolk paper predicting that Norfolk would be made the port for the whole south boasted that those roads attempting to build up the south-Atlantic ports "were being crippled by antagonistic legislation in Georgia.

Railroad competition in these days is cast on large lines. It is not a fight between one town and another, or even between one state and another. It is a fight between one section of the country and another. There are enormous systems to build up this port, or that port, to carry the current of commerce and travel through this section or that section. The Norfolk and Western railroad is the great rival of the West Point Terminal. Its sole purpose is to build up Norfolk by drawing the immense and growing trade of the southwest to that port. The natural policy of the Richmond and Danville road, when separated from the Central, is to assist this movement towards Norfolk by carrying southwestern traffic over its longest line. The result is that the Norfolk and West Point have been largely built up and are ambitious to control the southern and southwestern business.

The Terminal system attaches the Central system and the East Tennessee system to the Richmond and Danville with their ports at Brunswick and Savannah. The purpose is to build up Brunswick, Savannah and Charleston and make Georgia, which is the natural outlet of the southwest and for large parts of the northwest, the real outlet. This work is already begun. In 1885-6 Brunswick received 8,000 bales of cotton. Then this combination was formed. In 1886-7, under the new regime, she got 30,000 bales; in 1887-8 78,000 bales; in 1888-9 to April 10th, 130,000 bales. This is the practical result at one port, of this combination in withdrawing traffic from its drift towards Norfolk and in restoring it to our own ports and making Georgia the highway. Break this combination, and what will be the

result? The Richmond and Danville, with no interest to the south of it, will carry its business to West Point, and the Norfolk and Western will resume its control of the

business of the East Tennessee system. Have the people suffered from railroad oppression? The very cheapest thing in business are freight charges. A suit of clothing is hauled from New York to Georgia for five cents. Watermelons are hauled in carloads to Chicago for less than you can hire a negro to carry it three blocks. Statistics will show that railroads are hauling freight cheaper in Georgia than in any state in the south. It is in the power of the railroad commission to cut these charges in half whenever they believe the interest of the people demand it, or the roads can stand it, and from its decision there is no appeal.

We do not believe the legislature can be bulldozed into passing this extreme and unnecessary bill. Attempts have been made to convict Major Wallace of inconsistency, but they have failed. The article from THE CONSTITUTION on railroads has been printed and the member's oath subjoined in black type, as if any member could forget the oath to which he solemnly subscribed at the bar of the house. It has been printed that the committee would stand so and so, unless the lobbyists changed some of the members. Representatives have been threatened that if they did not vote for this bill they should not be returned by their constituency."

These things will not avail against the sober judgment and enlightened conscience of the representatives of the people. The Olive bill is unnecessary, it is extreme, and it ought not to pass.

If Georgia had no railroad commission in absolute control of her railroads, then such a bill might be necessary and justified by necessity. The railroad commission is fixed in our legislative system. Its powers will never be diminished, but strengthened. It protects the people against the railroads -the railroads need not be confiscated to secure further protection. The passage of the Olive bill will keep more capital out of Georgia, and drive more investors away, than can be easily set down in figures. It will so restrict bidding on the State road as to lose the state millions of dollars on the next lease.

If these sacrifices were necessary to protect the people against unequal or extortionate charges for freight or passengers they might be made in wisdom and submitted to in cheerfulness, but with the railroad commission in absolute command of the situation, standing between the railroads and the people, and saying to the roads, "This nuch you shall charge and no more," or, "This you shall do and nothing else," there is no good reason in our opinion why the Olive bill should be passed.

Ex-Confederates on Deck.

The ex-confederates of West Tennessee held a reunion the other day at Brighton. Among the orators on that occasion was Colonel T. B. Edgington, the speaker whose remarkable utterances on federal decoration day are already familiar to our readers. In his decoration day speech Colonel Edgington startled his colored listeners by declaring himself in favor of the perpetual supremacy ftie white race. In the Brighton address he colonel talked about the new south. He claimed that the grit, energy and determination of the ex-confederates make up the new south. He said: "It is the smoke of the confederate's factory, and the cinders of his furnaces that constitute the new south as we see it-the rattle of his car wheels and the hum of his industries."

The speaker did not draw on his imagination. He gave his audience cold facts. The ex-confederates do not lag superfluous. They are still on deck, and they are the liveliest set of veterans to be found any where under the sun.

The Thursday Night Demonstration. It is needless to say that THE CONSTITU-TION heartily disapproves the burning in effigy of General Lewis and Colonel Buck on Thursday night. We have always and steadily disapproved such proceedings, and that of Thursday night was, in our opinion. especially unwise, impolitic and unneces-

We were the first to characterize the action of General Lewis as a great wrong on our people, and to denounce it in most positive terms. The opinion we then expressed has but deepened as the case has developed. But the ebullition of Thursday night did not emphasize one iota the feeling of the people on the subject or strengthen the case against those offending. Just to the contrary. There is a wise and quiet method in which an intelligent and patriotic people can express their convictions. Burn-

ing in effigy is not one of them. The impulsive action of Thursday will simply strengthen the hands of those who are against us, and redouble and deepen the agitation through which and in which they prosper. That the affair may not be unduly magnified and wrongly used to the misguiding of our city, we submit that several causes combined to suggest such a courseif there are none to excuse or justify it.

Among the causes are these: 1. The people of Atlanta overwhelmingly favored the appointment of ex-Postmaster Wilson. He is native born, is in sympathy with the people, had a flawless record as postmaster for many years, and was indorsed by perhaps four-fifths of the taxpayers of Atlanta. The overriding of the popular wish, when there was no party reason for

it, disturbed the people. 2. Rumors affecting General Lewis's former attitude on social equality have been flying thick and fast, and these rumors, whether true or false, added to the feeling of disturbance.

3. The appointment of Penny struck the people at the one point at which they are uncontrollable, and at which they take counsel of their fears and emotions, rather than of their judgment, viz .- the forcing of a young white woman into close and constant relation with a negro.

4. The letter of Mrs. Canfield, while it had no relation to this matter, was a revelation of such amazing bitterness on the part of a northern woman that it left our people stunned and embittered.

These causes, combined, led a few im-

pulsive people, headed by two young men who were in the government service under democratic administration, to scatter circulars calling for an indignation meeting. The storm gathered quickly-and as quickly passed away. Before it was realized what was about to be done, it had already been done, and the laughing crowd had scattered

and gone its various ways. What General Lewis did was wrong That we shall maintain. It was unwise from even a party standpoint. The burning in effigy was wrong and nawise. But the attempt being made to magnify it into a great sectional issue will not succeed, and should not. There was more of malice and of hatred behind Mrs. Canfield's letter and what it implied, than there was in what was done in Atlanta on Thursday. The writing of that letter was a deeper sectional outrage than the burning in effigy. There was not a heart in all the crowd that watched the effigies burn that held one tithe of the bitter and inextinguishable sectional hatred that possessed Mrs. Canfield when she wrote down the hope that she might hold some corner of the sky from which she could look down and enjoy the spectacle of "black heels on white necks!"

A Queer Objection.

The Charlotte Chronicle does not favor a bill introduced in the Georgia legislature, making General Lee's birthday a legal holi-

The Chronicle thinks that General Lee reason why efforts should be made to force upon the citizens of any state a holiday in honor of one of our leaders when with the new growth of the south there may be many who will regard that leader as having been a public enemy."

We find it difficult to understand this strange objection. If there is any danger that our new growth will bring many who will regard Robert E. Lee as having been a public enemy, then we had better take steps at once to counteract such alien and malignant influences. The suggestion that we should tone down our legislation to suit the possible foes who may come with our new growth is not worthy of consideration. If we do not respect ourselves, our lost cause and our leaders, nobody else will respect us.

Yesterday's Duel in Alabama. Yesterday for the first time in eighteen ears a duel was fought between Georgians. Several attempts have been made, but the board of honor or the officers of the law always interfered. The last Georgia duel was between Force and Townsend, and was fought eighteen years ago in the cemetery in this city, and Townsend was badly wounded.

Messrs. Calhoun and Williamson acted with such dispatch and carried their correspondence so hotly that there was really no time for interference, and but little suspicion that a meeting was seriously contemplated. There was grave apprehensions as to the result, and THE CONSTITUTION'S news this morning will be received with congratulations. The printed report that one of the principals was wounded in the arm is corrected by the report of our correspondents who were on the spot.

It is worthy of note that John C. Calhoun, the grandfather of Mr. Pat Calhoun. was one of the few southern leaders who was never drawn into a duel, or into anything approaching it. His maternal grandfather, General Duff Green, we believe fought one or more duels. We are very glad that the first duel-and let us hope the last-of his grandson has resulted in neither bloodshed or death. Both Mr. Williamson and Mr. Calhoun are useful and capable men, and Georgia can illy afford to scare either of them, or to have their efficiency impaired. In the meantime, amid the gen eral rejoicing at the happy adjustment of their difference and their escape from death, let it not be forgotten that THE CONSTITU-TION was on deck, and that the alert eyes of two of its staff correspondents followed each party from the beginning to the end, and noted accurately the progress and conclusion of the duel.

It will be noticed also that THE CONSTI-TUTION'S reporter contributed the only blood to the occasion, and the little finger of Mr. Bruffey, that much bunged-up journalist, is the only trophy left on the field. We always do our best to make things lively and interesting.

A Notable Address.

The address of Hon. N. J. Hammond on the subject of education, delivered before the general assembly, will be found on an other page.

It is a masterly speech, and should be closely read by all who are interested in the cause of education and in the State uni-

Colonel Hammond's points and argume are simply unanswerable. The entire speech is luminous with thought, and full of sound logic. No intelligent reader of THE CON-STITUTION can afford to miss it.

The Cities Spreading Out. There is a significant disposition among

the cities of the country to extend, and the desire is being generally gratified.

It is not merely that they may have more population and take higher rank among their neighbors. It is a natural and wholesome impulse to do something that will relieve the congestion of their centers. Rapid transit and commutation rates are spreading the urban population over a wide territory where it can breathe freely.

Cincinnati proposes now to take in the whole of Hamilton county. Business men there have homes as far as twelve miles from the city, and enjoy all the comforts of country life with its fresh air and freedom. while they secure the business opportunities of a great city.

The proposed extension will take in forty suburban communities with populations ranging from 250 to 13,600, the whole population to be brought in aggregating something over a hundred thousand. This would give Cincinnati a population of near a half million. About a third of this will be virtually in the country, though under the protection of the city government.

Heat expands things. It is nature's relief. The cities are getting too hot in many ways, and the natural relief comes by expansion. It is a reaction from the congestion of population which has been gradually growing worse since the beginning of the

present century. It is a big thing to have elbow room and fresh air, and a bigthing for every man to

policeman where there are no sentinels but the trees.

It is no small privilege to be far enough away from the din of industry to hear an uncaged bird sing or to hear the droning of a beetle at the drowsy hour of noon; it is wholesome to have a patch with asparagus and garden sass, and delightful in summer to get where you can look on a cornfield, hear the tassels rustle and' watch the silks as the sun paints them day by day a deeper

purple. It would not hurt to be where your boy could occasionally stump his toe or skin his shins climbing trees, and it would be none the worse for him if he could get out in the woods occasionally and become acquainted with the face of untamed nature. Her silent solemnity would check his heedlessness and stir him to some earnest and worthy thoughts that are not dreamed of in the hoodlums' pert philosophy.

All these things and many others, thanks to rapid transit, you can get in the suburbs. There, enjoying the best things of the town and country, you should not be reluctant to bear your part of the burdens of both.

Who is Responsible?

The Philadelphia North American takes singular view of the religious craze in Liberty county.

Our contemporary attributes the fanati cism of the blacks to their ignorance and wretchedness. They long for the joys of needs no special holiday to keep his memory heaven because they are mischarged in no particular ling this view of the situation, the North-American says:

Having created the discouraging conditions, the whites of the south cannot complain that the negro seeks to exchange them on a promise of something infinitely better. That is natural.

This is news! What discouraging conditions have the whites of the south created? They are not responsible for slavery, and they are not responsible for emancipation. They did not make the negroes ignorant and heathenish. On the contrary, they have labored for generations to Christianize them, and for nearly one generation to educate them.

The negroes in Africa follow false prophets and indulge in voudou worship. They do it in Hayti. Is it strange that they should relapse into such barbarism here? There is a streak of fanaticism in their nature, and it will crop out at times in their native Africa and everywhere else.

Would it not be more in accordance with the facts of history to explain the Liberty county craze by saying in plain English that the negroes are built that way, instead of imagining a lot of discouraging conditions created by the southern whites? This is the way to look at it.

Literary Success.

A copy of that valuable compendium, The Writer, published at Boston, in Massachusetts, has recently fallen into our hands, and we have given it something more than a cursory examination, owing to the fact that its titlepage announces that it is "a magazine for literary workers."

There is no subject that seems to be of more interest to the average person than the question of succeeding in literature, and there seems to be no reason why the people who may be described as average persons should not flock unanimously to the support of a magazine the purpose of which is to tell them how to succeed. Such a magazine ought, indeed, to have a great future before it, and a certain prosperous air that it has convinces us that it fills a long-felt

want. For, necessarily, the publication that will inform the average person how to succeed in literature and journalism has a place of its own, and is without a competitor. We gather from the various articles printed in The Writer that there is nothing easier than a literary career, particularly to those who subscribe for that publication.

What is necessary to literary success? This question has been asked THE CONSTI-TUTION so often that we gladly turn to The Writer for information. One very successful writer insists that the literary doors should not be barred against women; another one says that the modern humorists ought to tell us by what process they became so amusing. A lady makes a plea for editors, and a very successful author tells how she manages literary bookkeeping. If she has two hundred manuscripts in the hands of editors, and she seems to have a good many more, according to her own figures, she merely makes a note of them in a blank book, bound in crushed levant and with gilt edges, and then she can tell at any moment which is which and which is not which. In a literary career, it should be remembered, this is a very important matter.

We are told elsewhere that a woman has a right to her own signature, and that a lady editor is not an editress; that the way to keep copy paper flat is to put it between two sheets of stout pasteboard; that paper five by eight inches in size is suitable for any manuscript; and a great many more things, all going to show that literary success is a merely mechanical affair.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the greatest things in literature were written without regard to the size or legibility of the copy. Some of the greatest results have been wrought out on the backs of old envelopes and other scraps, and those who think they will succeed merely by sending beautiful copy to the editor, they will be most wofully mistaken. For it has happened before, and will happen again, that a young fellow fresh from the country will put on the brown paper of a grocery store thoughts that will attract the attention of publishers and the public.

There is nothing mechanical about literary success. It is its own excuse always, and no matter in what shape the thought of an original mind reach a publisher they will receive attention. This fact has been made manifest in a thousand different ways, and the literary aspirant need not go beyond his own individuality to search for success.

Idleness and Insanity.

Five insane convicts were sent from the Auburn, N. Y., prison to an asylum the other day, and the explanation was made that their insanity was the result of idleness.

The enforced idleness of the Auburn con victs for the past year has driven many of them insane, and humane people are now urging the authorities to put these unfortunates to work.

It is not within prison walls alone that idleness causes insanity. Idleness is a curse anywhere. When it does not make men lunalive under his own vine and fig tree; it is a tics, it causes them to lose self-control and

good thing sometimes to get out of sight of fall into vicious ways, or it weakens their minds, and when some emergency demands the work of a clear, well-disciplined intellect, they find that they are unequal to the

occasion. Work-productive occupation of some kind-is absolutely necessary if a man would have a sound body and mind. Without it he is in danger of becoming a physical and mental wreck on the level of one of the poor convicts in the Auburn prison.

Chickens at Roost.

We observe that some of our contemporaries at the north are very much troubled in the mind in regard to the large investments of English capital in the south.

These investments have been going on ever since the war, and now they have reached such proportions that the people of the north, employing the newspapers as their mouthplece, have begun to marvel. Indeed, some of the northern newspapers, missing the gist of the matter, have begun to talk about "British gold." This may be very fine as an argument, but it will not change matters in the slightest degree.

In the days when the partisan editors of the north, without at all meaning what they said, were doing all they could to keep northern immigrants and northern capital out of the south, they were not hurting this section, but were crippling, in a curiously unexpected way, the idle capital of the

The kuklux and the "disloyal" business did the work, and did it so effectually that it has been suggested that the northern republican editors have been accused of being in the pay of British capitalists. They have certainly laid themselves open to suspicion, and if the suspicion is correct they have earned their money. They have frightened off northern capital only to make room for British capital.

If the north likes this sort of thing, there is no reason why the south should complain.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER of Napoleonic his fory will appear in the September Century, consisting of letters and journals of British officers describ ing Napoleon's voyage to Eiba, also St. Helena. The first part of the article is a letter written by Capta'n Ussher, who commanded the Undaunted, which took the exile to Elba: the last part is by Lieutenant Mills of the Northumberland ists partly of a diary which the young lieutenant kept while on the way to St. Helena in the same ship with the ex-emperor. Napoleon talked quite freely about some of his plans, es; ecially a ith regard o the French navy told a number of stories, and explained various points in his own career.

IN THE THREE most notable South Carolina homicides of recent date, the conduct of some of the parties concerned had been such as to imperil the good names of respectable women. In such cases men will atways be found who are ready to appeal to the pistol.

A BIEULOUS CRANK, who is now serving a sentence in the city prison of Wilmington, North Carolina, for disorderly conduct, claims to be Ver-non Harcourt, a member of the noble English fam-ily of that name. It is suggested that he is an ac-tor who supported Louise Balfe through the south

0.000 muscles in his trunk, while a man has only 57 in his whole body. A thoughtful Mississippian aggests that Curvier probably never had the leasure of examining Mr. John L. Sullivan's

"SCRAPS OF SONG AND SOUTHERN SCENES." by Montgomery M. Folsom, is now in the hands of the binder. Mr. Charles P. Byrd, the publisher, will have copies ready for delivery this week. It is very neatly gotten up, and is a fine illustration of home enterprise, having been illustrated and pub-lished right here in Atlanta, the home of the author.

IT STRIKES PEOPLE IN England as well as in this country, that Judge Stephen argued Mrs. May-brick's case in his charge to the jury, and thus secured her conviction. The prosecuting counsel expected an acquittal, and said tight if there was a mistrial Mrs. Maybrick would be set at liberty and would probably never be tried again. The convic tion came like a thunderclap. The lawyers, mer chants and best people of Liverpool will urge the home secretary to reprieve the unfortunate pris-oner, but that official may be stubborn and refuse to nterfere. Undoubtedly Mrs. Maybrick was un faithful to her husband, but very few believe her to be a murderess.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

FIFE-The Earl of Fife's father died of drink. The new earl used to go on jags himself. BERNHARDT-Sarah Bernhardt will reach the

United States in November.
ALLEN—George W. Allen, of O'do, the author of the homestead law, is dying without a home. Parsons-Lucy Parsons, the Chicago anarchist, says that she does not care whether she dies in

says that she dallows, bed or, on the gallows. Parnell.—Parnell's health is so bad that his physicians advise him to go to the south of FORAKER-Elliott F. Shephard, of the New York Mail and Express, calls Foraker "a bully gover nor." Lots of people call him beastly.

The Advertiser and the Alliance. From the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

The Advertiser has no way of finding out the reasons given before the state Farmers' Alliance for the adoption of the denunciatory resolutions published in our columns vesterday, but feels satisfied that the members were imposed on by sentiments being attributed to the paper that were not true in any particular. If any man had read to the illiance the Advertiser editorials, we do not believe the resolutions would have received the support of any but those who, for some fancied cause have a grudge against it. It cannot, of course, expect to please everybody, but if there are any men n the world who ought to stand by a paper, the farmers of Alabama should stand by the Advertiser. We do not believe they indorse the stab in the back iven it by a few men who could not use it to ad-

That Was Her "Amen." This story is told of a well known lady by

The couple had moved into a new house and she had been bored all day with the telephone, notifying the grocer, the butcher, and her

riends that she had moved and in ordering out supplies and equipments for the new house.

Late at night perfectly exhausted she fell on her knees to say her prayers. After a brief wrestle with the spirit she closed with this exclamation: "1217 off."

UNDER THE MYRTLE.

For The Constitution.

O Glory, htde thy laurel crown,
And drop thy wreath of bay;
Thou canal not tempt me with renown
And win my heart today.

Thy envied guerdons lose their grace
If hearts are full of glee; When Love is smiling in my face O what is Fame to me!

O Riches toss thy gauds away, Thy rings with jewels wrought, Nor woo me with a palace gay: True hearts cannot be bought. Tis vain before mine eyes to place
The joys thou hest in fee,
When love is smiling in my face

O what is Gold to me! O Pride of birth, I scoff thy charms Thy seal and coronet, And gaze upon a coat-of-arms

Without one vain regret. A lofty line let others trace With pomp of pedigree; hen love is smiling in my face

O what is rank to me! -SAMUEL MINTURN PECK. Tuskaloosa, Ala.

THE TWO DROMIOS.

They Are Halted Between Ephesus and Midway between Ephesus and Syracuse the

Dromios met the colonel the other day. The colonel looked rather droopy.

"Howdy, colonel, howdy!" shouted the Dromios. "How goes the world?"

"It is going to the devil," replied the dolonel. "I am not feeling well." Sitting by the wayside, the veteran proeeded to air his grievances.

"I am going to take my boy away from school." he said with a sigh

"And let him grow up without education?"
"No!" thundered the colonel. "I am going to make him a man!" For a moment a dead silence fell upon the little group.

"I had a talk with my boy last night," continued the old soldier, "and the youngster astonished me. I asked him in an off-hand way to tell me the name of the greatest American, and he at once named Lincoln.

The answer took me aback not a little, and I asked him what was the matter with Washington. The little fellow admitted that he was a great man, but did not think that he was Lincoln's equal.

"Then I asked the boy who was the greatest American soldier, and he named Grant.

"I reached out for my cane, and then reconsidered. I resolved to get to the bottom of

the matter. "Further questioning led the lad to tell me that his opinions were based upon what he had read in the school histories. He grew communicative and told me many queer things. He told me that secession was a wicked rebellion, and that Jefferson Davis owed his life to the clemency of the government. Slavery, he said, was such a herrible iniquity that he could hardly believe in its existence thirty years ago. Warming up under my encouragement, he in-formed me that the late war was a conflict between the Christian civilization of Plymouth Rock and the semi-barbarians of Jamestown.

"Gentlemen, when I heard that boy talking such unmitigated rot I nearlylost my head. But it struck me that he was not to blame—he was simply a victim, and not an offender. This morning I examined a lot of school histories—some of them in use in southern schools. Not one was anything better than a pack of lies. These northern histories, for they have crept into the south, teach cur, children just what my boy told me. They claim that the confederates never won a victory, except by the force of overwhelming numbers, although the federals outnumbered us five to one. They tell us that we fought desperately, or like fiends, but they describe the federals as hav. ing the noble courage of patriots. They represent the north as having been settled by good people who crossed the ccean to enjoy their religion, while the south was settled by paupers and convicts. All through these devilish books the idea is held out that the north has always been fighting for religion, freedom and progress, while the south is pointed the school histories thus tainted, but some of the school readers, and speech books, were nearly as bad.

"Gentlemen, your schools may be fortunate enough to have honest text books but the one I am talknig about is educating southern chillook upon their fathers as ren to rebels and inhuman slave drivers. I shall take my boy away. I want him to be a manly, self-respecting fellow, proud of the south and her traditions, and ashamed of nothing in her record. If he will become such a man he can well afford to miss a few text books. It may be a fine thing to be a scholar, but it is a grander thing to be a man!'

The colonel paused for a moment, and then

"What made the great men of the past? It was their home education-a training that developed their individuality, will power and faculties. In the old times the schools did not completely control a child. A boy received much of his education in the family, and grew up so strong, original and independent that his school life did not dwarf him and make him simply a reservoir of other people's facts and ideas. He had to hustle for his own ideas and facts.

"Our boys come out of the public schools with no individuality-no will power. Now, let me tell you, will power is a big thing. Did Fox? Of Charles James course not. You men of this generation never read half a dozen books that would stir your blood and stimulate your brains. The books you read are trash, and will be forgotten in fifty years. Well, to return to Fox. What gave

him his wonderful power? "Fox's father determined that he would educate his boy in a way that would make him all will power. He gave orders that nobody should punish or contradict him. He inflamed his pride and made him believe that all opposition must give way to him. The old man was winding his watch one day when little Charles expressed a desire to break it. The watch was worth about a thousand dollars. and its owner could not help remonstrating. But Charles said that he would break it. Then his father yielded and the boy smashed the

expensive time piece on the marble stairway. You know that boy's career. His pride kept him from ever doing a mean thing and made him the most accomplished man of his day. He was too proud to be any man's in-Then his will power, so ferior in anything. Then his will power, so imperious and indomitable, drove everything before it and made men yield to it."

"Fox was greatly benefited by schools and colleges and text books," suggested one of the

"Very true," said the colonel, "but he might have been crushed by them if it had not been for the training given him by his father. If a had told Fox to study a book which libelled his father and his friends, the boy would have thrown it at his head, and marched home."

"If all boys grow up like Fox," said a Dromio, "they will be in a conflict all the time. They will want to rule or ruin."

"So be it," answered the colonel. "Such is life. At best it is warfare. The survival of the fittest the accepted doctrine."
"You are going to train your boy ap like Fox, then?"
"Yes."

"Would you let him smash your watch?"

"Not exactly—I'll smash him if he tries it.
I'm not going to any foolish extremes. My idea is to make my boy strong-willed, self-respecting, proud in the right way, and with the confidence to think, speak and act for himself within proper limits. He shall go to the best schools and colleges so long as they do not interfere with this line of training. When they do interfere with it, when they tend to make him mediocre, wishy-washy, unstable and anything but a true southerner and a man, then I shall make myself heard. What do you think of it?"

"I think you are fitting your boy for a storny life," replied a dromio.

"It is all right," was the answer. "In this world the strong are on top and the weak go "Would you let him smash your watch?"

world the strong are on top and the weak go down. If my boy does not get on top he shall make a brave fight to get there." The old colonel walked off, and was soon out

of sight.
"He is a crank," said the Dromio of Ephesus. "He is a brave, clear-headed old fellow," said the Dromio of Syracuse. "He is on the right line. Under his extreme way of patting things there is a deep current of sound thought." for once there was a disagreement be-

MR. RICE'S BILL. 1

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT ITS

The Cotton Mills Employ a Good Many Children, But It is at the Request of the Pa-

The bill recently introduced by Senator Rice to make it unlawful to employ children under ten years of age in the cotton mills at any time, and children under twelve years when the public schools are in session, is creating much talk among the operatives.

A visit to the Atlanta cotton mills showed that very few children are employed there, and censequently little interest was taken in

and censequently little interest was taken in the matter.

At the Exposition mills it was very different. From seventy-five to one hundred children are employed, but it is almost impossible to tell how many of them are of an age to be effected by the law should it pass.

The operatives stated that it was not the wish of the company to employ very young children, but mothers frequently beg for work, claiming that the twenty-rive or thirty cents earned each day by these infants materially aid in providing for their families.

They say that it is bad for the children to be confined for so many hours, but admit that the work imposed on them is light. They are used as sweepers, carriers and doffers, all these employments do not take up more than twenty-five minutes of each hour. The rest of the time they are allowed to play about, and they are generally placed at a loom which some member of the family is working, consequently they are under the care of some watchful person.

The complaint of the operatives is that the hours of work at the Exposition mills are too long for grown people as well as children. The owners explain this by stating that recently the wet weather has affected the machinery so badly that it has been necessary to work over hours, and the children have to be there when the older hands are at work.

The owners of the Exposition mills have established a school for the children, but the parents, as a rule, prefer to have them at work earning their triding pittance than learning lessons.

lessons.

THE FULTON COTTON SPINNING MILLS.

At the works of Elsas, May & Co., the Fulton county spinning mills, there are quite a number of children employed. They work on an average of twelve hours a day, the same as a journeyman. Some few are employed in every department, but the majority work in the spinning department and the bag factory.

The superlutendent of the works was seen and asked about the number and condition of the juvenile operatives. He said he did not know much about them, but he didn't think there were any under ten years employed in

the javenue operatives. He said he didn't think there were any under ten years employed in the factory. He said the formeen of the different departments had the employment of the operatives and that the only departments in which small children were employed to advantage were the bag factory and the spinning room, probably a larger number in the latter. The superintendent recommended the foremen of these departments as the most reliable sources of information.

"In the spinning department," said Foreman Wallace, who is a well educated, intelligent man," we employ about eighty-five operatives. Of these the majority are females and there are not more than twenty of these over sixteen years old."

"How many under twelve years?"

"Fully twenty, though of course I can't give the exact number without referring to my payroll, which at present is not where I can get at it."

"How many under ten?"

"How many under ten?"

"How many under ten?"

Mr. Wallace studied a moment, counting over the names of the baby faces that came and went in the hurly-burly of the big factory.

"Let's see, there are the four Mitchell children, two boys and two girls, four of the brightest youngsters you can find anywhere. and here the names of others were mentioned, for the foreman wanted to be accurate—well, I have in my charge ten under ten years of age. They are little bits of chaps, all the way from six and a half to nine years, though the majority of them are about eight. Pretty soon to begin the battle of life ain't it?"

"What sort of work do they do?"

"They are given the lightest tasks we have, and such as require more quickness than strength."

and such as require more quickness than strength."

Mr. Wallace explained the work where the little fingers performed, using a lot of technical terms and phrases, which were only intelligible to those familiar with that particular line of manufacture.

"Are they kept busy all the time?"

"No. These little fellows are only employed on one thing, what we call 'dofling? They work just forty minutes out of each hour during the day. During the other twenty minutes they are at liberty—their time is their own, though of course they are not allowed to leave the building."

"Is it hard?"

"Most any work you could think of would be hard for such small children, but, all things considered, I don't think you could say they are worked very hard. They have to work quick while they are at it. There are ninc of the small operatives who all work together, and their work is so important that if they are a little behind the entire department must wait. Some of them are naturally slower than others, and it takes them hustling to keep up, as all must be exactly together. So that makes it a little harder on the slow ones.

"Are they willing and cheerful?"

"A great deal more so than the older ones. Some of the little things would actually work themselves to death if they were not watched. They never stay away unless they are sick, and sometimes they would rather stay at the factory when really unable, in order that they migh get their nay to carry home."

"And are these little creatures compelled to work to support themselves?"

"Yes and others besides. I have had a great."

work to support themselves?"
'Y'es, and others besides. I have had a great 'Yes, and others besides. I have had a great deal of experience among factory people, and I'll tell you as a rule, the younger the operatives the more needy the families to which they belong. I could take you to the home of several children now working in my department, whom I now have in mind, and substantiate this.' There is one family which has had a great deal of sickness in it, the mother a widow and unable to work, with only what her little ones can earn to keep them alive. The oldest in this family is not twelve years old."

The oldest in this family is not twelve years old."

"Are the children hard to manage?"

"Well, we have to humor them a great deal, and in this way we get along with them very well. I have one little girl, about eight years old, who can do more and better work than most any girl of sixteen in the department, but she's as wilful as she is smart, and I have to humor her a great deal."

"In the other denartments are there many children employed?"

"Very few, and none as young as in the spinning room. The bag department employs a great many boys and girls, but they are all older than my hands."

Mr. Wallace is a native of Massachusetts, and gave an account of the laws governing factory operatives there. "The law requires," said he, "that children under fourteen years can not be employed without written permission from the school authorities, and a foreman violating this law is liable to heavy fine. Until a boy or girl is fourteen they are obliged to go to school at least three months every year. The law is iron-clad, and can't be got around. It would be a good thing if we had some laws like that here, for out of the eighty-five people under me, I don't believe there are over twenty who can read and writo."

Tio Runaways.

Yesterday two little beys named Charlie and Johnnie Watson ran away from the Woman's Christian Association home on West Peters street.

There was no particular reason for their run-ning off, only they just wanted to ramble about. The case was reported to police head-quarters, and a search has been instituted.

New Rallroad Charter.

The secretary of state yesterday received the approved charter of the Etowah Valley railroad. The new road will run from Dawsonville to Leater prsford, a distance of twelve miles. It has a capital of \$25.600. The incorporators are John Palmour, H. B. Smith, Robert McClure, W. T. Hyde, Wm. H. Burt, and H. C. Johnson, of Dawson.

The earlier sympoms of dyspepsia, such al distress after eating, heartburn, and occasiona headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarzaparilla if you wish to be cared of dyspepsia.

ATLANTA'S CRYING NEED.

A few days ago a mother and child were sent from an Atlanta charitable institute. The infant was blind through some terrible chronic disease, and the institution was no place for it, as the disease was declared contagious. The mother and child then applied to the King's Daughters' hospital. That could not take them because it received no chronic cases. The institutions and their laws are not to blame. The charities have small accommodations and were forced to adhere to their rules. Still the fact remains that them was a sick mother and helpless, diseased child without a shelter or food or medicine in a city of wealth and luxury. It doesn't sound well, does it—this bare fact? It ought not to be told about At-

I love Atlanta, and am proud of her progress. I don't want to preach, but my love for her makes me ashamed of the fact just stated. Beggars who can walk from door to door for alms can be doubted; but who can question

the needs of a sick mother and child, and who can blame them for the cause of those needs?

They have their rights, these sick factory women and pale children, who weave their lives in the latest and the control of t lives into their looms until but a rotten thread is left. They earn their daily little bread earning pettance, and when their hands grow parched and feverish from their sterile lives, they fold them resignedly across their breasts, knowing their succorless misery means death.

If the kind people knew they were dying

If the kind people knew they were dying they would give them help, but so often these people fail to mention the fact. After all, that sort of charity is not the crying need of the sick poor. They need a clean, healthy home and good food, well prepared, and nurses and medical treatment.

If the wealthy woman whose health fails must shut up her home and take a change of scene and freedom from care for restoration, what must be the needs of a sick woman whose life knows nothing but care and hard work for the support of others?

What anguish must this woman know, as she lies helpless and suffering, surrounded by a family, herself the chief support of their barren lives?

It is all heart sickening to think of, and if one wants to feel rich and fortunate let him enter the homes of some of these working women. An old factory woman, whom I visited some time ago in her desolate sharty.

whom I visited some time ago in her desolate

whom I visited some time ago in her desolate shanty, said:
"Law, many on us dies. You see, we uns done been most worn out already when we gits sick, and then thar ain't much help, an' we jes natchelly dies. My oldest gal, she war a daughter, she died last year with typhoid fever. It seemed like she didn't care much. She was jes sorter tired. I got one left now an' she haint strong; has to stan' up at the looms all day, an' hit makes her mighty weak. Hit seems like she gets tireder an' tireder every day."

To keep these toilers from getting tireder and tireder every day is not possible to their more fortunate brothers, but to succor and comfort them when the machinery of their more possible to them to the state of the state

and comfort them when the machinery of their natures can work no longer is not only a possibility, but a solemn duty of the rich to

a possibility, but a solemn duty of the real with poor.

In old southern days it was a bad master who did not provide for the comfort of a slave grown old in his service.

These white working people have not even the compensations of a slave under a good master while they toil, and when they cease there lies a pauper's grave which is quickly filled.

This must not be. Let the city look to it, and let all followers of true charity work for a city hospital for Atlanta's poor.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

HELD TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Governor Gordon Signs the Contested Mobile

and Girard Bill.

As heretofore mentioned there has been a warm fight going on before the legislature between certain parties over two local bills originating from Columbus, and involving the ex-change of the Mobile and Georgia railroad change of the Mobile and Georgia railroad stock by the mayor and council of Columbus for Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad stock. Some weeks ago Senator Johnson, of the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, introduced two bills in the senate, one of which was to submit the action of the council to a vote of the people of Columbus, and the other to fix the rights of certain holders of railroad scrip. The favorable report of the bills were warmly contested in the special judiciary committee of the senate and very extensive and elaborate arguments were made for and against the bill. The committee however reportd favorably by a unanimous vote

extensive and elaborate arguments were made for and against the bill. The committe however reportd favorably by a unanimous vote and they went through the senate.

The same fight was continued in the house, but both of the representatives from Muscogee county favored the measures and they went through that body by a unanimous vote.

The opporents of the bill requested a hearing before the governor upon the question of the constitutionality of the acts. Governor Gordon, as a matter of favor, consented to hear arguments upon the bills, and devoted all yesterday afternoon to a consideration of the matter, the attorney-general sitting with him.

Arguments favoring the bills were made by Messrs, William A. Little, Louis F. Carrard and Henry R. Goetchius, and against them by Messrs, Carey J. Thornton and James M. McNeill, all of whom are leading attorneys of Columbus. Mr. C. A. Redd, a prominent citizen of Columbus, also spoke, urging a veto of the bills.

At the conclusion of the argument.

zen of Columbus, also spoke, urging a veto of
the bills.

At the conclusion of the argument,
the governor stated that under the advice
of the attorney-general he would hold the bills
constitutional, and thereupon approved the
same, and they are now laws.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measures that the real point at issue is a fight between the Central railroad and the Georgia
Midland. This is denied by the other side.
Whatever be the issue, the approval of the
bills leaves the natter in the hands of the
people of Columbus, and the victorious side
went home last night in the best of humor.

ANOTHER SCOOP.

The Mutual Paper Bag Company Sell to Elsas, May & Co.

Elsas, May & Co.

The Mutual Paper Bag company, of which Mr. Moses Adler is president, has been sold.

The Mutual was organized by a stock company some time ago. It is not known upon what terms the deal was made, except that the entire plant and good will of the Mutual goes into the hands of Elsas, May & Co.

Both parties to the trade decline to talk about it, but admit that the transaction has been made.

The transfer has not yet been made, and Mr. Adler, states that his company will fill a large number of orders now on file, before they turn over the business to the purchasers.



ROYAL BARING POWDER



This powder never varies. A marvel of purstrength and healthfulness. More economic that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weigh alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in caus. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York. At wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Wyly & Greene, Atlanta Ga.

Mew Belts in Silk, Cotton and Leather, received at M. Rich &

CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

Fetzer & Phari

UR Neckwear and light weight Derby Hat sale proved quite a success.

Not often you have an opportunity to buy a \$4 hat for \$1.35. Just a few Derbys left.

We have for the remainder of this week some attractive bargains in Serge Suits, both blue and black, at \$10 a suit. These goods are worth more, but we are in a humor for giving bargains, and so here goes. Anything in summer underwear goes cheap now.

One or two lines of Children's Knee Pants Suits to be closed out regardless of value.

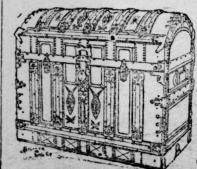
FETZER & PHARR,

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters.

12 Whitehall Street.

Only a few hundred more remnants in Dress Goods and Silks in black and colored, to close out this week, at M. Rich & Bros.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 AND 94 Whitehall-For this wee, we will beat the record in bargains!



A 36 full tray Trunk at \$3.20. A 36 lined Trunk at \$2.90. A double tray linen lined Trunk \$5. A fine leather linen lined trunk \$6. A Bridal Trunk, old price \$12.50,

now sold at \$9. A first-class Steamer Trunk \$5. European Sole Leather Trunk, 3-ply Vancer Trunks, Valises, Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Bags, Toilet Cases,

the latest style. Pocket Books, Card Cases, Tourist Outfits, all at rock bottom prices. Call and see us. You will save money. LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANNS aug 8-dit-5p 92 and 94 Whitehail street

John Ryan's Sons

Are new building four large stores on Broad street, with a depth of 135 feet each, all of which will be added to their already immense emporium, making a store treble as large as any in the south, and one of the largest in the world. Beginning tomorrow, at 7 o'clock, we will inaugurate a grand cut price sale, to continue until September 1st, as we have fully determined to clear out every dollar's worth of goods and open the season with an entire new stock from cellar to dome.

Now, If You Want Genuine BARGAINS Is Your Chance!

3,000 yards fine wool challies, 71/2 chard, other houses ask 18c for same goods.

1,800 remnants checked nainsooks at 3½ c yard, worth 7c.
3.500 remnants fine checked nainsooks at 5c yard, worth 10c.
312 pieces satin finish nainsook plaids, book fold, at 6½ c yard, worth 15c.
132 pieces fine India linen at 8c yard, worth 20c.
780 dozen gents' large sized, colored border, hemmedstitched, only 8c each.
175 dozen ladies' very fine embroidered bandkerchiefs, only 15c each, worth from 40 to 75c each.

112 dozen ladies' black silk mitts at 15c each

We are rushed! Think of it. The middle of August, when nearly every one is yelling dull trade. The cause, our wonderful prices. It will do you good to visit this live establishment and see business done. No sleepy counter loungers and oxydized door fossils here.

75 dozen ladies' gauze vests only 15c each. 98 dozen ladies' ribbed fine lisle vests 30c.

162 dozen ladies' Swiss ribbed, pure silk vests only 65c each. 178 dozen ladies' full regular made hose, "drummers' samples," at 15c pair, worth from 40c to \$1 pair 118 dozen ladies' full lisle thread hose, "colors only," at 12½c pair.

Gents' balbriggan shirts and drawers only 25c each.

Gents' light blue "Angola" shirts and drawers at 25c each, worth fully \$1 each.

We have mapped out a new era in the dry goods business; our progressive strides the talk of the south. By September 15th we will have 300 salesmen, more than all Atlanta put together.

484 dozen misses' full regular made hose, "samples," at 15c pair, worth from 35 to 50c pair. 168 dozen men's full regular made half hose only 15c pair, good value at 35c pair.

200 dozen all pure linen towels, very large size, only \$1 dozen.

122 pieces narrow Hamburg edgings at 21/2 c yard. 48 pieces 24 and 27 inch flouncings at 20c yard, worth 75c.
240 dozen gents' double reinforced linen boosom, unlaundried shirts, 33 1/3 c each.

Ryan's Georgia checks, best made, 41/2c yard. It must be amusing to readers to find that every little 'pigmy" dealer of dry goods advertises that they have the largest stock in Georgia. The fact of the matter is this: We can put any stock in Georgia in our basement.

42 inch albatross crepe cloths and fine nun's veiling, evening shades, 40c yard, reduced from \$1.

48 inch black drapery nets only \$1 yard.

All our torchon laces marked down exactly 1/3 of the selling price.

36 inch batiste cloths only 61/2c yard, Wide French percales only 81/2c yard.

Coats's 200 yard spool cotton only 40c dozen. Clark's 200 yard 'O. N. T." spool cotton only 40c dozen.

Yes, we will continue our big carpet sale!

No matter whose toes we step on, we will not be bought off by empty promises, or proffered profits in "fly-bynight" concerns. We have added more help in our carpet department, and are selling more carpets than all the balance put together.

THINK OF THIS EXER/SEE THE LIKEP

GOOD TAPESTRY CARPETS 45c. GOOD INGRAIN CARPETS 35c. GOOD VELVET CARPETS 90c. GOOD BODY BRUSSELS 75c. GOOD MOQUETTES \$1.25. GOOD ENGLISH CARPETS 50c. MOSQUITO NETS VERY CHEAP. MOSQUITO NETS VERY CHEAP.

Dealers are howling with rage at our prices. Say we are ruining the business with our prices. Be that as it may, our goods are for sale and at the prices named.

N. B.—All work done by first-class, competent carpet layers and upholsterers.

BIG MONEY SAVED BY BUYING FROM US.

ohn Ryan's Hons

The same old story of departures from day to day and very few returns to chronicle. Everybody seems determined to stay away through the month of August and the city is comparatively dead in consequence; still there are people enough left to have a duel, to get married and to have a big

Female inconsistency is no more forcibly illustrated than in this matter of duelling. When the possibility of such an occurrence presents itself, the ladies preach of its horror, and declare it a barbarous custom that ought not to be, but when an affair of honor does occur which results as this did in honor cleared without a tragical ending the heave sigh of relief and say: "I'm glad they did fight now that they didn't get killed. It would have seemed absurd or something if they hadn't fought after it was all known. This was the universal expression of Atlanta women yesterday, for the sex naturally admires a courage that they either have not or have never had the opportunity to evince.

Last week's wedding was one of the prettiest ever seen and the costumes of the bridesmaids asthetic and dainty, seemed peculiarly adapted to the sea-

The most delightful and most exquisitely served dinner party given during the summer was that of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, in honor of General Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, in honor of General and Mrs. William Gordon, of Savannah, the guests present being Governor and Mrs. Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Many ccurses were daintily served, and the wines were of the finest, while the table was a marvel of artistic decoration.

The party given yesterday afternoon by Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Rankin to their three youngest children was a delightful affair, where the many little ones present had the joliest kind of a time. Mrs. Rankin, who is one of the sweetest mothers in the world and is devoted to all children, did everything for the little ones' pleasure, and they danced and played games until the great red moon came up to say it was bed time. Delightful refreshments in the shape of ice cream, fruits, cakes and candies were served.

A merry party of young people gathered, by invitation, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McGaughey, on Gordon street, West End, Friday night, to celebrate the sixteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Kate Latham. Sixteen colored lights daughter, Miss Kate Latham. Sixteen colored lights welcomed the arriving guests from the gailery, and when, at a late hour, they repaired to the diung-room, sixteen waxen tapers, shedding their mellow glow about the great birthday cake, gave them welcome anew to the feast. The table was loaded with a profusion of flowers and fruits, candies and other dainties, and its arrangement was a work of art which won the admiration of all. In the centre was a tail pyramid of fruits at one end a garland of fruits and flowers encircled a miror and at the other was the birthday cake. After doing full justice to the contents of the table and the refreshments which followed, the party repaired to the partor, where music, dancing and cruversation enlivened the passing hours until the second stroke in the morning, ing hours until the second stroke in the morning, ing hours until the second stroke in the morning, and then they took leave of the chaining young hostess. Those present were: Misses India Murphy. Ruth Canningham, Annie and Nellie Dodd, Speneer Smith, Ellen Hillyer, Mattle Harwell, Mattle Boyington, Laura McGaughey, Caro Talley, Tessie and Millie Smith, Gussie Mitchell, Mary Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Alston Law, Messrs. Rathburn, Brumby, Matthews, Canningham, Richard and Julius Werner, Smith, Rankin, Wilson, Bradford, Tappan, Harwell, Ector and Tom Latham.

Upon last Monday evening a most delightful german was given at the Grand View hotel, Tallula Falls, the majority of the participants beingsome of Atlanta's most prominent society people. The dance was led by Mr. John Evans, of Atlanta, and Miss Seymore, of Enfula, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney; Holland, of Atlanta, and was witnessed by all the guests of the Grand View and the Clift House. Those participating in the dance were: C. E. Gil-leland, of Athens with Miss Lila Pope, Atlanta George Howard and Miss Maud Simmons, Atlanta; John Calvin and Miss Leila Richmond, Atlanta; Chess Howard, Miss Hannie Frazier Atlanta; Cliff Pope, Miss Mamie Walker, Gus, Redding, Miss Bessie Hester, Mr. and Mrs. John Holliday, Archie McMillan and Miss Jennie McMillan, all of Atlanta

One of the most tasteful and artistic homes in Atlanta is that of Mrs. Julius Dreyfus, on Peachtree street. Mrs. Dreyfus has the most exquisite taste in painting china and decorations and all things that go to the making up of an harmonious home. She has recently had her parlors and diningroom papered in the latest and handsomest high art style, she having designed the better because art style, she having designed the paterns herself. The drawingroom walls are in gold, with a bas relief stamping in large pale-blue blossoms delicately shaded. The diningroom walls are in solid chocolate, with a deep fringe in silver fleur de lis, the blossoms being in outlined silver daisies, the con ventional design so artistic and unwearisome. The whole house is said to be the fulfillment of an artist's dream in decoration.

Mrs. Bessie M. Oton left Friday night for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Russell Cocii, at Mays-ville, Ky., where she expects to spend the balance of the summer and go west this fall. Her many friends in Atlanta regret exceedingly to part with her, but are comforted to know that she expects to

Miss Adeline Adair is now at Porter springs, where she is greatly admired. The young ladies from Atlanta always receive what other girls might think more than their share of admiration when abroad, for all who have been away this summer have had very charming things said about them at the resorts they visit.

Miss Mittie Jones left Saturday morning for a most delightful trip. She will visit relatives and friends for a few days in Washington, D. C., thence she will visit New York. Troy and Round Lake, where she will be the guest of Captain John D. Rodgers and wife.

Several ladies are busily preparing for Johnsotn.127 Loyd street, for the benefit of St. Peters' and St. Paul's churches, Tuesday evening, August 23.h, 1839. A most pleasant time is promised to all who attend.

Miss Hannie Duncan and Miss Lily Robin. Bon have returned from Tennessee to their homes on the south side. They had a delightful trip through Bome of the most glorious scenery of that beautiful state.

After sticking close to his office for nine years, Mr. J. C. Handricks has decided to take a va-cation. He leaves this week, accompanied by his three daughters, for an extended tour of the north.

Miss Ida Johnston, most ably assisted by Mrs. Dr. O'Brien and Miss Maggie Savage, wil soon present to the public the beautiful operette "Tyroleau Queen," for a most charitable purpose.

Miss Eula Ketner and Miss Effie Howell, who have been visiting Miss Mary Toombs Harde-man, in Washington Georgia, have returned to their homes in this city.

Miss Bettie Nichols, of Athens, Gs., is spending some time with friends in the city. She is now stopping with the Misses Holliday, on Pryor street,

Messrs. J. O. Kilby and A. Lewis Macaulay

her last evening, via the Western and Atlantic, for Dalton, where they will spend several days.

Miss Katio Kennedy, an accomplished young lady of Augusta, after spending several weeks in Atlanta, has returned home.

Miss Lizzie Kinnett, a popular and accomplished young lady, of Lively, Ala., is spending a week with Mrs. Chas. Slider.

Mr. Thomas E. Kilby, agent of the Georgia Pacific railroad at Anniston, Ala., made a flying visit to Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarke and Miss Julia Lowry Ciarke will spend some time at New Hoiland before returning home.

Mrs. G. J. Foreacre and Miss Didie Foreacre are at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., and will be absent until 1st October.

Mrs. A. Hirsch, of Newport, Ark., is visit-ing her daughter, Mrs. Louis Wellhouse, at 277 Whitehall street.

Mrs. Frank Malone and her mother, Mrs.

The steamer Columbia, on which Mr. J. H.

Mrs. William Venable, Miss Leila Venable, and Mrs. Robert Ridley leave this week for Hot Springs.

New York, where he has been on a visit to his Mr. Frank G. Lake, of this city, is spending

Mr. Charles S. Robison has returned to the

Judge William Lowndes Calhoun and family left for Taliulah Falls vesterday.

Miss Eugenia Clark is at the Mountain Park

Mrs. Fitten and family have gone to Roan Mountain to spend this month,

Miss Mattie Belle Robinson is visiting Miss

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McCandles and daughter

Judge Marshall Clarke has returned

Miss Lillian Martin is visiting friends in

ATLANTA'S SICK PEOPLE.

Judge Green was better yesterday, and there are strong hopes that he will soon be himself

League Games. AT PITTSBURG.

Evening game.

Pitsburg 1; Washington 2. Base hits—Pittsburg 7;
Washington 6. Errors—Pittsburg 2; Washington 6. Batterles—Sowders and Miller; Haddock and Dally.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis 6; New York 9. Base hits—Indianapolis 8; New York 12. Errors—Indianapolis 4; New York 6. Batteries—Anderson, Krock and Sommers; Welch, O'Day and Ewing.

Cleveland 10; Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Cleveland 18; Philadelphia 9. Errors—Cleveland 12; Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Beatin and Sutcliffe; Sanders, Buffinton and Clements.

American Association

AT CINCINNATI. Cincinnati 20; Baltimore 0. Base hits—Cincinnati 27; Baltimore 5. Errors—Cincinnati 0; Baltimore 7. Batteries—Keenan and Duryea; Quinn and

AT LOUISVILLE.
Athletic 11; Louisville 9. Base hits—Athletic 15;
Louisville 11. Errors — Athletic 3; Louisville 4.
Satteries—Cook and Decker; Robinson and Seward.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis 4; Brooklyn 2. Base hits—St. Louis 10; Brooklyn 8. Errors—St. Louis 1; Brooklyn 2. Bat-teries—Milligan and Chamberlain; Visner and Ca-ruthers.

clear. Track good,
First race, six furlongs, Violante won, Minnie
Palmer second, Teuton third. Time 1:20.
Second race, six furlongs, Duke of the Highlands

Word, Blown't Hintess second, Shiningh third. Time 1:18.

Third race, mile and a furlong, Kingston won, Lavinis Belle second. Time 2:01. Only two slarters. Fourth race, merchants stakes, sweepstakes, all ages, \$1,400 added, mile and five furlongs, Hano ver won, Montrose second. Elkwood pulled up in middle of stretch. Time 2:57½.

Fith race, five furlongs, Judge Morrow won, Fellowship second, Garoga third. Time 1:08½.

Sixth race, five furlongs, Ocypeta won, Polennes second, Lordilze third. Time 1:06½.

Seventh race, selling, one mile, Dalesman won, Macaulay scoond, Vigilant third. Time 1:48½.

Monmouth Park Races.

race, one mile, Emotion won, Endurer second Niagara third. Time, 1:50%.
Second race, six furlongs, Onway won, Cayuga second, Banquet third. Time, 1:20%.

second, Banquet third. Time, 1:2014.

Third race, mile and a quarter. Galop won, Zephyrus second, Newcastle third, Time, 2:36.

Fourth race, mile and a half, Tenny won, J. A. B. second, Tomboy third. Time, 2:45.

Fifth race, six turlongs, Rulph Bayard won, Maxim Colt second, Frality third. Time, 1:1994.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth, Vendetta won, Housatonic second, Electric third, Time, 1:534.

Seventh race, five furlongs, Britannic won, Volunteer second, Fred B, third. Time, 1:04.

The Regatta at Pullman.

PULLMAN, Ill., August 10.—Following is the

PULLMAN, Ill., August 10.-Following is the regult of the regatta contests today:
First race, junior singles, Shea won in 11:42%
Second race, junior doubles, St. Pauls won,
Third race, sentor four-oared shells, Torontos and
Atalantas entered. The Atalantas won,
Fourth race, sentor singles, Donahue, of Toronto,
won.

Fifth race, senior pair-oared. The Garfields won.

Henson, have returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Tallulah

Dr. G. W. Marvin and wife leave tomorrow for White Sulphur Springs, where they will spend several weeks.

Miss May McAfee, a charming young lady of Ringgold, is visiting Miss Lorena Bell, 31 Alexander street.

Mr. Will Holbrook will soon return from

month in New York, Saratoga and Toronto, Car Miss Genie West, who is visiting friends and

Mr. and Mrs. Ed White and family and Miss Mr. W. F. Robertson is at the Mountain Park hotel, Hot Springs, North Carolina.

city after a week's stay at Tallulah falls.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robinson are spending

Mr. and Mrs. Aloc Smith returned yesterday from Strickland Springs.

Miss Maude Watson left Saturday morning

Mr. James Freeman is with his family as

Mr. Morris Brandon spends today at Tal-

Solicitor-General Hill is convalescing. There was little change in the condition of General Clement Evans yesterday, through his Dr. Charles J. Pinckney is still very ill, but t was thought last night that he was a little better and his friends hope that his fine constitution wil

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Morning game.

Pittsburg 8; Washington 5. Base hits—Pittsburg; Washington 7. Errors—Pittsburg 0: Washington Batteries—Staley and Miller; Sullivan and Mack.

AT CLEVELAND.

Chicago 7; Boston 9. Base hits—Chicago 3; Boston 12. Errors—Chicago 6; Boston 9. Batterios—Healy and Farrell; Madden, Ganzel and Kelley.

AT KANSAS CITY.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City 6: Columbus 1. Base hits-Kansas City 6; Columbus 4. Errors-Kansas City 3; Columbus 1. Batteries-Hoover and Swartzel; O'Counor and Gastright,

Played by the Brantley .

Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Angust 10.-Weather won, Brown Princess second, Sunlight third. Time

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., August 10.-First

Weekly Bank Statement.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.

EIGHT FABRICS TOG

PRICES WILL NOT STAND ON THE ORDER OF THEIR GOING!

We have a limited quantity of fine summer goods left from our spring and summer purchases that we are determined not to carry over, and in order to clear them out

HAVE MARKED

Now if you want good goods (no shoddies) and we have such as you like, you can buy them. We are determined not to carry them over. Also every department is full of desirable niw and perfect styles with prices as low as first class goods can be had. No trouble, but a pleasure to show them

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO., HEADQUARTERS

GOODS, CARPETS, MILLINERY AND SH FARMERS AT CHAUTAUQUA. IT WAS ALLIANCE DAY AT THE POP-

ULAR RESORT. A Good Crowd of Farmers and Some Good Speeches -Other Exercises of Interest - Today's Pro-

Early vesterday morning the farmers began to pour in from all directions, by wagons, buggies, or other vehicles and on the morning trains, and by ten o'clock the grounds were well filled with the men that make our

From the beaming countenances of the many faces seen on the grounds it could be plainly seen that day was a grand success. The alliance men see that with the new movement they are not to add prosperity only, but will lift itself higher in the scale of intelligence.

Yesterday was a grand success. At 9:30
Professor McAllister and his chorus class gave Professor McAllister and his chorus class gave the people some excellent music. At 10;30 o'clock the famous Weber band of Cincinnati gave us some of its best music, also at 11 and 2:30 the band rendered some of the most popu-lar airs and received numerous encores, which they very promptly responded to with choice selections. The soloists, who were Mr. Adolph Brand, cornet, and Mr. John Portune, xylo-phone, astounded all present with the marvel-ous expention of their respective instruments.

phone, astounded all present with the marvelous execution of their respective instruments. This band is becoming more popular every day, and is now one of the leading musical organizations in America.

At eleven o'clock there were speeches under the tabernacle by Messrs. H. W. Grady, Hon. Mr. Livingston, Hon. Mr. Alexander, of Monroe, Dr. Crenshaw, of Randolph, Mr. Montgomery, of Macon, Mr. Smith and Mr. Clements, of Gwinnett.

Mr. Grady delivered the welcome address.

gomery, of Macon, Mr. Smith and Mr. Clements, of Gwinnett.

Mr. Grady delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by Mr. Livingston and the other speakers of the day. Dr. Gillet, in a few remarks, delivered to Mr. James, the general manager, a beautiful gold-hoaded cane as a token of the love and esteem with which the people on the grounds hold him. Mr. James responded in a neat impromptu speech, thanking them most cordially for this beautiful cane.

In the afternoon at three o'clock, Dr. W. L. Davidson gave a lecture on "Does Death End All," which was a master effort. At night Mr. J. G. Camp lighly entertained the crowd with the worder all manner in which he handled his theme. "Woman and Her Influence." Mr. Cam is indeed an orator, and well may Georgia and especially Douglass county, be proud of he talented son.

Mrs. D. P. Woodruff, of Newnan, read an original poem, Chautaqua." It is worthy a place in the filest colled ion ever published.

PROBRAMME FOR TODAY.

Following it the programme for today. All

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

Following if the program ne for today. All hould go out and enjoy the sermons, sacred oncerts and other services at Chautauqua toshould go out concerts and day: 10.30 A. A., I 3 P. M., Asse day:
10:30 A. M., Morning Sermon—I. W. 1. Davidson.
3 P. M., Assembly Bible Study. Immediatly after
this service Professor Beal will real something appropriate to the occasion.
5 P. M., Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service.
8 P. M., Evening Sermon—Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller.

PERSONAL. M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter. DECORATORS IN FRESCO-Pause, Shroeter & Co., 6 North Broad street. Relief ornamentation, centre pieces. groups, etc. Paper matche and cast plaster Paris. sun tf.

cast plaster Paris. sun tf.

ALL parties having goods pledged at
Abraham's Lean office ill call and redeem same, as
we are going to discourage business.

ABRAHAM'S LOAN OFFICE, 6 Peachtree Street. Dr. W. H. LEYDEN, specialist in diseases of the skin, office and residence corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 81/2 a. m., 121/4 to

avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 8½ a. m., 12½ to 2½, 6 to 9 p. m. sun wed

MR. EDWARD S. KEND S. writes to Mr. J.

J. Haverty, from New Yer: sur, where he is in charge of the wholesal department of Messrs. J. &

J. Dobson, the large can be unanufacturers on Fourteenth street. Ed. is a god fellow, and his Atlanta friends will be glad to hear of his success. friends will be glad to hear of his success.

Dr. S. G. Hors and it is said, has a remedy for cancer that is a sositive cure. It has been thoroughly tested, as a sut of nine special cases it has effected a safe and aermanet cure. Proparations are being mode to put the medicine on the market.

market.

Miss Ellen Fitzpatrick left last Tuesday evening for New York. She will visit her sister Mrs. James O'Nell, of that city.

MR. WILL HOLBROOK is visiting relatives in New York. He will make the tour of all the selebrated watering places before he returns, MR. W. F. PRIOLEAN and Major J. S. Raine THE charming Misses Ella and Mamie Weaver, who have just returned from a pleasant visit to Stone Mountain and vicinity will leave in a few days for a short visit in the vicinity of Newman, when they will depart for an extended trip to New York and prominent eastern cities.

Clay, both prominent citizens of Sumter county, were in Atlanta yesterday, stopping at the Markwere in Atlanta yesterday, stopping at the Markham.

Mr. W. D. Carswell, a first honor graduate of the State university, is in Atlanta, for a few days and may make this his permanent home. After leaving Athens, Mr. Carswell went to the law school of the University of Virginia, and recently graduated with first honor from one of the largest and most promising class of young men that ever left that university, Edn. Carswell is a young man of brilliant promise, and has many friends in Atlanta that would like to see him remain here-

COLONEL A. H. SIMMONS and Mr. C. C.

Another Prompt Payment.

BUCHANAN, Ga., August 3, 1889.—John M. Pattison, Vice-President Cantal Union Life Insurance Co.: Dear Sir—B, the mands of your general igent, Mr. T. H. P. Blood, orth, I have this day received your check for one thousand dollars, in full payment of my claim a be-efficiary of the policy on the control of my claim as the efficiary of the policy on the control of the policy on the control of the policy of the p ance Co.: Dear Sir-1
agent, Mr. T. H. P. Blo agent, Mr. 7, H. P. III ceived your check for payment of my claim the life of my hus Culy last October yo F. Melson, induced your excellent com

MERVILLE,

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by The Constitution Reporters.

by The Constitution Reporters.

The First Installment.—Rome was wet again yesterday. The first wholesale shipment of liquor went over the Georgia Pacific road by way of Bremen, consisting of fivy-two barrels and thirty-five cases of liquor, from Blumenthal & Bickert, consigned to a number of firms and individuals.

A Lost Watch.—Fricay rening Miss Anna R. Howell was passing alone. Alabama street, near the corner of Whitehall, and lost a valuable lady's hunting case gold watch. It has a rea scene on one side and a space for a monog am on the other. Miss Howell prized the watch very highly, and a liberal reward will be paid if left with Mr. Foster Howell at Stoney & Gregory's at Stoney & Gregory's. "The Southern Girl."-Hon, Alfred Harington, of

Emanuel, has just had issued the first copy of a neat and attractive monthly called "The Southern Girl." It is edited by a talented southern gir, Miss Aunie Lee Wilkins, and published at Swainsboro, Ga. In size it is a three-column eight-page paper, and is one of the handsomest publications in the Off for New York .- Hon, J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, left for New York yester-day, where he goes to join the commissioners of other southern states in an effort to secure, through the New York cotton exchange, a .re-adjustment of the tare on cotton, which is demanded by the dif-ference in the weight of cotton and jute bagging, as it is now conceded that the bulk of this year's crop will be covered with a bagging made of its own fibre,

Peaches and Moonshine.—The present outlook in dicates that the United States district court will have its hands full this fall. Nine cases for violations of internal revenue laws were entered yesterday. The big fruit crop is supposed to be the cause of the merous cases of illicit whisky making

That Wounded Greek -- Charles Brown, the Greek

who was assaulted by Reuben Simpson Priday night, is better. By the slip of the pen the item yesterday stated that "Brown's object was robbery." Of course, "Simpson" was intended. It was near "Hoyt and Thorn's" instead of Hoyt and Thomas," but that was the proof reader's job That Crazy Girl.—The insane colored schoonistress, whose unfortunate condition was des

cribed in yesterday's paper, was taken to the country by her parents yesterday, with the hope that a change of scene would make a cure.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE. Mr. J. J. Clay of Macon, was in the city a ew hours yesterds. He was on his way home from Birmingham, where he has been spending a few hours yesterda from Birmingham, couple of weeks.

Judge J. Harpe Black, of Americus, was in the city yesterdey. Judge Black is looking well, and is on his way of the Agricultural society's meet-Mr. D. C. Pitchfor Frank Sollee have gone to the Paris exposition.
They sailed from New York a the City of Paris on the 7th, and will spend six or eight weeks across the

Colonel J. A. Devers, of Rickmart, one of Polk county's leading citizens, we in the city yes-

terday. LEMON ELIXIB. Pleasant Lemon Drink. For biliousness and constipation take Lemon

and foul stomach take Lemon For hangester and rottestmaches take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and rervous headaches take Lemon Elixir. For sleeplessness and nervousness take

For loss of appetite and debility take Lemon Elixir.
For fevers, chills and marketing.
Elixir. laria, take Lemon Lemon Elixir will not all you in any of the bove named diseases, and of which arise from torpid or diseased her, stomach, kidneys a torpid or diseased he bowels or blood

Prepared only by D. H. Mozely, Atlanta. Sold by druggists. 50c and \$1 per bottle.

Col. L. J Allred Writes. I am in my severty-third year, and for fifty years of thot timed have been great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and billiousness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for these diseases and got no permanent relief. About one yearage I grew much worse, the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form. I became very weak and lost flesh rapidly, until it November I commenced using Dr. Mozley' Lemon Elixir. I gain di twelve pounds in aree months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly estored, and now I feel a young and vigor us as I ever did in my life.

Jasper, Ga., March 5, 1887.

Jasper, Ga., March 5, 1887. AT THE COURTHOUSE.

Suit was filed against the Georgia Railroad and Banking company yesterday for \$1,200 damages by George W. Howard, as executor of the will of Mrs Sarah M. Howard. The grounds of the Suit are that Mrs. Howard since about forty of fifty years ago has owned a lot fronting on the right of way of the Georgia road. At that time an embankment and culvert was built, which was not complained of until '84 when the embankment was widened. It is alleged that the widening of the embankment has caused the property of the Howard estate to be overflowed by water and ruined it for agricultural purposes, as well as diminishfor agricultural purposes, as well as diminish-ing the rent of a house which is on the land.

Next Tuesday is return day for the superior court, which will convene on the first Monday in September.

The Kimball House company was sued for \$5,000 damages, yesterday, by Bailey W. Bridger. The bill-alleged that in 1834, during the re-building of the Kimbali, Bridger was a fireman on the elevator engine, and that through the carelessness of other employes and unsafe elevator apparatus, a load of brick was let fell; that he received a severe injury to his hand from being struck by one of the falling brick.

John S. Simons, successor to Simons & The Kimball House company was sued for \$5,000 damages, yesterday, by Bailey W. Bridger. The bill alleged that in 1884, during the re-building of the Kimball, Bridger was a the re-building of the Kimball, Bridger was a fireman on the elevator engine, and that through the carelessness of other employes and unsafe elevator apparatus, a load of brick was let fell; that he received a severe injury to his hand from being struck by one of the falling brick.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain made to the Governor of the State of Georgian pursuance of the laws of said state. Principal office 60 Wall Street, New York.

I. CAPITAL II. ASSETS. 1. Market value of real estate owned by the Company (less the amount of it cumbrances thereon) as specified in Schedulo A annexed to annual state of the company of the com ment filed in office of Insur STOCKS AND AONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

Bonds owned by the Company bearing interest, secured as fol \$265,000 United states 4 per cert bonds. 20,000 Mississippl State 4 per cent bonds. 100,000 N. Y., Lackawanna and Western 6 per cent R. R. bonds. 100,000 N. Y., Lackawanna and Western 5 per cent R. R. bonds. bonds. Market value. 117,000 00 110,125 00 12,160 00 12,500 00 bonds.

000 Chicago and South Western 7 per cent R. R. bonds.....

000 North Wisconsin 6 per cent R. R. bonds.....

000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7 per cent R. R. bonds..... 5,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 5 per cent R. R. bonds. 6,550.00 hicago, Rock Island and Pacific 5 per cent R. R., bonds.

10.000 Fremont, Elkhorn and Misseri dper ceut R. R. bouds
10.000 Chi, Mil, and St. Paul (Dubueue Div.) dper cent R. R.
bonds.

10.000 Chi, Mil, and St. Paul (Chi, and Pacific W. Div.) bper
cent R. R. bonds.

10.000 Chi, Mil, and St. Paul (Wis, and Minn, Div.) bper cent
R. R. bonds.

20.000 Chi, Mil, and St. Paul (Chi, and Mo Div.) bperseent
R. R. bonds. 10,475 00 10,050 00 50,000 Chicago and North Western 5 percent R. R. boats.
50,000 Chicago and North Western 5 percent R. R. boats.
50,000 Pennsylvania Company 4% per cent R. R. bonds.
50,000 Pennsylvania Company 4% per cent R. R. bonds.
20,000 Michigan Central 5 per cent R. R. bonds.
22,000 Michigan Central 5 per cent R. R. bonds.
20,000 Michigan Central 5 per cent R. R. bonds.
50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 per cent bonds.
50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 per cent bonds.
50,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 7 per cent R. R. bonds. \$0,300 **00** 54,437 50

bonds.

50,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 7 persent R. R. bonds.

50,000 Northern Pacific 6 per cent R. R. bonds.

25,000 Conada Southern 5 per cent R. R. bonds.

25,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omalia 6 per cent R. R. bonds.

25,006 Albany and Susquehanna 6 per cent R. R. bonds.

100,000 New York City 3 per cent water stock.

100,000 New York City Consolidated Dock bonds.

100,000 New York City Consolidated Dock bonds.

100,000 Farmers' Loan and Trust Company stock.

7 Total par Yalue.

10 Cash belonging to the Company deposited in com. R. Bank. N. Y.: Farmers' L. & T. Co.; Bank of Commerce, L. uisvilke, K.y.; First Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.

11 Interest due and accrued on stocks, not included in "barket value," uncollected.

lected premiums New York and San Fran Total assets of the company, actual cash market value IN LIABILITIES Net amount of unpaid losses
 Amount necessary to re-insure outstanding risks.
 All other demands against the Company, alsolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested viz.: Com. on uncollected premiums \$5.034.53; draft not presented; \$2,355.01; special deposit to secure expenses in

16. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transi

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1889

712,509 19- \$712,509 19 Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans and from all other sources.
 Income received from all other sources, omitting increase, if any, is value of securities, viz.: Rents, \$906.28; te al. 15. Aggregate amount of income actually received during the first six months

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1859. Gross amount actually paid for losses, including 8---; lo ses occurring in previous years.

2. Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous six mouths). \$......; and all amounts actually received for re-insurances in other companies, \$.....: total deductions..... 414,660 50- \$414,660 50

7. Paid for static, not state of the remployee other employee ...
8. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states....
9. All other payments and expenditures, viz...

Total.
10. American branches of foreign companies will please report amount sent to home offices during the ... siximonths... ant sent to home offices during the six months.

Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash. \$679,561 43 A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the office of

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly extinct, is stated.

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly extinct, is stated in the first property of the understand. STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Personally appeared before the understand, James A. Magdonality who, being duly sworm, deposes and says that he is the Manager of the United States Branch Queen Instructed Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworm to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July, 1889.

J. N. A. MAGDONALD, Manager.

T. LIVESTONE KENNEDY, Notary Public Richmond Co., N. Y. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Notary Public Richmond Co., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS.—I. Edward F. Reitly, cierk of the City and County of New York, and also clerk of the Supreme Court for the said city and county, being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that T. Livingstone Kennedy has filed in the clerk's effice of the County of New York a certified copy of his appointment as notary public for the county of Richmond with his autograph signature and was, at the time of taking the annexed deposition, duty nuthorized to take the sume, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said notary public and verily believe that the signature 10 the annexed certificate is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the seid court and county, the 26 day of July, 1889.

Drummond, entered suit against the East Tennessee, Virghia and Georgia railroad company yesterday for 1000 damages. The basis of the suit is breach of contract in that the railroad company failed on rifty the complainant of the arrival in N. York of certain sort of produce, as their contact called for, and as the failure of Simons & Drummond to redeem the produce it was sold to pay the freight charges, although the charges had been guaranteed before the goods were shipped.

Yesterday afternoon Thornton & Grubb applied for an injunction to prevent Dr. Connolly from tearing off the roof of their store on Whitehall street. Whitehall street.

MOSQUITO NETS.

30,706 25 30,818 75 105,000 00 211,062 50

1,438,000

1,700,477 50

184,282 54

7,033 33 124,143 48

\$2,076,607 13

\$ 106,438 15 1,144,048 43

12.389 54

1,262,876 12

38,938 00

\$752,383 47

We are headquarters for Mosquito Nets. Buy your Nets from us and save money. M. Rich & Bros., the Leadof the Carpet Trade.

The Petroleum Market. NEW YORK, August 10-The petroleum market opened stendy at 99%, and after a slight decline became stron; moved up to 100%. A slight reaction ollowed and the market closed steady at \$1.00%.

MAKING THEM BEAUTIFUL. HOW SOME HOMELY WOMEN ARE IMPROVED.

ous New York Beauty Doctor-The m Talks of Her Work, and Illustrates It-The Efficacy of Turkish Baths and Exercise.

"I'm going to be beautiful in three he Don't you want come with me and watch the

The speaker was one or the wealthiest, wittast and homeliest girls in all New York.
"How are you going to do it?" I questioned,
forgetting to be polite and say some flattering

ood about not needing adornment, etc. "I'm going to an ugly woman's doctor," she replied. "I've made an appointment with her and she's to make me beautiful in three hours for the small conation of fifteen dollars.'

"And if she fails?" "Oh, she never does unless one is actually deformed. She has made good looking wonen out of worse cases than myself. I never ed to undergo her operations before because I always had a good time and plenty of atten ion; but now I go at the solicitude of a friend to whom I'm to be maid of honor this evening. My making this girl like me was a great triumph, for she fairly hated ugly women, being marvellously pretty herself. I won her against herself, and now I'm willing to be generous, and have myself made handsome for the wedding. Still, it's a good deal, this giving up of being ugly, and it may be I'll go back to it for I've been a sort of triumphant social Clara Morris—all. except the teeth," and here she displayed a fine white set, in a large, homely, thin-lipped

Being greatly concerned to see the woman who had won where chicken gizzards and May morning dew had failed, I accompanied her to a beauty parler on Twenty-third street. It was a sumptuously furnished room, full of soft chairs and cushons, giving the fragrence of roses and fair balm. No sign was there save above the arched door leading to the holy of holies was painted in artistic old letters the words, "Trust Me in All

A pretty French girl admltted us and disanpeared, returning with the message that mad-ame desired us to enter the toilet department. The door swung noiselessly on its hinges in a mysterious, open-sesame man-ner, and disclosed an apartment of still more savory oder, and all in white and

floor polished oak, scattered over with white ferns, the gold walls scattered with white daisies, the curtains of soft white lace and a long, gold-framed mirror between the lows, in front of which stood an adjustable chair much like a dentists. This was upholstered in white and gold damask, and looked deliciously easeful and cool, save for its suggestion of torture.

The madame herself, a dark, graceful, little

woman, attired in a soft, white gown with puffed sieeves reaching to the elbow, had that would be described as a dark-eyed, delicate French look save for the American threwdness in her countenance. She eyed me "Does she wish to be treated, madamoi-

celle?" she asked my companion.
"No, just a friend who wants to see what
you are going to do."

"And you are willing?"

"Certainly."

"You are a remarkable woman." "No, the woman who is vain of her prettiness has nothing else, and the woman who is ashamed of her want of it is absolutely bank-

You are logical, madamoiselle." "Have you had a Turkish bath this morn-

ing? 'No. only a plunge,"

"Ccliste, give Madamoiselle — a Turkish ath. You would not care to see that?" turning to me.

No, I prefered the nude in statuary. My

companion was spirited away by Celeste, and I turned to the queen of this beauty kingdom. "I suppose you are very busy?" I said.

said she, raising her tiny white hands. "My work never ceases. I turned away customers of the highest social distincevery day, because I've not the time. some grand successes. Why. I've even made some rich ugly women so attractive as to win the love of husbands who had married them for money.

"I studied them as a physician and found out what they lacked and then I prescribed the treatment. Most of them needed one Turkish bath every other day and a thoroughly cleansing warm sponge bath on the others. You have no idea how few women understand bathing themselves. Then they needed fresh cir and exercise and a good diet. New York girls as a rule take exercise, but not the right kind; and as for diet, gracious! It's a wonder they are not all dead with their

Delmonico dinnners and horrible French bon "And you use no cosmetics?"
"Certainly I do with a first treatment. There is my cabinet"—and she pointed to a dainty carved oak, glass doored affair with its shelves filled with French China jars and cut

glass bottles.
"My lotions and cosmetics are all perfectly "My lotions and cosmetics are all perfectly harmless, and can be used constantly if rational health treatment fails to improve the patient." Our chat was interrupted by the return of Celeste and her patient, the lafter swathed from head to foot in a spotless white linen

is any sign, grease i removed from a lengthy preservation in one of the flesh pots of Egypt," remarked the girl grensomley, as she obeyed Celeste's intimation to recline on a soft white linen lounge while that accomplished maid proceeded to pedicure her toes.

You needed olive oil. Your skin is dull, lean

"You needed olive oil. Your skin is dull, lean and dry," said madame with uncompromising frankness. Then standing by the side of her victim she looked down upon her like some condemning oracle and said:
"I like ugly cases in my sense as a physician does in his sense. There are many possibilities about them. Now I could make you charming in six months. But I'll have to study your needs some time. For the present I would say to you: Take more exercise and such a bath as this one every day." "

to you: Take more exercise and such a bath as this one every day." ("But I walk a great deal." "That is leg exercise; you need exercise all over. Ugliness comes from bad complexions more than any other source, and yours is bad from want of blood circulation principally. You must take physical culture to give movement of every muscle. Now, what are you going to feed yourself on after this exercise? What do you eat?"

What do you eat?"
"Oh, I don't know. I like meat very much and candies, and I dine out at least three days out of the week."

and candies, and I dine out at least three days out of the week."

"You must stop it, or else eat your own rational meal before you go, and just touch your food for a show of politeness. A naturally healthy weman can stand all sorts of abuses, but you can't, You are thin, and need a firm, healthy roundness. You must stop eating meat. Before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a glass of water. For breakfast, have oatmeal and cream, a cup of rich choc clate, milk toast and soft-boiled eggs. Always the kind of fruit you like best, and vary the other things with corn cakes, hominy, and any other simple things. Take plenty of milk and butter always. Eat vegetables and fruit, and some dessert, made or served with cream, for your dinner. Let all your food be prepared simply, and never eat more than three articles of food at one meal.

"Make your maid rub you with olive oil every morning before your cond."

of food at one meal.
"Make your maid rub you with olive oil every
morning before you go to take physical cul-

The lecture was finished and so was its sub-ject, as far as Celeste was concerned, for that hand-foot-and-head maiden had finished her treatment of these members, deftly polishing and trimming the nails and brushing the dark

straggling hair into a shining silkiness after it was perfumed with otter of roses.

"Come!" said madam, motioning to the golden chair of torture.

Her victim obeyed, and then came a sharp scrating from the little doctor's black eyes.

"These are black heads," she said, and forthwith Celeste handed her a bowl of boiling water. In this a sponge was dipped and applied to the offending member.

"My shin!" sighed the patient.

"It will be all right," said madame, removing the sponge and applying some cool, creamy lotion to the hot nose. Then deftly with a little instrument like a watch key she removed every black pin head. Then came a scrutiny of the black eyebrows, which met upon a high, jutting forehead. With an electric needle she removed the heads above the nose's bridge, then she applied a lotion to the brows, making them smooth and arched by clippings and clever manipulations. After this the sleeves were rolled up.

"Nice, tapering arms if the flesh had color." the nose's bridge the brows, and arched manipulations. were rolled up.

ice, tapering arms if the flesh had color

"Nice, tapering arms if the flesh had color and plampness, and that hair was off. You got that hair from sea bathing with your arms bare. It always rains them in every way."

The electric needle was applied again until every hair was removed, and now came the polishing up. First a clear almond oil was rubbed over neck, arms and face, and then removed with chamois skin.

"Now comes the secret of my cosmetics," said the little doctor, triumphantly taking up one of the jars on the stand by her side, and dipping her fingers therein, she applied a light touch of the delicate, oily-locking rouge to ears, chin and cheeks. With the same she gave the lips color and made them less thin by deepening them slightly in the center. Then the cibows and palms were made the faintest pink, and the eyes were shaded beneath with a soft greyish pencil. The blue veins in the brows were defined with a pencil their own color. The blue veins in the brows were de

fined with a pencil their own color.

From a large glass jar she poured some thick creamy liquid, just the color of a clear olive skin, into a saucer, and dipping a sponge therein commenced to smooth it softly over the flesh of her customer with chamois skin and its shiny looked varnished with a continuous carrier of the same of the customer with chamois skin and its shiny looked varnished with a continuous carrier of the customer of the customer with the continuous carrier of the customer with chamois skin and its shiny looked var-nished with a coating of creamy powder. The result was a remarkobly lovely gir!, with the result was a remarkobly lovely girl, with the most exquisite unartificial complexion, and when the hair was arranged on top of the head in empire fashion, with soft little curis well placed to conceal the high forehead, the effect was simply wonderful, and the fairest bridesmaid of the swell wedding of that day was the first bridesmaid.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

From Harper's Magazine. Frescoes on the temple of Medinet-Hahan at Thebes represent Rameses III. (whose reign began 1235 B. C.) accompanied by princes bearing screenshaped fans. These fans were semicircular in shape, painted in brilliant colors, with long handles, twisted or partly colored. They served as standards, and were borne only by royal princes or men of high rank and approved bravery. Hand-screen fans made of leaves and of ostrich feathers were also in general use. In the British museum may be seen specimens with half-yard-long wooden handles. In India the earliest fans were of palm leaves. In Persia and among the Ambs ostrich-feather fans were in use early in the Caristian era. Screen fans are mentioned as being in use in China about the same date that Rameses III. was reigning in Egypt, and, as in Egypt, they were carried as standards in war. The earliest kinds, made of feathers, were royal or imperial gifts. Later on white and em-broidered silk was apparently used, for we find its application to this purpose forbidden in 405 A. D. Ivory had been employed at an anterior date, and in the early part of the Christian era a Chinese workman whose name is handed down as Chiki-Long, was renowned for screen-shaped hand fans, which he made by beating out a sheet of gold to excessive tainness. "He then painted them with gods, with extraordinary birds, and with rare animals; varnished them and covered them with transparent sheets of mica." The fan is mentioned by Euripides, Virgil, Ovid, etc., and it is frequently to be found founced on Etransparent specific to the found founced on Etransparent specific productions. to be found figured on Etruscan vases. Boutiger states that the earliest Greek screen fans were shaped like the plane tree leaf. But in the fifth century B. C. the fashion of peacock-feather fans was introduced from Asia Minor, and was readily adopted by the Greek women. A fresco at Herenlaneum depicts an ostrich-feather fan. The "tabella" mentioned by Ovid and Propertius were hand screens of thin wood; at times these were trimmed with feathers. But none of these screen fans, large or small, whether made of feathers, of leaves, of ivory, or of gold, whether semicircular or tall-shaped, could be forded. They were either astached to long handles, like the Chinese and Egyptian war fans, or to small handles for the convenience of personal use. With the last of the Casars the screen ian disappears from Europe, not shared like the plane tree leaf. But in the fifth main war lans, or to small handles for the convenience of personal use. With the last of the Casars the screen ian disappears from Europe, not to rea pear until the time of the Crusades, when the flag shaped fans, probably of Saracenic origin, was turroduced and continued in use in Venice, Naples, and Padua. In the meantime Christianity had transmited the fan into an instrument of devotion. St. Jerome had usmed it as the cublem of chasity, and henceforth it took its place in the sanctuary, where at the altar it served to keep fles from the challes and the sun's rays from the celebrant, the "flabellum" thus used has come down to us in actual specimens—such as the flabellum of the Abbey of Tournas, figured in M. du Sommorard's work. The flabellum is also mentioned in many inventories, notably one of silk at Salisbury, A. D. 1214; one in peacocks' feathers at St. Paul Cathedral, 1255. They continued in nears and the salish of the continued in near all 125. many inventories, notably one of silk at Salisbury,
A. D. 1214; one in peacocks' feathers at St. Paul Cathedral, 1205. They continued in general use until
the end of the thirteenth century, and still form one
of the most marked features in all grand papal ceremonies. Closely related in shape to the flabellum
were the earliest fans of peacocks' feathers worn Ly
ladies. Such a fan is held by Maria Louisa de Tassis
in her portrait by Van Dyck. These ians are
known to-have been of considerable value, worth
440 or more. The handles were of ivory or of gold,
worked and jeweled. The feathers were estrich,
peacock, or some other bright plumaze, and the fan
hung by a slender chain from the heavier girdle
then worn round the waist. This mode of hanging
the fan coatinued (ashionable to the seventeenth
century. In illuminated manuscripts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries may be seen flag
fans similar in form to that in use in Tunis to this
day, and in an inventory of Charles V. of France,
dated 1350, we read for the first time of "un esmouchoir rond qui se playe, en Quoire, aux armes de
France et de Navarre, a manche d'ybenus." Foldins screens of this shape were used until the reign
of Francis I., when they gave way to folding fans
more or less of the shape we now use.

Charles Summer's Dudish Grandson.

Charles Sumper's Dudish Grandson

Spring Lake Letter to Philadelphia Press. The most variously attired of all the men of splendor is a grandson of the late Charles Sumner. He has clothes in apparently endless quantity and bewildering color. Everything is in harmony bewildering color. Everything is in harmony, too. For example, this morning he was in white flannel, with blue silk stockings, a blue silk tie, a blue silk hatband and a blue silk Turkish sash. Last night he wore a tailless evening coat. Instead of a vest he wore, tied round his middle, a magnificent white silk sash that hung down on the side almost to the knee. The ends were magnificently embroidered. Some ladies with an eye for such things say that

Some ladies with an eye for such things say that the embroidery alone must have cost him \$50. He is a hardy youth and trudges about valiantly even in the rain. His faint, der suit is a study in itself. A big solitivester fovers his head. His body is snugly incased in a heavy macintosh and his legs and feet are covered with rubbr. He is accompanied in all his rambles by a magnificent mastiff that is as big as a Shetland pony and cost, it is said, \$5,000. He is martied and his wife has a fortune. He himself is comfortably fixed also. Clothes seem to be his only extravagence. to be hisonly extravagance.

The V-a-s-e From the maddening crowd they stood spart, The maidens four and the Work of Art; And none might tell from sight alone In which had Culture ripest grown,

The Gotham Million fair to see, The Philadelphia pedigree, For all loved Art in a seemly way, With au earnest soul and a capital A. Long they worshipped; but no one broke The sacred stillness, until up spoke

The Western one from the namele s place, Who blushing said: "What a lovely vace!" Over three faces a sad smile flew, And they edged away from Kalamazoo, But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred To crush the stranger with one small word Defily hiding reproof in praise, She cries: "'Tis, indeed, a lovely vaze!" But brief her unworthy triumph when -The lofty one from the home of Penn,

And glancing round with an anxious thrill, Awaits the word of Beacon Hill. But the Boston maid smiles courteouslee And gently murmars: "Oh, pardon me; "I did not eatch your remark, because I was so entranced with that charming vaws?" —JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE, in the Post-Express.

With the consciousness of two grandpapas, Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely value!"

IN WOMAN'S WORLD. ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE FAIR SEX.

Lady Anglesey as Seen by a Correspondent-Fruit Women's Clubs and Their Possibilities-Mrs. Vanderbilt and Her Husband.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, in an account of Lord Lytton's garden party, gives the following paragraph which will be

party, gives the following paragraph which will be especially interesting to Georgian:

"The marchioness of Anglesey, who was also there, is only English-in-law, she being of American birth. I used to see her at the embassy as the wife of one of the first secretaries there, to-wit, the Hon. Henry Wolebonse, son of Lord Kimberly. He married her when she was Miss Minnie King, "The Georgian Beas". Westelboyes ideliged her and living with a nobleman of Lord Anglesey's sport tastes and masterly disposition. The upshot was a separation without divorce. Sorrow has more than touched the smooth check without spailing it. If the bloom of the Georgian Rose has fied, the delicately shaped features remain.

This beautiful woman who gained the adoration of the bloom of the property of the state of the same seeds to be sourced.

of the highest European society since her entrance therein, was born and reared in Augusta, Ga., and is the daughter of the late John P. King, of that city. She is one of the American girls, whose tittled marriage cannot be laid at the door of her fortune as she married both times, noblemen far wealthier than herself. Her beauty, wit and grace was indescribaby enchanting from her girlhood, and when she chose to make herself delightful, none could compare with her in the art of charming. She had an imperious, willful nature and the air of a duche when she first made her debut as a young girl o seventeen in her native city, and the writer remembers well a painting of her hanging in the dining room of her old, old home. A young girl with her queenly, graceful figure, gowned in palest blue; mist of sunny hair framing a face full of contradictions; eyes, large, deep blue and tender, above the white brow of an idealist; lips crimson, delicate, refined and haughty as Clare Vere de Vere's, and st nose and hau,hy as Chere Vere de Vere's, and s'nose exquisitely curved with exquisitely disdainful possibilities—a face allogether one of the most cuchanting ever pic ured. In the house are numbers of other pictures of this fair subject painted on porcelain and ivery, those of later years showing the matranity curves and plumper proportions, but portraying a woman whose mature beauty was not less than that of early youth, and whose very existence must be a delight to all who have the pleasure of locking upon her. Lady Angiesy has had charge during recent her Lady Anglesy has had charge during recent cars of the education of the beautiful young niece Miss Louise Conneily, who inherits much of the wit and grace of her relative, and who spends most of her time abroad where she has the rarest advantages that the highest social position car

Fruit luncheons are said to be the favorite mode of entertaining at Newport these hot days.

Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a "grape luncheon" la ely,
at which all the decorations were of pale gray-green and purple. A long green scarf went down th middle of the table, bordered with purple fleur de lys. In the centre stood a great silver epergae, piled high with white and purple grapes, with long sprays of vine leaves twisted in and drooping from the chandelier above it. Vine leaves and fleur de lys made the favors, and the name cards were painted with little water-colors and bacchanter The ices were all frozen in the form of banches of grapes, and there were seven different white and green wines poured. Another was a peach banches eon, the whole table-cloth of white silk being embroidered with scattered peach-flower petals and cut glass bowls beid the glowing fruit set in their own green leaves. The sherbet was served in hollowed peaches and the ices frozen in that form. All the china was pink and the glasses green.

Miss Katherine Nobles, the president of the women's club in New Orleans, writes to me for information concerning the pos-ibilities of a wo elub in Atlanta. What are the possibilities? Such organizations have proven successful and beneficial in other cities, and the woman's club of New Orleans is in a flourishing condition. It is certainly the interest and for the improvement of all work-ing women that they should consort together for mutual good in the form of intellectual improve-ment and for the furthering of their basiness interests. At the recent convention of women's clubs as-sembled in New York at the invitation of Sorosis Miss Nobles's paper was the only one which re

Miss Nobles's paper was the only one which received the henor of a vote of thanks from the convention. She said:

Men have persistently declared that club life
helps their busines; so are the interests of women
helped by organization. The New Orleans club
was formed by twelve women with \$12 in the treasury. Now it has a membership of nearly three
hundred, a bank account, and their books show a
disbursement of nearly \$2,000. Our club house is a
three-story brick building, situated on the principal thoroughtare. There has never been a levy on
the members, and the expenses are only fifty conts
a month for each woman. More than one-half of
the members are self-supporting.

The object of our drawing together was chiefly
for the purpose of lanking an opportunity for the

for the purpose of making an opportunity for the expression of intellectual growth. The cleveres men and women of the town attend the social gath erings of this citt. The wife of the leading bishof of the state recently sat down to dinner with a factory girl. Two years ago this bishop would have been ashamed to come into this citt. We have been ashamed to come into this club. We have formed a co-operative sewins scelectly to enable our members dependent on this kind of orders to dispose of their work. As no profit goes to the merciant, we are enabled to pay three times as much for an article. We, for instance, can pay 50 cents for making a shirt, when a merchant will only pay 12½ cents. This co-operative society has forty-eight members. Juring the yellow favor-epidemic our club fit two days put in the Mad distributed 110,000 rations. The new order of things is not all of our making, but is the outgrowth of the age.

This account certainly shows the practical use of women's clubs for benevolent and intellectual purposes. There are many working girls and women in Atlanta who have no amusements and no inter-

in Atlanta who have no amusements and no interests outside of their narrow laboring lives, and many to whom a woman's club would be a beneficial and delightful change from the duliness of unfilled

A very remarkable story is told of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbuilt. Although young and beautiful and extravagantly admired, she is remarkabty fond of her husband. His being a rich husband does not prevent her from seeming to enjoy her drives with him every afternoon, and she her drives with him tete a tete every morning.

Mrs. Vanderbilt dresses quietly but exquisitely, and at Newport this summer has worn many lovely gowns. One of her prettlest is of palest manye crepe, made over a silvery brocade, with a long, full train, and a V shaped corsage garlanded with

A very pretty account is given of Miss Alide Wilder, Brooklyn's girl blacksmith. The descrip-tion of her appearance and manners reminds one vividly of Ameija Rives' Splendid' F.i. is lass, or

Mrs. Burnett's" Lass o' Lowrig's." The short hair is dark and curly. The skin smooth and clear, and her mouth large, tender and strong, while her eyes are of a spiendid darkness and very bright. She wears a dark blue surge gown and a leather apron tied about the waist with a

rich sash of crimson silk. She has her whole heart in her work, which she does as well as a man, having learned the trade from childhood at her father's forge. She is passionately fond of horses, and has all sorts of coaxing, sweet ways of keeping them quiet, and she earns a good living at her work. Who says man's field of labor is closed to woman?

The strangest will ever read was that of an eccentric old German woman, Mrs, Mary Ann Echaub, who died in Nashville recently leaving all her property to two ordinary dogs who were her ner property to two ordinary dogs who were her sole pets and companions. She provides that a sufficient sum shall be reserved from her personasty to maintain these dogs in comfort as long as they live, and especially orders one bed and clothing for their occupancy. A young lady whom she adopted is made secondary beneficiary, upon the condition that she will live in the house and care to the dogs for a regired of eight years. If at the for the dogs for a period of eight years. If at the end of this term her task has been dutifully per-formed she shall come into possession of the entire

"Amelie Rives," says the New York World "has become somewhat more conventional in her, dress since the Parisian dressmakers have taken her in hand, and haunts all the Oriental departments, apparently taking a very profound interest in both the Hindoos and Moors. She is working very hard in the art schools in her anxiety to learn how to paint, and she has made several water color sketches of these dark-faced people from the tropics in their strange costumes. She is very much stared at wherever she goes, and already the Parisians have begun to relate stories of her excentricities, as the paragraphers used to here before she went away."

A fashion writer says the disputed point of steels or no steels in the dresses is met in this way: Some of the Paris gowns have no steels, but in liera petiticat is sent home with the dress, cut to the exact shape of the skirt, flounced and frilled up the back, with hard, stiff, narrow-pleated flounces, which are as firm as steels, a mattress at the top, all without undue protuperance; all-lakirts are at the without undue protuberance; ball-skirts are at the least 21/2 yards wide, they look full and stand out well. Unless there are some means of keeping the skirt out, tulle becomes filmsy, and two small steels are the rule, deftly inserted with a pleating of horsehair, or a crescent-shaped pad just at the

The tulle is put on quite flat at the band, the The tulle is put on quite flat at the band, the edges cut, taped, and sawn over, not turned in, which would be too bulky. The foundation is either mounted into a band, like an ordinary sairt, or simply piped, which plan has many advantages, among others, that it is less trouble to fasten. Whether there are steels or not, I consider the best dressed neonle insart a financed piece up the back dressed people insert a founced piece up the back of ball gowns, each flounced edged with lace, and they wear under it a protty short white silk pettleoat. If the gown is raised there is then no fear, in holding it up when getting in and out of the carlage, that the petticoat will droop.

SOME NEWPORT BEAUTIES.

Here are discriptions of some other Newport harried beauties and their costumes:

Mrs. Alolph Landenburg is petite and slender, and is so graceful and fairy like that she resembles adainty flower swaying in a garden when she walks. She has very sot, starry brown eyes, crimson lips and dark brown cyrling hair. She dries, dances, rows and plays (\$\mathcal{e}) all with skill, and is moreover, an exceptionally bright conversationalist.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, is slender and medium height,

has golden hair, blue eyes and a piquant face. Then she always knows how to dress.

A ball dress which she wore last week attracted considerable attention. It was pale green gauze, made deneing length, the waist and skirt trimmed with a soft marabout of pale green feathers, stuck here and there with diamond pins, which glistened nthe bright light like twinkling stars. Her pearls are said to be the fluest at Newport this season.

Mrs. Ogden Geollet is tail, dark-eyed, and a bright conversationalist, and tends toward bizarre effects in her dressing. A charming carriage dress is of six shades of fawn and brown and the jacket

is edged with wings of tiny brown birds.

One of her ball dresse, white satin striped gauze, has a Greek border about the skirt made of large silver crescents, with a real diamond star beside the

Mrs. De Forest, who was a Miss Harmons a sister present belle, Miss Sallie Hargous, is a wom-striking brunette beauty. She is about 25 and has the same clear-cut features and richness o coloring as her young sisters.

Her gowns are marvels of taste and color, and she always manages to look like a brilliant tropical flower. A wonderful crimson and gold gown which she wears is called the "Cleopatra" by her friends,

and one in opal tints of violet and pink white and gold has all the delicate brilliancy of an orchid.

Mrs. Henry Clews, the wife of the great broker and banker, is one of the most beautiful women at Newport, and queen among a large circle of friends. She is about 80, rather tall and stately, and her face is the a great in the company of the control is like a cameo in its exquisite purity of outline and feature. She has a pearly skin, brown eyes and brown hair, and dresses with great elegance. Her pearls are noted for their brilliance, and she has a number of fine diamonds. Mrs. William E. Laytin, the wife of the retired

millionaire, is this summer's Saratoga married beile, of medium height and has a rounded, graceful figure, great soft, melting dark eyes and the sweetest of mouths. Her hair is a dark brown and curls naturally.

Her gowns are all marve's of art. Her favorite color is white and one of her evening dresses is white satin, entirely covered with rare point lace. Another is entirely of white gauze, thickly wrought in seed pearls, a morning dress is of white muil, trimmed with a profusion of narrow white ribtons, and a dainty boudoir gown is of a pale blue cash-mere, hand embroidered in tiny pink moss rose-buds.

Her diamonds are said to be worth \$150,000, and are all gifts from her husband. She has solitaire earrings of great size, a triple necklace, a tiara, a dozen bracelets and many other pieces all contain ing the finest stones

Mrs. Laytin often attends the races. One of her race gowns is a delicate fawn and blue grenadine gingham, made by Worth, and trimmed with white hand embroidery. She will remain at the Grand Union all August

The Successful Essay.

From Burlington Free Press.

Miss Vassarbred -Oh, Emily! I under-Magazine for the best essay written by a young lady

Miss Homebred-Yes; somebow I got it-I don't know how. Did you compete? Miss Vassart r.d.—Yes; I sent them my graduation essay on "The Buddhistic Extinction of Desire." What did you write on?

Miss Homebred-"How to Knit a Patch in a

What They Were.

From Yonkers Statesman. Young Goldsmith-Did you notice the young lady I had with me to the reception last night?

Mr. Browning—Yes, she was a stunner.

Young Goldsmith—Did you see the roses she carried?

Mr. Browning-Yes, they were lovely. What were Young Goldsmith-A dollar apiece.

Doubtful Compliment. From Fliegende Blaetter.

Elderly but Coquettish Widow—And this, baron, is a portrait of me when I was a girl.

Baron—Ob, indeed! And by one of the old masters, I presume.

From Somerville Journal. A True Lover's Quarrel-He-Come, now, let's kis and make up. She—No, sir; I won't. He-Well, let's kiss, anyhow. (They make up.)

STAR JASMINE.

For the Constitution.

Sweet flower, so star-like, white and wee, Because thou 'rt nearer to her heart Than I can ever hope to be, I envy thee.

Again I envy thee, so blest, For thou dost with thy fragrance part, And diest the death that seemeth best—

Thee, when her lips do kisses rain Upon thy spicy petals, flower, I envy with a bitter pain—

For other lips will press her own, Another's words will win her heart: Then, O my flower, we two shall moan, Alone, alone.

ONE YEAR LATER. Again thou comest, white and wce, Sweet flower, to scent the breath of morn, But she, who oft has fondled thee, Comes not to me.

Unto her heart, I nearer grew
Than thou that whilem didst adorn
The breast that with its throbs untrue Shook off thy dew.

Unchanged thou art: thy waxen bells Ring fragrance as one year ago; But she should envy thee those cell Where white Truth dwells,

And, flower, as when she passes thee by, And sought the buds that bloomed for show Thou, tho' neglected, didst not die— No more did I,

Adleu, dear flower, I've said my say, And then hast taught me this, I know: Sweet Nature changes not for aye— Sweet hear's, each day. -WILLIAM T. DUMAS. FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN. CROSSING THE ARCTIC CIRCLE-OB-SERVING THE GLACIER

And the Maelstrom-The Trip From Christiana to Hammerfest-Throndjem, the Ancient Cathedral Town-Arrival at North Cape.

STEAMSHIP NORTHLAND, July 17, 1889 .- As we approach the post town of Hammerfest, that most northerly home of man, I recall my promise to write you. We left Christiana on the morning of the 12th. Our party filled two compartment carriages quite comfortably. Before coming aboard I was unreasonably prejudiced against this mode of travel. Now understand and appreciate the comfort and privacy that an European car affords. We were not locked in, as was the case in Germany, but allowed to keep the doors open if we chose and to get out and promenade at each station, wherever if we a stop of seven minutes occurred. I admit that we did not go at the break-neck American speed. In fact, we only made ten miles an hour, but that too, is a special advantage when one has pleasant company. At the pleasing little town we stopped twenty minutes of Hamas twenty minutes for the

purpose of refreshing ourselves. Here a great scamble for food took place. We thought we would be allowed only thirteen minutes to repair the ravages nature, and you can well imagine the state of excitability of an American crowd under such conditions, and the wreck of the table after their onslaught. It is the custom of Norwe gian railway eating stations to have everything prepared and laid upon the table to await the coming train. No one served the food. It is there at our service. A long table, running the entire length of the room, and beautifully laden, was the sight which greeted our eyes at Hamar. In the confusion that ensued on account of the misunderstanding about the time, I mixed salmon and strawberries for the first time, and

wonderful to relate, did not find the mixture nauseous. The Norwegian strawberry is grown under fir, which imparts a peculiar, yet delicious aromatic odor to the berry. With the eye closed one would be deluded into the belief that one was eating orange blossoms a la

At Hamar we took the narrow-gauge for Throndhjem. The beautiful blue waters of the Glommon accompanied us for many miles. One striking feature of this lake is that though it is 492 feet above the sea-level, its bed is 1,000 feet below. Its bosom is as placid and unruffled as a pond.

After leaving Hamar we begin to climb. The road is dismal and gloomy a large part of the way. When one is just on the verge of desperation over the disappearance of all trace of life, a smiling little valley, filled with substantial log houses, will come into view. Now, the people begin to look quite foreign. The peasant men, with their peculiar toques and red shirts, are seen. Women and men work side by side reaping the grain. This reis, for the greater part, so unutterably gloomy that one wonders why a human being would dwell here, and what constitutes his idea of happiness. Happiness I do not believe he knows. Through endurance I with his lot. Then, too, ignorance is always an important factor in making us less misera-

At all the stations on the way the name of

These railway stations are models of

the station with the number of kilometers over haret (sea level) is seen printed across the

garden beds and the bright, short-lived flow ers blooming in the windows. We spent the night at Tonset, after having supped to our satisfaction at a small station called Koppang. I shall never, never forget the warmth of the eider-down quilt I found on my bed at Tonset. The thermometer had fallen to within 5° above zero. When I went up the cold, cheerless uncarpeted stair I shuddered at what I imagined was in store. It was quite eleven o'clock. I was thoroughly exhausted by the day's travel.

I went to bed as soon as I could separate myself from my clothes. I thought I went to at first I would freeze, the covering seemed so light-a single quilt upon which to depend for Very soon I discovered the characwarmth. ter of this article and fell asleep quite five minutes before I intended to. The next mornog at siv we were aroused. The train was ready. It, too, spent the night at Tonset. After a hurried breakfast, consisting mainly of fish and all sorts and conditions of cheese gathered our "traps" together and proceeded to the railway station. And now, pardon, but I must give you a little dissertation on cheese. I will not digress long, I hope, but you must endure it, even though it is fatigueing. Cheese, especially the variety and quality of this re-gion, is my Nemesis—the villain that pursues ne. The national cheese of every country in Europe is represented in Norway. America and England are also here in this guise, or rather I should say disguise, for they are so unsayory one is ashamed to recognize them. Truly, at many places the cheese is caged. It always speaks for itself and does tongue to proclain merits. At Throndhjem there were six kinds on the tea table. Two of these were so pow erful, even in this northern country, that they were put under glass cases. Even then thought it unsafe to draw very near and discreetly took a seat as far removed as possible from the space they occupied. They are posi-

They look so; smell so. I cannot say they taste so. Perhaps if I were chloroformed, and in a state of oblivion could cat a piece, and still live, I might change my ideas. Until then!

And now I come to Roros, that coldest of all Norwegian towns, where the thermometer goes down to sixty degrees below zero in winter, and where the natives who work the co per mines of this region live under ground. At Roros we were delayed a few minutes, while freight cars were being attached to our train. We employed the time in gathering flowers. Blue-bells and butter-cups and daisies were growing here, and seemed to brave the elements and strive valiantly for existence. Roros is inland, exceedingly high and dry, in a barren mountain waste, hence the almost intolerable cold. We dined at a wellkept station, where I remember I ate much rhubarb gelatine. It was nice, and as it divided honors with cheese, salmon and po-tatoes, none of which I like, I chose it in self-defense. At five in the afternoon of the 13th, we reached Throndjom. Throndfem is an ancient cathedral town where all the kings of Norway were formerly crowned, and where still the king of Sweden and Norway must sit in St. Olat's chair and receive his crown. We stopped at the Grand hotel. This hetel is kept neither in the European nor American plan, but is purely Norwegian. The style is to put as much upon the table as it will bear, it makes no difference whether one has elbow room. To give you an idea. There were six kinds of cheese, seven kinds of fish, nine kinds of meats with et ceteras. The cream is delicious. When one asks for milk, one is immediately presented with a large glass of rich cream. The carriages were waiting, so just as soon as we were assign our rooms, and had put a few touches to our toilet, we were driven to the cathedral. This cathedral was erected in the year 1016. architecture is pure Gothic. I am sure The is nothing in architecture that can exceed in loveliness this pride of Norway. It is being restored now; has been undergoing restoration

for several years, and will not be completed for many years to come. The state of the work, and the fund from private contribution is quite sufficient to keep the work going. The nave and chapel are complete. The carving of the arches, monks, heads and gargoyles, is simply marvellous. There are anderground walks that lead to various parts of the cathedral. These walks are damp musty. They make one feel "creepy." not linger long. Saint Olaf's well, which is just behind the altar, where he was buried was shown us. A light rain had begun to fall while we were on our tour of inspection, so we were debarred the pleasure of a ramble in the old cemetery. After we returned to the hotel and had supper, the gentlemen of our party joined us and we took a long stroll. Wo went up to the citadel. It was necessary to scale a wall to effect an entrance, and thanks to my youthful education, I was the only one of the ladies who accomplished the feat. At ten the sun set, so we returned to the hotel and retired. The next morning (14th) we took the steamer Nordland for the North Cape, Now, description fails me. I can only say I am where cloud, mountains and water strive for mastery. Monday we crossed the Arctic circle. No decided change in temperature marked this event. Before the Arctic circle is reached, however, I must attempt to describe one or two places of strik-ing interest. On Sunday the island of Forghaetta, an imposing rock rising eight hundred feet above the sea, appeared. Forghaetta means, literally, market-hat. As one ap-proaches this rock island the resemblance to a hat is true, but upon a near approach it disappears. The life boats were hauled down, and we were put ashore and began the ascent.

About half way up there is a natural tunnel several hundred feet long. Standing at the entrance one can see a beautiful landscape by looking through the tunnel. Sea and rocks and sail boats gliding by are certainly charming when looked upon through several hundred feet of solid rock. The heather is out in all its purple loveliness, buttercups add a golden charm, hardier mountain flowers displayed themselves in profusion. We gathered as many of these flowers as possible on the descent. Monday afternoon, as I have already mentioned came the crossing of the Arctic Circle. Now the mountains in the distance are all snow-capped. The Hestman (horseman), an immense pile of rocks resembling a man on horseback, guards the entrance. The Seven Sisters' rock towering 1,000 feet above the sea, follow. Tuesday morning Mr. Barrett offered a reward of 10 ore to the one who would first discover the great glacier. I with others of the party, spent the entire morning and part of the afternoon on the bow on the alert. We did not win the reward, because the glacier did not appear until seven in the afternoon, when we had given up

in sheer desperation. When it did finally appear it found one of the party making me a birch bark boat souvenir of the Arctic. The glacier is fifty miles long and twenty miles broad. At a distance of forty miles we could see the fissures and crevasses. Yesterday morning the Lofoden island, with the maelstrom beyond, lay to our left. The air was delightfully balmy.

Yesterday afternoon we passed the emperor

of Germany on his way to the North Cape.
We will reach Hammerfest tomorrow and
North Cape tomorrow night. We will reach
Stockholm on the 26th instant, when I hope to hear from home and the city I love best.
AURELIA ROACH.

SARAH'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

he is Denounced by the Missouri Humane Society for Burning Her Dog.

neatness, and show great care and attention From the Chicago Tribune.

The Woman's Humane society of Missouri have been bestowed on the arrangement of the appointed Mrs. Albert Todd to draft resolutions regarding the statement of the papers that Sarah Bernhardt burged to death her pet dog. Mrs. Todd yesterday presented the following:

yesterday presented the following:

The papers state that Sarah Bernhardt, when in a fit of anger, seized her pet spaniel, thrust if into the stove, and burned to death the innocent creature!
All because it was begging its mistress in a most winsome way for recognition of its love. If this betrue, we feel it to be our duty as a humane society, also as human beings, to condemn in severest terms such a wicked and cruel act; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Woman's Humane society of Missouri, many of whose members have winessed with rapt admiration and with enthusiasm the great Bernhardt's perfect rendition of the historical art upon the siage, do with great indignation and pain, denounce her late act as being barbarous and shocking beyond expression.

Resolved, That this stigma upon the great actres will in all civilized countries create such a feeling against her that should she revisit these countries she will be coldly received.

Resolved, That this humiliating act makes us feel indeed that we are "miscrable shoners." And

Resolved. That this humiliating act makes us feel indeed that we are "miscrable shoners." And we say to her that the above is not expressed in any spirit of malice whatever, but that if we hald our peace "the stones would cry out." Resolved. That our a cretary to instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to Sarah permitted, and also send a copy to each humane society in the United States. United States.

She Can Outride a Comanche

From the Virginia City Enterprise. Miss Johanna Kemler, a belle of Paradise Valley, Nev., has set out for Paris. She rides an animal that wears hair and hoofs, and cares no more for a saddle than does a wild Indian. She is as much at home on the side of a galloping steed as on his back. With her horse at full speed she can pass under his neck and come up on the other side,

a feat that few Comanches care to unde take. There are are two gentlemen in Atlanta who are entered for a prize fight, and neither of them were asked about the matter or gave their

consent.

The fight will take place because two women wanted to purchase the same place of property at the auction sale on Marietta street yes erday. The two women evidently knew each other and came to the sale together. Their friendship, however, could not stand the strain after one of the ladies had bid against the other until the glass pitcher they each wanted had reached three times its value. Then they resorted to vituperation and quickly drew a

"You're a beast," said one. "I always thought you weren't a lady," said the other. "My husband shall lick yours this very afternoon."
"He can't do it; my man shall punch your man's hend!" and they so arted to find their husbands and have the question settled.
In the meatime a third party bought the pitcher

WOMAN.

For The Constitution, My love she has faith in me-aye, By doubting ne'er yet has she grieved me. When I press'd a warm kiss on her brow yesters

For aye and a day—she believ'd me. Next to God, there is no one than me She would sooner entrust with her soul; Not because that her soul is less precious, one whit To her, than to theirs are the angels enwrit

And row'd of my life she would reign sovereign-

In Heaven on virtue's white scroll. But because she believes in my hands, Than in hers even, better 'twould fare. More jealously guarded, it purer would grow; But chiefly, because I'd not ask her, we know,

To take it from His tender care, Unto her should I ever prove false, Her gentle heart it would break, But no mortal vision would ever detect— Nay, not even mine, that her life-hope was

For still she would smile for love's sake. But my love she has faith in me no By doubting ne'er yet has she griev'd me, When I press'd a warm kiss on her brow yester-

And you'd of my life she would reign sovereign-For aye and a day-she believ'd mc.

Atlants, Ga.

Veni, Vidi, Vici! This is true of Hall's Hair Renewer, for it is the great conquerer of gray or faded hair, making it look the same even color of youth.

MR. SMITH WANTS LIGHT UPON MATTERS OF INTEREST, AND HE IS LIKELY TO GET IT.

But the Chamber of Commerce Will Juvestigate in Its Own Good Way-The Railroads Not Frozen Out-Interesting Meeting Yesterday.

There was a lively time at the chamber of

There was a lively time at the chamber of commerce yesterday.

The consideration of the railroad question attracted an unusually large crowd. They expected a warm discussion and they were not

pointed.

L. J. Hill.F. E. Block, E. P. Howell, Hoke Smith, E. P. Chamberlin, Dr. R. D. Spalding, H. T. Inman, General E. P. Alexander, Colonel P. L. Mynatt, Clark Howell, Charlie Northen, Colonel R. F. Maddox, W. I. Zachry, Aaron Haas, J. J. Griffin, J. G. Oglesby, Alex King, T. D. Meadder, A. A. Murphy, Jacob Elsas, A. P. Morgan, R. T. Dorsey, Albert Cox, W. R. Hammond, Oliver Crauston, J. M. Alexander, J. Norcross, L. E. O'Keefe, Paul Romare, J. D. Frazier, W. H. Venable, T. M, Clarke, J. M. Alexander, H. S. Cabaniss, Stewart Woodson, Clarence Knowles, W. A.

Griffin and others.

At eleven o'clock President J. G. Oglesby called the meeting to order, stating that it had been called by request of a number of members of the chamber, which request had been

published in the city papers.

The secretary then read the call. The president then announced the meeting ready for business and after a moment's pause Mr. Hoke Smith took the floor. MR. SMITH SPEAKS.

"Mr. chairman" said he, "while my name does not appear as one of the signers of this call, it is undoubtedly true that I am partly responsible for its being made. It was sug gested in the morning paper that the Western and Atlantic railroad by some local companies. I desire for myself to say that that suggestion is unfounded. So far as I know there is no local company which looks toward the lease of the road. I have no hesi-

toward the lease of the road. I have no hesitation in saying, however, that I regret there is no local company of Atlanta merchants which can lease and manage this property. I believe it would be to the interest of the state and of our city.

"For some time past I have taken quite an active interest in the question now being discussed throughout the state as to whether legislation is proper to prevent the consolidation of the thoough system of roads in Georgia. I believed, and still believe, that the interests of this city, and of Georgia, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, are vitally involved in this question; that for one system of roads of one corporation to absorb the railroad property of Georgia, would be to put the commercial, manufacturical. would be to put the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural public of this state absolutely at the dictation of a master.

lutely at the dictation of a master.

"I conferred with several members of the chamber of commerce and merchants, and asked them to give their views on this subject. I wanted information. I wanted to know from men who are interested in shipping the merchandise from the west into Atlanta, or in shipping manufactured products out of Georgia into other states, what they think about it. I applied first to the president of the chamber of commerce, and tried very hard to get him to discuss the subject with me, but he seemed to feel that his position as chairman of the chamber of commerce should preclude him. I talked then to other members of the chamber, merchants and manufacturers, and I found that a number of them felt a lively interest in this question, and it felt a lively interest in this question, and it occurred to me that it would be well for the business men of Atlanta to meet and con-

question was how to bring about this "The question was how to bring about this consideration. A plan was suggested that, I being actively opposed in my views to the consolidation, should apply to some gentleman actively interested in favor of the consolidation, and devise some plan for the selection of representatives from the different business interests of our city who could sit down quietly and study the question and see what would be for the benefit of Atlanta and the state. But I did not feel authorized to speak for the opposition, and I did not know anybody who was authorized to speak for the other side. Therefore it was that I declined to take that course. Two or three gentlemen whose names appear Two or three gentlemen whose names appear upon the committee, stated that they would

call a meeting of the chamber of commerce.

"Now, I have not entered into a discussion of the merits and demerits of railroad consolidation in Georgia. What I want is to get the benefit of the views of business menon, this subject. I am considered is to get the benefit of the views of basiness men on this subject. I am considered very positive on my side—what we want to obtain is not the views of those equally fixed on the other side, either by reason of the enthusiasm which advocacy tives to the east, or by some other business connection which may make their interest greater in the railroads than in the commercial, agricultural or manufacturing affairs of the state generally, but to see selected by the chamber of commerce, a number of men who, having simply business interests, should have no interests growing out of anything else on this question except their interest in commerce, manufactures of Atlanta and, therefore, of the agricultural development of Georgia. Let them study the question and present the result of their study purely from the stand-point of the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests. I would like to have the benefit of their study—the result of their researches. It was with that view that

the benefit of their study—the result of their researches. It was with that view that I encouraged the presentation of this application to call a meeting of the chamber of commerce. I do not proceed now to present any views upon this question either for or against consolidation. I do not see where any benefit could come from such discussion here. What I would like to see is a plan presented for the selection of from ten to twenty-five commercial and manufacturing men in Atlanta, who have not a dollar of interest in the railreads, whose sole interests in men in Atlanta, who have not a dollar of interest in the railroads, whose sole interest is the good of Georgia. To study this subject let them put their heads together and give to the general public the result of their study. I don't offer any motion to that effect, but I present it as a suggestion. It seems to me that no harm could come from it It may be that they will reach a result that will satisfy mosthat I am wrong. I doubt it. They may be able to reach a result that will satisfy Captain Howell that he is swrong. I doubt it. I don't propose that he or I should compose the committee. My idea is that Atlanta and Georgia have a great interest in this question. I am imbued all over with the view that the absolute hope of the state depends on it; that the absolute independence of our people rests upon it, and that this combination must be stricken down now, or we must suffer for a while, and then strike it down.

that this combination must be stricken down now, or we must suffer for a while, and then strike it down. But I am not asking this body to indorse my views upon this subject at all. Instead of discussing it, it seems to me that the wise course would be to provide for the selection of the uninterested representatives of the different business interests of the city.

I believe from the study of such men we will get a conclusion that most men will be willing to accept. I have so much confidence on my side that I haven't a doubt but they will put the stamp of condemnation on the consolidation and ask the legislature to prevent it. But if I am mistaken, then I want them to put the stamp of condemnation on my side, that I may not be instrumental in doing harm. If this debate should take the direction of discussing the merits or demerits direction of discussing the merits or demerits of consolidation, I feel that I am prepared to present some strong views against consolida-

of consondation, I test that I am prepared to present some strong views against consolidation. [Applause.]

"I want to ask Captain Smith a question," gaid Mr. J. M. Alexander.

"Not captain, plain Mr. or Hoke if you please," said Mr. Smith.

"Perhaps I should have said colonel," said Mr. Alexander. "I would like to ask as a citizen of Georgia and a member of this honarable body, why I should be disqualified because I have a few shares of stockin the Central Railroad and Banking company. Why is that species of property put aside? Why is that great interest not to be represented?"

"Because, sir," said Mr. Smith, "the bulk of the public are not so interested," and we are seeking light in the interest of the bulk of the public; not in the interest of a corporation.

Interest of a corporation.
"Mr. Chairman, if there is no motion to bring

this matter to a head, I move that the president the chamber of commerce —"
Here Mr. Alex. King interrupted.
"You say that the public are interest
"Yes."

"Then where will you find disinterested per-

Then where will you find disinterested persons? If you are going to appoint a committee of disinterested persons ought you not to give all interests a representation?"

"I ask if a committee interested in commerce, manufactures and agriculture are not interested persons? Is not every interest, as you say, interested in the transportation question?"

you say, interested in the transportation question?"

"Yes," said Mr. Smith.

"Then how should those interested in transportation be heard?" said Mr. King.

"They are being heard, gentlemen; don't disturb yourselves," said Mr. Smith.

"So are the other side," said Mr. King.

"Mr. Alexander asked why he should be left out," said Mr. Hugh Inman, "he represents the class of minority stockholders."

"I have nothing to do with the minority and majority stockholders," said Mr. Smith.

"But why are you going to exclude him from the committee?" said Mr. Inman.

"I want to get a committee of men who will act solely in the interest of the commercial and agricultural interests. We know what the business men of Atlanta think is to the interest of the commercial manufacturing and agricultural interests of Georgia outside of the interests of the railroads. I haven't a doubt what the interest of the railroads is." haven't a doubt what the interest of the

I haven't a doubt what the interest of the railroads is."

"But you say the minority stockholders are going to be frozen out." said Mr. Inman.

"I don't care what sort of disagreement they have between themselves," said Mr. Smith, "I say the law protects them. Now we want to know whether a law is necessary to protect the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests. They may conclude that the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the state may be benefited by consolidation. My idea simply is to have action from those who speak for the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests.

"To raise the question, I move that some plan be devised for the selection of, say lifteen—I don't care whether it is fifteen or fifty-fifteen men for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration."

CAPTAIN E. P. HOWELL.

ifiteen—I don't care whether it is fifteen or fifty-fifteen men for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration."

CATTAIN E. P. HOWELL.

As Mr. Smith sat down, Captain E. P. Howell took the floor.

"So far as the motion of the gentleman is concerned," said lie, "I have no objection to it. That is what this chamber of commerce is here for. But you have a committee on transportation as well as on manufacturing and other subjects. Now, sir, I say if you are going to give protection to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of Atlanta, it is just as much the duty of the chamber of commerce to protect the railroads. I see no wrong that can be done by giving them representation on this committee.

"I have no objection to a committee of Atlanta men to consider this question, but I want unprejudiced men put on it, and I look to you, sir, to hold the balance equally on all sides of this question, and to put on none who will pander to the prejudices either of the railroads, the merchants or the manufacturers. Why is it the railroads can't have a showing before this chamber of commerce?

While I don't cown a dollar's worth of railroad stock except in the Atlanta and Florida road—and I wish to God I didn't have that—I say this hue and cry against the railroads is an outrage. They are hauling watermelons from Albany to Chicago by the car load cheaper than you can get a negro boy to haul them in a wheelbarrow from the depot to your house. I defy anybody to controvert what I say. I know of my own experience that I got 200 pounds of flour and 500 pounds of bran from Adamsville and the freight on the 700 pounds was forty cents. I paid a negro drayman fifty cents to havi it to my house.

"This agitation that has been stirring this

eents to hand it to my house.
"This agitation that has been stirring this "This agitation that has been stirring this legislature is the reason why we can't market our bonds today. They have thirty bills in the legislature attacking the railroads in this state. They are begging for their existence. Nobody can stand up and advocate their rights without having his motives impugned. I will speak out for them. I say they have got just as many rights as the manufacturers or commercial men. What man today would submit to what they fire submitting to? They have to farnish money to baild the read, pay for the machinery and run the road, and they have three men up there selected to fix the tratest of freight and passenger fare. That's the trath. You don't have to go to Mr. Smith to make complaint. You go up there to those the tenth. You don't have to go to Mr. Smith to make complaint. You go up there to those three men. They have reduced the freight rates of Georgia over 200 per cent and the roads are kicking. If they do wrong we can make them do right, and this very consolidation that seems to have scared my friend Smith would put the reads into good condi-

"My friend Smith was standing here in the "My friend Smith was standing here in the interest of the East Tennessee road when it was being put into the hands of a receiver, and I took occasion to say I was opnesed to it and we sat down on it, and since then the price of coal has been reduced from \$7 a ton to \$3.50.

of the great chamber of commerce of Atlanta, which has all those interests at stake, will not treat them unjustly like they were prison-

which has all those interests at stake, will not treat them unjustly like they were prisoners; don't treat them as if they were robbers, but give them a hearing. They are members of the chamber of commerce; they provide a summer of the chamber of commerce; they provide a summer of the chamber of commerce; they provide a summer of the chamber of commerce; they provide as Mr. Smith's money in anything elso. If I put money in railroad stocks I am not going to do it against such a law as this. I want the law of this state to be just and right on me and everybody elso. You could not raise \$10,000 to apply to the building of railroads simply because everybody wants to squeeze them. All that is necessary to pass this resolution is to make this amendment. I am not alraid of it. I came here expecting to find something, and it turns out we have got to hunt it up. If there is anything wrong let us know it, but don't go out with your mind made up that there is something wrong. It is wrong to deprive men of representation in this recently.

as know it, but don't go out with your mind made up that there is something wrong. It is wrong to deprive men of representation in this assembly. Don't treat them like robbers. "Atlanta has always been considered a great railroad center. We want every railroad we can get to come and help us build up Atlanta and I pledge myself if there is anything wrong to help correct it. I defy any man to say that he ever come to me with a complaint against a railroad that I did not give him a hearing. You have got the right to speak out if any corporation treats the people wrong and I will give you the chance to do it. I am in favor of making everybody obey the law. We have a commission to regulate the rates. I have never known Major Wallace to refuse to correct an evil. They say we o correct an evil. They say wan't do anything about this through busines There is an interstate commerce commission Major Wallace has asked for additional legis which gives the right to regulat

"Mr. Smith made some remarks about what was in the papers this morning about a company being here organizing for the purpose of leasing the Western and Atlantic railroad. I could not conceive of any other object but that in getting up this meeting. I know there was a resolution to restrict the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad. I know I have been approached by a company proposing to lease it with the expectation that they could get legislation. I declined it because I didn't want it. I tell you anything of that kind would hurt Atlanta more than anything else. It would not only outrage the railroads competing for the lease, but it would outrage the people of the state. It is our property. It would be a good move for the Atlanta-more chants to have it, but if they can't get it in an open market I don't want them to have it. It might enrich a few of the merchants but it would do a great deal more harm. "I can't think you need have any apprehension about it. I think it is going to be leased to the highest bidder. There are in Atlanta men who are able to lease it, and they are much better able to lease it, and they are much better able to lease it than they were twenty years ago. And they are able to make other people pay for it.

"There are thirty bills in the legislature, and a hue and cry against railroads all over the state. There is the Olive bill to destroy "Mr. Smith made some remarks about what

"There are thirty bills in the legislature, and a hue and cry against railroads all over the state. There is the Olive bill to destroy them. If you are going to do anything in the way of investigation, let them have a showing on this committee. Do the railroads -justice. They are working to build up this city, and I hope before I die to see it a city of 150,000 people. [Applause.]

[Applause.]
THE SMITH RESOLUTION.
Mr. Smith then introduced the following resolution:
Resolved, That the chairman of this body be requested to appoint a committee of fifteen men actively engaged in the manufacturing and commercial interests of this city and state, to take into consideration the effect of the consolidation of the fferent through systems of Georgia, thereby de-

different through systems of Georgia, thereby defeating competition.

Resolved turther, That the president of this body be requested to act as chairman.

Mr. Smith said he had not discussed consolidation, but as Captain Howell had branched out a little he would reply to his arguments.

The meion trade of Georgia was due to competition between the Western and Atlantic and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, and but for that it never would have been built up.

He argued at length to the effect that competition gives low rates and where there is lack of competition the railroads charge arbitrary rates. In support of this he said since the building of these East Tennessee road to Chattanooga competition between that line and the Western and Atlantic had reduced freight rates more than one half, and that competition was the cause of the reduction of passenger fares on the Western and Atlantic road to two cents a mile. He compared the rates to Chattanooga, a competitive point, and to Central, South Carolina, a little nearer point, which is now competitive. To Central, he said, the rates of freight were fifty-nine cents first class, fifty-five second, forty-seven third, thirty-seven fourth, thirty-two fifth, twenty-two sixth, etc., while to Chattanooga they were fifty-seven fourth, thirty-two fifth, twenty-two sixth, etc., while to Chattanooga they were fifty-seven, forty-eight, etc. On through rates arbitraries were charged to Central, while competitive rates were charged to Chattanooga, making a difference in favor of the latter point per hundred of 28 cents first class, 23, 17, 153, 82, 11, 113, 10, 8, 20, 253, 124, etc.

This difference had amounted in the aggregate to \$2,500,000 more the people of Georgia had paid than they should have paid in twelve months. It would be better to give the Stato road away than to lease it to the Richmond and Danville for \$600,000 a year, and let them control both routes to Chattanooga.

"I am willing for the Richmond and Danville to get the Western and Atlantic" sa

ville to get the Western and Atlantic" said he, "if you will first preyent it from getting the East Tennessee. They have get temporary arrangements for hording. If the Olive bill is not passed they will close down on it."

"Can't these people get the same remedy then that they could get now from the Olive bill?" said Mr. Howell.

"Not to affect past contracts," said Mr. Smith.

"Could not they do it anyhow?"

"Could not they do it anyhow?"

"After the passage of this bill, no."

"Has not the Richmond and Danville already made its contract with the East Tennessee?" said Mr. Alexander King.

"My understanding is," said Mr. Smith, "that they made their contract of lease, but I heard the testimony of one of their representatives, Mr. Pope Barrow, the counsel for Georgia, who said it had been abandoned and that they simply held it now by the right to

Georgia, who said it had been abandoned and that they simply held it now by the right to elect the majority of directors, and that the lease contract was not in force."
"You misunderstood him," said Mr. King.
"Well, that may be true," said Mr. Smith,
"but I understood him that way."
Mr. Smith then continued the discussion of rates competitive and arbitrary, taking occasion to say he was willing to trust Mr. Alexander as a member of the committee, though he did have a little railroad stock.
"Do you believe if you have a committee, of

he did have a little railroad stock.

"Do you believe if you have a committee of fifteen men with five from the railroads that the others will be overpowered?" said Captain Howell.

"I don't want to hear from the railroads," said Mr. Smith.

said Mr. Smith.
"But the stock of these companies is on the market," said Captain Howell, "and a man on the committee can go and buy it."
"But we don't want to buy it," said Mr.

Smith.

"What harm can be done if you had five more men resresenting other interests than there are interested in the railroads?" said Captain Howell. "Don't you consider that the railroads have as many rights as the manufacturers and more thant."

ufacturers and merchants?"
"Certainly," said Mr. Smith, "they
have their lawyers, their hired have their lawyers, their hired representatives. We have got no hearing with them. They don't put men in their effices to discuss the other side. This is the side of the business way the purple of the business. men, the merchants, manufacturers."

Mr. Smith called attention to the fact that

the same system of arbitraries used to Central, S. C., were in force to Charlotte, N. C.
He said that as to railroad building, all those

He said that as to railroad building, all those interested in building new roads were in favor of the Olive bill—Gunby Jordan, Williamson and Tompkins.

Colonel P. L. Mynatt argued against Mr. Smith's resolution. He said the Olive bill would not affect the rates to Central, South Carolina, and no living man could show how it could do so. could do so.

He said he had represented the chamber of

commerce before the railroad commission when there was discrimination against Atlanta, and Major Wallace had said then if he could get certain legislation he could reach the case. He said the same thing now, and had a bill in the legislature which was ready for the third radius. third reading.

There was the interstate commerce com-

mission which could reach any case.

It was only a question of rates, and if a remedy was provided it was nobody's business who owned the stock of the railroads. When you get to the point where you interfere with that which a man owns you are treading on dangerous ground, and attempting legislation which has never been attempted before.

Mr. Alex King also argued against the

resolution.

He had been pointed out by Mr. Smith as counsel or the railroads. He was invited to join the chamber of commerce and was not asked whether he represented railroads. He was here as a citizen of Atlanta. The question

asked whether he represented railroads. He was here as a citizen of Atlanta. The question was not what the manufacturing or commercial or agricultural interest proposes, but what the chamber of commerce says. In this he did not see why he should be disquainfied for service on the committee which was to voice the sentiment of the chamber.

Mr. Cooley, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, replying to Mr. Olive, had declined to give an opinion on his bill, and had said that transportation was the problem of the age. Yet Mr. Smith had undertaken to settle it in an ad captandum manner in a few words entirely to his own satisfaction.

He threw out the suggestion with reference to Chattanooga and Central, South Carolina, rates, that Chattanooga was at a point where the cities of the cast and west competed, and it was necessary for these competing cities to get low rates to reach the trade. At Central, which is cut off, by the the mountains, the western cities described the making only partial connections in Georgia would drain it outward, build un the state. These were some of

partial connections in Georgia would drain it outward, but with connections from all sides would build up the state. These were some of the features of the problem which should be studied deliberately and not in the ad captandum manner proposed by Mr. Smith.

Mr.-King objected to the words "thereby defeating competition," and Mr. Smith struck them from his resolution.

Meantime Captain Howell had been resolut-ng some himself.
"I think I have a substitute," said he,

"I think I have a substitute," said he, "which is perfectly fair and satisfactory." "Wait, captain, till I read my resolution," said Mr. Smith. "I have struck out that clause you objected to," He read the resolution from which the clause qualifying the committeemen as representatives of the "commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interest" had been eliminated, also the close "thereby destroying competition." As left the resolution simply provided for a committee of 15 to study the consolidation qustion.

Captain Howell thed read his substitute which was as follows: which was as follows:

which was as follows:

THE HOWRIL SUBSTITUTE.

Resolved. That the president of the chamber of commerce be and he hereby is authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen representative citizens, comprising the different business interests of the city, to consider the railroad situation as it affects Atlanta, the president to act as chairman.

'That is the same thing as mine," said Mr. Smith, and I therefore insist on my resolution."

tion."
"I think you are together," said Mr. Mur-

phy.

Mr. King thought there was a good deal of

Mr. welled attention to the fact Mr. Aing thought there was a good deal of difference. He called attention to the fact that the Howell substitute provided for study of the whole railroad situation, while Mr. Smith's only mentioned the subject of consolidation. Mr. Howell's substitute restricted the consideration to the machine itself. dation. Mr. Howell's substitute restricted the consideration to the problem as it affects

Atlanta.

Mr. Smith thought that was too narrow a scope for the investigation, and the finding of the committee would have less weight if it was confined to the effect upon Atlanta. General E. P. Alexander said he hoped the investigation would be broad. As to competition, it was a question whether it was not more the cause of evils complained of than anything else. There was no rose without a thorn. He would say go to the interstate commerce commission for remedy against any wrong the rail-

ads might do. They had corrected him and The railroad problem of rates from 100,000 points to 100,000 other points was a great one, worthy of careful study and a broad investigation, not only as to this state, but other states and other lands.

and other lands.

Mr. J. Norcross took the floor, but on motion of Mr. E. P. Chamberlain, he was refused the floor because he was not a member. This was done over Mr. Hugh Inman's protest.

"Then I am silenced," said Mr. Norcross reproachfully; "that is in keeping with the condition we will all be in some day."

After a little more discussion the question was called and Captain Howell's substitute was not to the house. It was adouted by a

was put to the house. It was adopted by of 22 to 14.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.

The Report of the Chamber of Com Meeting in the Journal. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As an attendan at the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday, I desire to call attention to the unwarranted injustice of the following report of that meeting appearing in yesterday's Journal,

About fifty men responded to the call of Presient ogesny for a series, and a series, this morning.

The railroad men had rallied their phalanx, and rom the first the talkers were mostly in favor of consolidation.

There were present Colonel E. P. Alexander, Mr.
Alex King, Mr. Hugh Innan, Colonel Evan P.
Howell: Mr. Clark Howell and Colonel Mynat, all
of whom had a mething to say on the railroad
side.

Mr. Hoke Smith submitted a proposition that the president appoint a committee of fifteen men a lively engaged in the manufacturing and comme cial interests of the city or state, to consider the ffect of the consolidation of the through railron

systems of Georgia. He spoke in favor of his proposition. Captain Bowell offered a substitute that all the different interests of the city be represented on the mmittee.
This was the embodiment of the arguments in This was the embediment of the arguments in favor of the railroads themselves teins represented in the investigation of railroad consolidation. The discussion turned on the question whether the investigation should be as to the effect on the interests of Atlanta only or of the whole state. Mr. Smith thought that the interests of the state should be represented, and the investigation should not be limited to Atlanta only. The effect of Captain Howell's proposition was to confine the investigation to the effects of consolidation on Atlanta.

The railroad men were in the majority and adopted the Howell resolution.

Mr. Smith had a shorthand reporter at the meeting, but for some reason he did not use

meeting, but for some reason he did not use

As the proprietor of the Journal, Mr. Smith admitted that he had gotten up the meeting, it comes in bad grace for his paper to make any such report as the above. Fairness should have been demanded that at least an impartial report should have been made, even though the meeting, called at Mr. Smith's instigation did not adopt his resolution, carefully prepared

on a typewriter.

In the first place, there were over one hundred of Atlanta's best business men in attendance, among whom were such as Messrs. Bob Maddox. Paul Romare, W. I. Zachary, W. I. Sims, Frank Block, E. P. Chamberlin, Lod Hill, J. D. Frazier, R. D. Spalding, W. H. Venable, T. M. Clark, J. M. Alexander, Henry Cabaniss, E. S. Riley, D. M. Bain, Stewart Woodson, Clarence Knowles, C. S. Northen, W. A. Griffin, and many other such of the most prominent business men of

the city.

In the next place, the talk "from the first"

acceptable and the first of the first o Smith made the first speech and made most of the speeches thereafter. The extent of Mr. Inman's speaking was to ask two questions. Mr. Clark Howell only moved to adopt the substitute asking for the ap-pointment of the committee, and General Alexander on'y rose to say that he was satis-Smith's resolutions. Colonel Mynatt and Mr. King only replied to charges that Mr. Smith had made. This is the extent of the speaking "in favor of consolidation." Should not the Journal have reported the mattee correctly instead of having tried to make it appear that only one side was repre-

As Mr. Smith got up the meeting and said he had been at work on it several days, it was unkind to him, to say the last offit, to have it appear that

he had done all his work for nothing.

While the crowd present was the largest that has attended the chamber of commerce for many months, no doubt many more would have been present if all the business men who are opposed to the idea embodied in Mr. Smith's resolution had been notified that such a resolution was to have been acted on. Mr. Smith announced that he had been working on the matter for several days, but not until President Oglesby's card was sent to The Constitution office late last night did any one outside of those specially informed know that action was to be taken on business of that character. Indeed some of the members who signed the call for the meeting knew nothing of it and were present this morning to protest as soon as they sere informed of the object of the meeting. So much for the intimation of a packed meeting. As to the investigation of the railroad situaion "as it effects Atlanta," this is all that could be said, for that ombraces the railroad situation of the whole country. A MEMBER.

MARSHALS AND MOONSHINERS.

some Experiences of Government Officers in the Mountains. Deputy Marshals J. C. Johnson and Upshaw eft Atlanta Friday night with a number of

varrants for the arrest of illicit whisky stillers

warrants for the arrest of fincit whisky stillers in Heard county.

They visited several places where they expected to find their men, but failed to find any one, although traces of recent whisky making were numerous.

They were returning in the morning through a field in the center of which stood an old cotton house, when some one gave acre, and ton house, when some one gave a cry, and immediately half a dozen men dashed from the dilapidated building and made for the

Thinking that where there was so much Thinking that where there was so much cagerness to escape observation there must be something to conceal, each marshal chose a man and started in pursuit. The chassled through fields, over hills and over ditches, but the quarry was finally run down and captured.

The two man invended to be Allen Green and the quarry was finally run down and caplured. The two men proved to be Allen Greer and Joe Duffy. As the marshals had a warrant for each of the men they were brought to Atlanta, and are now in the Fulton county jail. Deputy Marshals Killeet and Rowe went on another man-hunt Friday in Harraison county. Killett redeemed himself this time. Instead of finding an authorized government still, as they did last week, Wm. Patterson and W. R. Payton were captured and lodged in the Fulton county jail.

At the Convict Camp. The Rev John O'Donnelly will assist the Rev. Francis Joseph in conducting the religious exercises at the Chattahoochee convict camp to-

There will be love feast exercises at nine o'clock in the morning, and after that regular services, concluded by the administration of the Lord's supper. It is boped that the several ministers in the Georgia legislature will be present on the occasion referred to. The Rev. Henry McDonald presented the Rev.

Frank Joseph with a fine new coat to wear on this The Reformed Journalist

Macon, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Mr V. D. Howren, the reformed journalist, o Charleston, arrived in the city today from Griffin and will lecture tomerrow morning at 11 o'clock at the First Methodist church and tomorrow night at Centenery church.

TYPE WRITING And Stenographic Business-All Kinds of

Work Promptly Execued. Mesers. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are ex-Mesers. Crankshaw a Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, conying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give thom a cail.

Tolephone 151.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN SOME STATES.

And What They Can Do For Georgia - Mr.

Calvin Explains His Bill and the Necessity For Its Passage, One of the most interesting and important bills introduced in the general assembly is that by Hon. Martin V. Calvin, of Richmond,

providing for a series of farmers' institutes in this state.

This is "a new departure" in Georgia, and the bill in question looks, in a strictly prac-tical way, to the advancement of the state's

agricultural interests. Replying to questions propounded by a Con-stitution reporter, Mr. Calvin said he had become deeply interested in the good results achieved by farmers' institutes in the eastern and western states. In following up his custom of studying the reports of the several states, he had noticed greater agricultural progress and a more widespread interest in farming matters in states which have authorized institutes than in those which have not

ized institutes than in those which have not

yet recognized them.
"The fact is," said Mr. Calvin, "farm-"The fact is," said Mr. Calvin, "farmers' institutes are the most helpful agencies ever sprung into existence. They bring the farmers face to face in meetings where a free interchange of views may be had, and every man's stock of knowledge wondrously increased and improved. Every meeting is a business meeting, without excluding the social feature, which itself is of no small importance. The man who mingles freely with his fellows cannot well be narrow, and the touch of the elbow is an inspiration to higher life and greater activity in one's chosen avocation.

You see, the bill contemplates that the "You see, the bill contemplates that the board of directors of the Georgia experiment station shall have charge of the institutes which will be held during the months in which farmers have the most leisure. The board will exercise its discretion as to the time and place of the meeting in the several counties. The institutes will be dotted about, set were A countries with the Georgia experiment

time and place of the meeting in the several counties. The institutes will be dotted about, as it were. A county's experience with the first one will be so satisfactory, it will file a claim for another the following season. The neighboring counties, having learned how much of good there is in the new departure, will prefer a request that they be favored with an institute, and so on.

"Grow in favor; yes, and rapidly at that. The leading thought is to have practical, successful farmers lecture or talk to their brother farmers on farm topics which the lecturers have thoroughly mastered. The mode of preparing the soil and applying fertilizers will be minutely described; methods in culture will be given in detail and results shown. This will be done in a plain address or talk, free from all technical terms. At the close of the address the attendants upon the or talk, liree from all technical terms. At the close of the address the attendants upon the institute will be at liberty to ply the lecturer with questions which will bring out all the difficulties possible in the case and the remedy therefor. These questions and answers are usually taken down stenographically and published in bulletins with the address. In making up the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the board of discount of the corns of lecturers the lecturers of the corns of the co ing up the corps of lecturers, the board of di

rectors are required to give preference to practical, successful farmers.

"Let me say that the alliance has achieved the most wonderful results; these institutes will utilize all the alliance has done and turn it to the profitable account of every farmer in Geografie.

Georgia. "Of all the states, Wiscensin has been the "Of all the states, Wisconsin has been the most successful with farmers' institutes. Not long ago I was in Washington city, and I paid my respects to Governor Rusk, secretary of agriculture. We had a long talk over the results accomplished by institutes in his state. The secretary assured me that millions of dellars had been added to the farmers' pockets through the information disseminated at the institutes.

"Institute proceedings are not like gathering facts from a book. The difference between hearing interesting facts from the lips of a

facts from a book. The difference between hearing interesting facts from the lips of a man who sneaks from personal knowledge and experience and reading those statements in cold type is greater than one can imagine. Why, if you were so unfortunate as not to have been in the representatives' hall on Thursday night and, therefore, failed to hear the splendid speech of Hon. Nat Hammend or higher education, you lost that which you can never recover by reading the speech when it is printed. So with farmers' institutes. it is printed. So with farmers' institutes.

"Wisconsin starled her institutes with an annual appropriation of \$5,000, (I am asking fifteen hundred, only). In a few years the demand was so great for institutes the appropriation was raised to \$12,000. Governor Rusk told me it was one of the best investments the state ever made. Through the information given at the institutes, Wisconsin farmers have learned, among other things, how to fatten hogs for Jean. It is the difference between a hog which is but a short remove from a tub of lard and a log whose hams have no waste and whose sides are ready sale as choice breakfast strips at advanced prices. It is a question of food. The tenderloin of a log fattened for lean will weigh forty to sixty per cent more than a log (same net weight) fattened in the old way. 'Wisconsin starled her institutes with an

old way.
"I want to see these institutes put into op-"I want to see these institutes put into operation in Georgia next fall or winter. But that is not all I am looking to in the bill. I want that we shall be prepared to get Georgia's share of the \$500,000 which congress will vote in aid of farmers' institutes. I am confident that the national appropriation will be made, but, independent of that, we must have farmers' institutes in Georgia." farmers' institutes in Georgia.

LAID TO REST.

Mrs. Markham and Mr. Bozeman Adair Buried Yesterday.

The appropriate close of a beautiful life occurred at the First Presbyterian church yes terday afternoon at four o'clock.

All that was mortal of Mrs. Amanda Markham was borne to the church by loving hands, and quantities of rare blossoms wreathed into touchingly suggestive designs, covered the

casket. The church was filled with the friends of the good old mother in Israel, who has passed beyond the river. The choir rendered most beautiful music, and the scriptural selections were wondrously adapted to the solemn occa-

Rev. Dr. Barnett and Rev. J. L. King of ficiated, and the words that they uttered were simple and true in respect to the life and legacy of love bequeathed by this good woman to those she left behind when her spirit took its flight to the better land.

After the ceremonies were concluded, a long procession followed the funeral cortege to Oakland cemetery, where the world-weary and well beloved form was laid to rest. Mr. Bozeman Adair's Funeral.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning occurred the funeral of a man whose presence will be sadly missed in a large circle of relatives,

sadly missed in a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

The ceremonies were conducted by the pastor of the West End Baptist church, and after their conclusion, the remains were conveyed to Westview cemetery, where they were laid

A number of his old friends and comrades acted as pallbearers, and there was many a sad heart as the sod was pressed above the pulseless bosom of warm-hearted "Boze" Adair.

FOR THE EXPOSITION. Dr. H. L. Wilson Leaves for Virginia to

Secure Racing Stock.

Dr. H. L. Wilson, who is probably one of the best posted men on horseflesh in the south, will leave this evening on a tour of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia in the in-terest of the Picdmont exposition.

He will be gone until September, and when he returns he expects to have a list of horses for the exposition that will prove a big attrac-tion.

From now on till fall there will be numeror fairs throughout the country, which Dr. Wil-son will visit, and he will attend all these for the purpose of getting the very best racers in Richmond is the first place he will visit, ar-

riving there on Tuesday. From Richmond Dr. Wilson will go to the fairs of Harrodsburg, Winchester. Paris and Lexington. The fair at Lexington will be the largest of all, the concentration of the best features of all the

. Wilson will also visit "Ashland," the old Clay homestead, but now owned by Major McDowell, who has added to its fame as the me of some of the finest horses in

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services That Will Be Conducted Today in the Various Temples.

First Methodist—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a m and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school and dies meeting at 9:30 a m. Marietta Street Mission—Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 8:00.

Marietta Street Mission—Sunday sehool at 3:00 pm. Praceling as 8 pm. Docatur Street Mission—Sunday sehool at 3:00 pm. Prayet meeting every Thursday night. West Side Mission—Sunday school at 3 pm. Trinity Church—Rev. W. A. Simmons, pastor in charge. Presiching at 11 am and 8 pm by Rev. J. O. Branch, D. D., of the South Georgia conference. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. A. Hemphill, superintendent.

Trinity Home Mission—Sunday school at 2 pm.

erintendent.
Trinity Home Mission-Sunday school at 3 p m: Preaching at 8 p m. Capitol Avenue Mission—Sunday school 3 p m.

Trinity Home Mission—Sunday school at 3 pm. Preaching at 8 pm. Capitol Avenue Mission—Sunday school 3 pm. Preaching at 8 pm. Preaching at 8 pm. Preaching at 8 pm. Preaching at 8 pm. Preaching at 9 am. Sunday school at 10 am. Preaching at 11 am by Rev. J. W. Jordon, and at 8 pm by the pastor. Merrits Avenue—Rev. John A. Reynolds, pastor. Preaching today at 11 am and 7½ pm by the pastor. Sunday school 9:00 am. Walker Street Methodist—Rev. H. J. Kilis, pastor. Preaching at 11 am by Rev. M. D. Smith, and at 8 pm the services will be conducted by members of the R. R. department of the Y. M. C. A. Short talks and good singing. Sabbath school at 9:30 am. St. Paul—Rev. M. L. Underwood, paster. Preaching today at 11 am and 7:45 pm by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth. Sunday school 9:30 am. J. E. Guilatt, superint indem. Class meeting at 3 pm. Prayer meeting Wednesd 57:45 p. m. Grace M. E. Church, South—Rev. R. F. Eakes, pastor. Address at 11 am by Colonel W. S. Themson. Preaching at 12 pm by B. B. Watkins. Sunday school at 9:30.

Bishop Hendrix Mission—Rev. M. D. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 am and 8 pm by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30.

Marietta Street M. E. Church—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pas.or, Preaching at 11 am and 8:00 pm by tho pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 am.

Ashury—Love feast at 9 am. Preaching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Preaching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Freeching at 11 am and 8:0 m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 am.

Baptist.

First Baptist church—Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., pastor. Presching at II a m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Yeung pien's meeting at 8 o'clock p m. Menday. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock p. m. Wednesday.

Second Baptist church—Rev. Henry McDonald.
D. D. bastor. Pracening II a m by Re. H. D., D. Straton, D. D., of Marion, Ala. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p m.

Third Baptist church—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor.

Preaching II a m by Rev. M. M. Sates, and at 7:30 p m by Rev. Reuben Jeffery. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

a m.

Fifth Baptist—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor.

Freaching 11 a m and 7:45 p m by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a M.

Sixth Baptist—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30

Ing at 11 a mend at 8 p. m. Sunday School areas a.m.
Central Baptist—Rev. Wm. Henry Strickland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev. Wm. B. McGarrity, of Verginia, and at 8 p m by Rev. H. D. D. Straten, their former pastor, now of Marion, Ala. Sunday school at 920 a m.
West End Baptist churen, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End,—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. There will be no preaching morning or evening. Sunday school at 930 a m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent.

East Atlanta Bartist church—Rev. H. C. Hornady,

Superintendent.

East Atlanta Baptist church—Rev. H. C. Hornady,
D. D. pastor. Presening at 11 o'clock a. m., by the
pastor, S p m by Rev. T. E. McCatchen. Sunday
school at 9:30 o'clock, a. m. G. W. Andrews, superintendent.

intendent.

First Presbyterian church—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta Street Mission Sunday school, of the First Presbyterian church, will meet just opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3 o'clock o m. All are cordially invited. Central—Rev. G. B. Str.ckier. D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent.

Third Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. A. Little, rastor. Frenching at 11 a m and 8 p m. Subjects, "Forgetting," and "The Hidden Gosjel." Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Captain R. L. Barry, superintendent. PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Luke's Cathedrai—Lev. Robert S. Barrett, lean. Morning prayer with semon at 11 a m. Runday school 1839 a m. Young men's Bible class at 9:30 a m.
Good Shepherd Chapel—Sunday school and even-Good Snephera Chapter States; sensor, sensor, in service combined at 3330 p.m. Funsten, rector. St. Philip's—Rev. George M. Divine services at 11 am and 530 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. St. Philip s. Mission of the Redeemer—Services Sp.m., Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Paul's, West End—Sunday school 9:45 a.m. St. Paul's, West End—Sunday school 9:45 a.m. GOOGREGATIONAL.

St. Paul's, West End—Sunday school 9:45 a, m, ONGREGATIONAL.
Church of the Redeemer—Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at II a m and 7:45 p m by Professor Chas. Lane. Sunday school at 9:45 a m. Everyone welcome. veryone welcome. Grace-Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 8 p. m. Sanday school at 3 p. m. Immanuel—Rev. A. T. Clarke pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

CHRISTIAN,
Hunter Street Church of Christ-Preaching at 11 a
n by Elder Nathan W. Smith. Sunday school at 30a m. Dunn's Chapel, West End—Sunday school of the Enristian church mission at 4 o'c.ock p m.

Dunn Scharch mission at a concerning the Christian church mission at a concern.

Butler Street C. M. E. Church—Anniversary services the Hebrew Society will be preached by Rev. R. E. Hart at 3:30 p m.
Schells Chapel—Preaching at 11 a. m. by and at 3 p. m. by the paster. Sunday school at 2 p. m.
Services all day at the Presbyterian church, corMarkham and Tainall. Sebbath school at 9 a m.
St. Paul's Mission, Episcopal.—Rev. W. H. Hunt,
missionary. Services and Sunday school at 4:30 p.

THE THIRTY-NINTH GEORGIA.

A Big Re-union of the Thirty-Ninth Geor gla Regiment at Dalton on August 21st. The people of Dalton are arranging to give the old Thirty-ninth Georgia regiment a grand

blow out on August 21st.

Every arrangement will be made to give the boys just such an entertainment as will make their hearts glad. The following circular letter has been issued by Mr. John Black, secretary of the regiment, Georgia paners.

Georgia papers favorable to the cause are requested to copy: and expresses asserting the course are requested to copy:

August 5, 1889.—To the Survivors of the Thirty-Ninth Georgia Regiment: The annual re-union of the survivors of the Thirty-ninth Georgia regiment will take place in Dalton on the 21st of August, 1889. In accordance with a re-olution passed at our last re-union, August 17, 1888, a suitable dinner will be given the survivors at one of the hotely, where the entire regiment can eat together as one organization. The time of holding this re-union was changed from the 17th to the 21st in consideration of the 17th being Saturday. Let all the survivors who intend coming notify the secretary by mail at once, so the committee may know how many to provide for. Respectfully, etc.,

Secretary Survivors Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment

WHAT WE EAT.

If you have got the money you can get a very cheap dinner now. You can buy:

Fish. S to 15 cents a pound. Spring chickens, 20 to 30 cents each. Lamb chops or kid, 15 cents a pound. Beefsteak, fat and juicy, 15 cents. Cabbage, 8 to 15 cents a pound. Tomatoes, 5 cents. Sweet pepper, 10 cents. Butter beans, 5 cents. Irish potatoes, 10 cents. String beans, 5 cents. Field peas, 5 cents. Green corn, 15 cents a dozen Cucumbers, 2 for 5 cents.

Squashes, 10 cents. Egg plants, 10 to 15 cents cach. Cantaloupes are not as good as usual, but they bring from 5 to 15 cents. Watermelons, 15 to 40 cents.

Peaches, 50 cents a bushel. Peaches, 50 cents a busnel.

Apples, 50 cents.

Damson plums, 40 cents.

Figs, 15 cents a quart.

Pears, 40 cents a crate, ½ bushel.

Bannanas, 30 cents a dozen.

Lemons, 20 cents.

Grapes are various. Catawbas 10 centa, concords 90.

You can get sweet potatoes for 10 cents a quart. 80 cents a peck—nobody is able to pay for a bushel, so there is no use calculating.

for a bushel, so there is no use calculating.

Cholern.

A number of our druggists are selling Alexander's Choicra Morbus Cure and Cholera Infantum Cure for all summer complaints in children and adults, on a positive guarantee to cure or return the money. No stronger indorsement could be given. Costing us nothing if it fails to cure. Also Alexander's Pile Oliment on same guarantee.

Thousands are praising Alexander's Tonic Pills. These medicines are soid by C. O. Tyuer, Stoney, Gregory Co. A. J. Haltiwanger. Saarp Bros., Counally & Christian, D. S. Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Ayar's Co., J. C. Hugs Bmith & flightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Brug Co.

NEW LIFE IN THEM.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN LOU-ISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

WITH BROWN - SEQUARD'S ELIXIR.

nent Physicians Report That Cases o of Rheumatism Have Been Cured-A Seventy-Year-Old Paralytic Walks.

CINCINNATI, August 10 .- Dr. Longfellow reports that he saw five of the eight cases that he treated with the Brown-Sequard elixir yesterday. Three were greatly benefited, in two there was no change and one he heard from that was benefited. Three were treated oday. One of them was benefited.

SUCCESS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 10.—Drs. Wilson be and Dungan, of the Hospital liege of Medicine, have been experimenting with the elixir prepared according to the Brown-Sequard formula, as given by "The Lancet." With a rheumatic patient seventy years old they have obtained almost complete relief. He feels young and reinvigorated. Dr. Robert Porter has tried the clixir in case of an asthmatic paralytic, who was not informed of the nature of the treatment. The patient has partially recovered from paralysis, and has new energy and strength. The experients are being continued.

RAN INTO THE STUB.

Bad Accident on a New York Railroad-

CHARLOTTE, N. J., August 10.—A collision occurred near Forest Lawn on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdeusburg railroad about 8 o'clock this morning. The night express, bound westfor Niagara Falls ran into a Rochester train, which was backing down, telescoping four cars of the train and killing one person and badly injuring eight others. The person killed was Miss Emma Perrin, of St. Johns, Michigan, aged 23. Her father and mother were on the train. Perrin was bruised and injured internally. Mrs. Perrin has her col-lar bone broken and is otherwise injured. Andrew Tiffany, engineer of the steamer Hazel-ton. of Oswego, was badly injured internally, and has since died.

and has since died.

John Day, of Oswego, died at the city hospital, from his injuries.

LIST OF INJURED.

Miss Sarah M. Sweet, West Wolcott, hip injured; Frederick Bell, Cheboygan, Mich, compound fracture of the left leg; Miss Louisa Moore, Landstown, Conn., right leg broken.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED. The accident was at Forest Lawn station, about seven miles from Windsor Beach, where many Rochester people are spending the sum Those at Forest Lawn, who come to the mer. Those at Forest Lawn, who come to the city daily to do business, do so on a stub train, which runs between Windsor Beach and Forest Lawn. This stub train had run up to Forest Lawn, and was standing there waiting for the passengers when the Thousand Island Post express which should leave Oswego at 4 a. m., came flying along. Although all was done that could be done to stop the train it crushed into the stub. The rear car of the latter

WAS COMPLETELY TELESCOPED and the engine of the express driven com-pletely through it and the engine and car were thrown upon the platform of the depot. The coaches of the express were thrown into a coaches of the express were thrown into a ditch and piled up in all conceivable shapes. A special train was immediately despatched to the scene of the accident from Rochester and the injured placed on cots and taken to that city and placed in the city hospital. Just where the blame for the accident is to be placed is hard to state. One report has it that the Forest Lawn train had no flag out; another that the express had orders to run no further than Forest Lawn. The express was late today. The railway officials here are very reticent and not inclined to give out any particulars.

At 9 p. m. the list of dead and wounded in the Forest Lawn accident is as follows, with none missing:

John Day, engineer of the steamer Hazelton,

Oswego, N. Y.
Miss Ella Perrin, of St. Johns, Mich.
Lowell C. Brown, Sherman, N. Y. INJURED. Andrew Tiffany, Oswego, engineer of the

express.

Mrs. Lewis Moore, of Gratwick, N. Y.
Miss Sarah M. Sweet, of Walcott, N. Y.
Frank Bell, of Sheboygan, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Perrin, of St. John,

VELDELL ACQUITTED.

The Colored Preacher Will Return to Pitts-

CHARLESTON, Angust 10.—The trial of John Yeldell, alias Rev. Fleming, of Pittsburg, for murder committed in 1884, has been in progress at Edgefield all today. The solicitor was assisted by ex-Governor John C. Sheppard, who made a strong speech for the prosecution. Mr. W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, closed the case with a speech of an hour's length in which he with a speech of an hour's length, in which he made a strong appeal for Yeldell, saying that not he but the state of South Carolina was on trial before the world. Judge Pressley charged the jury as to the law and sent them to their room. They have agreed upon a verdict of

anot guilty.

The principal witness for the state was Josh Briggs, a negro who had been tried for the same crime and acquitted. He testified that Yeldell fired the fatal shot. The defense that xeidell fired the latal shot. The defense introduced no testimony. After argument, at 6 o'clock, the case was given to the jury which at 6:30 o'clock returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was composed entirely of whites. There was no excitement. Everything is quiet. Yeldell will return to Pitts.

burg at once.

The first ballot of the jury stood eleven for The first ballot of the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The stubborn juror soon gave way to the eleven and a verdict of not guilty was agreed upon. Judge Presley complimented the jury and said that they had done their duty in a conscientious manner. Yeldell did not appear in court, as he is completely broken down. His nervous eystem has given away to the strain. He is yet in jail, as he is unwilling to come out tonight for fear of bodily injury. The Edgefield Rifles are guarding him and promise him that no harm shall be done him. The sentiment of Edgefield town is in favor of the verdict. But Blackwell's friends in the county consider Yeldell his murderer and want him punished. He will leave for Pittsburg on Monday.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1892.

Mayor Grant Appoints Committees to Arrange for It.

Mayor Grant Appoints Committees to Arrange for It.

New York, August 10.—Mayor Grant appointed four committees to do the preliminary work of the international exposition in 1892 late this afternoon. The committees contain the following well known names: Permanent organization—Alfred C. Chapin, Orestes Cleveland, Grover Cleveland, Charles L. Tiffany and Benjamin Wood. Finance—Calvin S. Brice, August Belmont, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, H. C. Havemeyer, Morris K. Jessup. Eugene Kelly, Ogden Mills, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Herman Albrichs, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Rockefoller, Charles Stewart Smith, William Steinway, Jessie Seligman, Elliott F. Shepard and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Legislation—D. T. Appleton, William M. Evart, Franklin Edson, Abram S. Hewitt, Jackson S. Schultz, Horace White, E. H. Ammidown, A. B. Cornell, Chauncey M. Depew, Joel B. Erhardt, Hamilton Fish, Elldrige, T. Gerry, Levi P. Morton, Warner Miller, Thomas C. Platt, General W. T. Sherman, F. B. Thurber and W. C. Whitney. Site and buildings—John T. Agnew, James Gorden Bennett, Cornelius M. Bliss, Edward Cooper, Roswell P. Flower, Andrew H. Green, D. Willis James, Joseph Pulitzer, John H. Starin, W. W. Astor, Charles A. Dana, John Foord, W. R. Grace, Henry Hilton, George Jones and Arthur Leary.

Shipments of Specie.

Shipments of Specie

New York, August 10.—Exports of specie from the port of New York for week amounted to \$612,550, of which \$164,000 was in gold and \$68,550 silver. All the silver and \$2,000 in gold went to Europe and \$102,000 gold to South America. Imports of specie for the week amounted to \$25,410, of which \$23,138 was in gold and \$2,272 silver.

THE DUEL FOUGHT.

Continued From Eleventh Page.

Decatur railroad tomorrow, (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, unless I hear to the contrary. I shall expect to find you at that hour.

My friend, Mr. King, will deliver this note. Respectfully, J. D. WILLIAMSON. THE TALK IN THE CITY.

The Duel Was the One Topic of Conver-

The duel was the only thing talked about in Atlanta yesterday.

Not half a dozen people had any intimation of the turn affairs had taken until THE CONstitution told the story, and it proved a sen-

sation, with a great big S.

The prominence of both principals and seconds, and the evident determination of both men to settle their differences according to the code, gave additional interest to the affair, of course, and it is hardly an exageration to say that there is in Atlanta not a single home in which the duel was not discussed,

There were many reports afloat. Among

these was one to the effect that Mr. H. W Grady was with the Calhoun party. This evidently grew out of Mr. Grady's happening o be on the Georgia Pacific train Friday night on his way to Chautauqua, where he

ddressed the alliance meeting yesterday. The news of the result of the affair was re-ceived with evident satisfaction. Everybody was glad that neither of the principals had

WITH THE GOVERNOR.

As soon as Governor Gordon heard yesterday morning that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Williamson and their seconds had left the city to engage in a duel he took vigorous measures to stop the fight. He sent telegrams to the governors of Alabama and Tennessee notifying them and requesting that all the parties should be arrested. He also telegraphed to Rome and

all points in Georgia where it was thought possible for the duelists to be found and or-

dered the sheriffs to make the capture if

possible. Later in the day the governor heard rumor which induced him to again telegraph Governor Seay. He also wired the officials at Cedartown and Anniston to be on the lookout. Governor Gordon said last night after hear ing of the fight that the matter is now in the hands of Governor Seay, of Alabama, as the law was broken in his state. It rests with him to demand the extraditiou of both principals and seconds. Should he do so Governor Gordon would be forced by the law to give

A BLOODY FIGHT.

In Which Two Men are Killed-Pursuit o

Frankfort, Mich., August 10.—A terrible encounter occurred at Otter Creek, twenty miles north of Frankfort, this morning, in which Charles T. Wright, president of Otter Creek Lumber company, of Racine, Wis., shot and instautly killed Under-Sheriff Neal Marshall and Dr. Frank E. Under sheriff Neal Marshall and Dr. Frank E. Thurber. It seems that Wright had not paid taxes on his mill property at Aral Lake township for several years and had a suit with the township in regard to it. About three weeks ago the sheriff attached a large lot of logs. Wright tried to replevin them, but could not get proper bonds, and his mill lay idle for want of logs to cut. It is thought that Wright, with a force of men, attempted to gain possession, and in the melee Supervisor Thurber was killed first and Marshall soon after. It is runored that over sixty men were engaged was killed first and Marshall soon after. It is rumored that over sixty men were engaged in the fray, and there may have been others wounded. Sheriff Marshall was a brother-in-law to Lewis Sands, the millionaire lumberman of Manistee. The propeler Dewar, with a force of officers and a picked company of men are leaving for Otter Creek to capture Wright, dead or alive. It is said that the barge Seymour, owned by Wright, has taken him on board and de-parted for the Wisconsin shore.

AT BAR HARBOR.

Appointments by the President-Arrival of

the Dispatch. BAR HARBOR, Maine, August 10.—President Harrison has made the following appoint ments: Samuel J. Phillips, of North Carolina, commissioner on the part of the United States under the Venezuela and United States treaty concerning the adjustment of claims; Charles G. Pope, of Missouri, consul to Toronto; Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia,

consul-general at Ottawa. The United States ship Dispatch reached here this morning with Secretary Tracy on board, and an hour later the secretary, his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerling, Lieutenant and Mrs. Mason and Captain Cowles called on the president. The afternoon will be spent on the Sappho by the president and his secretary of state.

CHESTER, Pa., August 10.—The new iron steamship "Kansas City," built at Roach's yard for the New England and Savannah Steamship company, was successfully launched today. The vessel is 350 feet over all, 45 feet beam and 27 feet depth of hold. Her engines are of the tripple armansion, surface condensing beam and 27 feet depth of hold. Her engines are of the tripple expansion, surface condensing type, with 33-inch and 54-inch diameter, and 54-inch stroke, supplied with steam by eight steel boilers. She has been constructed to move 16½ knots per hour. Her passenger accommodations are 116 first-class and 120 second-class. When finished she will ply between New York and Savannah. A large number of people, many of them from the west, witnessed the launch.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Reports from Virginia tobacco crop are en

couraging.

Dr. J. C. James, of Pennsylvania county, Vir, ginia, fell from a street car in Danville yesierday and received injuries from which he will die.

A shock of earthquake was telt in the Adirondacks yesterday morning.

The Chicago delegation which lately visited Tampa, have returned home and report Tampa harbor as possessing superior facilities for making it a terminal point for south and Central America and West India vessels.

Protection From Lightning.

From the New York Herald, The fatal lightning stroke is so frequent this season that persons much exposed to thunder storms should take all known precaution against it. In a scientific paper recently read before the Royal Meteorological society Mr G. J. Symons, F.R. S., the English meteorologist, presented a large mass of important data on the phenomena of thunde

Important data of the storm storm.

Ordinarily persons exposed to a thunder storm fiee to the nearest shelter to escape weiting. Mr. Symons shows that "if a man is thoroughly wet it is impossible for lightning to kill him." He refers to a remarkable proof of this fact. The groat scientific lecturer, Faraday, once-demonstrated to his audience at the Royal institution that with all the conversal electical apparatus at his disposal it was powerful electical apparatus at his disposal it was impossible for him to kill a rat whose coat had been saturated with water. It would be well, therefore for any person in a severe thunder storm and liable the a lightning stroke to allow himself to be drenched with rain at the earliest moment poss. ble, and in the absence of sufficient rainfall to avail himself of any other means at hand to wet

Canada's Wealth.

From a New York Letter.

Those who are in the habit of considering Caunda as an jArctic and sterile country will be surprised to learn that the has one-fourth more land fitted to wheat cultivation than the whole United States. In 1877 the yield of wheat in our own country was a little over twelve bushels per acre In the same year Manitoba alone raised 12,500,000 bushels, and averaged twenty-seven bushels per acre. The climate of Canada does not hinder, but contributes to, the wealth and enterprise of her people. She has more timber of every possible-description than both she and the United States could consume in a hundred years. She has more iron and coal than any other country in the world. She has probably more copper than all other countries combined, and there is no telling what lies hidden under the snow and ice of her northern

Ten nyson an Octogenarian, On Tuesday Alfred Tennyson will be eighty years old. It is strange to think of England's mightiest master of metrical form as an octogena-rian.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR HIS

The Emperor Pleased With His Visit to Berlinurrection-Other Foreign News

BERLIN, August 10 .- [Copyright 1889 by the New York Associated Press.]-Among the first fortunate fruits of England's attachment to the triple alliance are the cessation of the simultaneous suspension of cretanizing. The swiffness of the combined diplomatic action of England, Germany, Austria and Italy upon the Cretan question, as propounded by the Greek note to the powers, is the result of a previous understanding of the powers with Turkey on the united action of the Turkey on the united action of the east. The Greek note which threatened armed intervention in Crete, inspired as it was by Russia, met with a decisive response from four powers within two days. Therei's nothing in modern history like it for rapidity of diplomatic action with a stralghtforward assertion of a definite policy. In a circular note received here tonight, issued under concert, four powers repudiate the charges of the Greek note that Turkish misrule is solely responsible for the Cretan insurrection. It asserts that the reforms demanded by the Christians have been readily granted and that the people would remain peaceful if they were not in cited by Greek agitators. The porte's response does not allude to the leading point of arrangement on which the four powers desponse does not allude to the leading point of arrangement on which the four powers depend for a settlement of the Cretar troubles, namely: That a Christian governor, with a mixed Christian and Moslem council, elected by the people, shall constitute the government after the present troubles are over.

A semi-official article in the Journal de St. Petersburg admits that the promptitude of the decision of the powers has prevented the

Petersburg admits that the promptitude of the decision of the powers has prevented the movement from assuming proportions which would menace the peace of Europe and the Servian government's abandonment of the muster en masse of all reserves is as certainly due to the influence of Prince Bismarck's league of peace. Only a portion of the reserve is now ordered out for formal inspection. These diplomatic successes inspire tha These diplomatic successes inspire the foreign office here with brighter hopes of drawing Spain into the league. The Italian government, having better relations with Spain than has Germany, has been tions with Spain than has Germany, has been entrusted with the carrying on of negotiations at Madrid and sends Signor Cialdini as special envoy. If Cialdini succeeds in perfecting an arrangement similar to that with England, Bismarck will have so ringed France with the circle of powers hostile to a war of revanches to restance with the circle of powers hostile to a war of revanches.

as to guarantee permanent peace and a proba-ble reduction of armements. ble reduction of armements.

The reported intention of Emperor William and the empress to visit Madrid, though denied by some Spanish papers, is a definite project associated with overtures for an understanding. If the present plans are carried out, Emperor William will go in the imperial yacht to Lisbon in September and thence to Madrid.

yacht to Lisbon in September and thence to Madrid.

Emperor William and Prince Henry arrived at Wilhelmshaven this afternoon and immediately proceeded by special train to Berlin. Prince and Princess Bismarck came to Wilhelms Strasse from Varsein tonight.

The emperor's impressions of England, as freely made known through his mother, the ex-empress, are enthusiastically appreciative. Writing to his mother from Osborne house after the naval review at Spithead, the emperor declared the magnificent line of warships, ten miles long, passing before him as a surprising proof of the tremendous strength of Great Britain, conveying no ideas of her preponderance of power throughout the world. The emperor's sojourn at Osborne has certainly tended to renew the friendship previously existing between members of the two royal families.

Victoria sent a telegram to the ex-empress, describing the happiness she experienced from the greatesparks of the presence and the warmth of

describing the happiness she experienced from her grandson's presence and the warmth of feeling he showed towards herself and her children. The ex-empress, in responding,

her grandson's presence and the warmth of feeling he showed towards herself and her children. The ex-empress, in responding, thanked her mother for the good news which she received with deep joy. The visit of the prince of Wales to Berlin, which is arranged for the end of September, will seal the renewal of family cordiality.

The empress came today from Potsdam and the Princess Henry, with her baby, from Darmstadt, to meet their husbands here.

Emperor Francis Joseph's arrival is timed for Monday at 5 p. m. The ceremonial of his reception will be similar to that of King Humbert, although he has asked, on account of his recent affliction, a very quiet welcome. The Unter Den Linden will be decorated in the style usual on the occasion of a monarch's entry into the city. Popular curiosity is not excited over the visit, public in terest being centered in the czar's coming, which is now fixed for the 26th instant. Mr. Burgomaster applied to the foreign office for Burgomaster applied to the foreign office for advice as to how to prepare for the czar's visit. He was told that it was doubtful if the czar would enter Berlin, although he would stay four days at Potsdam. His morbid dread of facing a crowd prevents a visit to the capital. The programme for the visit is subject to alfacing a crowd prevents a visit to the capital. The programme for the visit is subject to alterations, depending upon police reports regarding the safety of various routes. According to the present arrangements the Russian imperial family will leave Peterhof palace on board the Derjava on the 24th, reaching Stettin on the following day. The czarina and her children will proceed thence to Copenhagen, while the czar, accompanied by Emperor William, will come to Potsdam, where reviews and state banquets will be held. The czar will afterward go by rail to Kiel to witness the naval review. From

rail to Kiel to witness the naval review. From

will be held. The czar will afterward go by rail to Kiel to witness the naval review. From there he will go to Copenhagen.

Numbers of Russian detectives have already been stationed at Berlin, Steitin and Potsdam. Officials of the Russian embassy assert that the czar intends to hold a limited reception at the embassy, and lavish preparations that are being made confirm the statement. Workmen are engaged day and night in decorating the interior of the building.

La Russe Zeitung, referring to the statement of General Boulanger that he used the secret fund to buy the right to inspect the papers of of a military attache of the German legation, says that Colonel Villaume, while an attache at Paris, caught a clerk in the act of copying the document. This is the only foundation for Boulanger's story.

The imperial budget discloses a deficit of 20,000,000 marks. This is chiefly due to the decline in the yield from the reformed sugar taxes, which is 24,000,000 marks under the estimates. The reformed taxes burden domestic sugar consumption with 20,000,000 marks, without limiting the export bounty system. The coming budget will be further burdened with a demand for 800,000 marks to alter cannon for the use of smokeless powder.

Delegates from one hundred and sixty-three mines met at Bochum today and decided; to send representatives to the Silesian mines to arrange for concerted action. The authorities disfavor coalition, but the project promises to succeed.

Chiefs of the Bayarian socialists have called

Chiefs of the Bayarian socialists have called a general assembly at Nuremberg to organize for the electoral campaign.

BOULANGER'S TRIAL.

mittee.

mittee.

Paris, Angust 10.—The trial of General Boulanger before the high court of the senate was continued today. The procureur-generale, resuming his address, charged Boulanger with trying to corrupt M. Gione, chief of the public safety department, and Generals Thomasson and Tricoche, and with receiving commission on purchases of coffee for the army. When the procureur finished his address M. Cuffet asked leave to speak. President Leroyer refused to give him permission and a prolonged tumult followed. When the president succeeded in gaining a hearing he explained that the procureur's charges were only to be discussed in secret committee. The court thereupon resolved itself into a secret committee. M. Kergdrel, of the right, moved that the court was incompetent to try Boulanger. Debate on the motion will take place on Monday.

Capitalists Going to Sheffield. Boston, August 10.—About eighty gentle men, capitalists of this city, left this afternoot at 3 o'clock for Sheffield. Ala., by specia train. It is stated that the party intend to in vest heavily in local enterprises at Sheffield.

The Project Abandoned. LUCKENE, August 10.—The project to hold an anti-slavery conference has been aban-doned. Cardinal Lareighere, head of the movement, has departed for Paris.

HUNTING THE HUNS.

The Ignorant Miners Still on the Ram

CONNELLSVILLE. Pa., August 10.—The Hungarians made another raid on the workmen at the Mercer coke plant, and drove them from work. Squire Duncan and Officers Franks and Shunn attempted to arrest fifteen of the rioters, when they were set upon by the mob. Duncan was terribly beaten and left for dead. Shunn and Franks escaped by running. After beating Duncan, the Hungarians broke the windows and doors of the company's store. The sheriff will organize a posse this afternoon to arrest the raiders. The Hungarians do not appear to understand that the strike is settled, and regard the workmen as "black sheep."

When the sheriff and his posse went to Mercer this afternoon to arrest the roiting Hungarians, they found none in sight. The posse, however, surrounded houses in the valley and intended to arrest every Hungarian in them. They found but two. These were placed under guard at 'Squire Murphy's office. The posse then went up the hill and arrested two more. Word was received that the Hungarians to the number of one hundred and fitty were entreuched.

posse then went up the hill and arrested two more. Word was received that the Hungarians to the number of one hundred and fitty were entrenched ind a stone fence armed with pustols knives and clubs, and were awaiting the coming of the officers. The men separated and surrounded the unruly foreigners. When they came to within seventy-five yards of the Hungarians, fire was opened on the officers. It was prompty returned, and the Hungarians broke and ran. None were hurt on either broke and ran. None were hurt on either side. Sheriff Miller collected his men and formed a plan of action. The Hungarians were in the meantime out of sight, and the officers started toward Morgan station, where it was learned the Hungarians collected. On the way through fields and over hills the posse was fired upon several times by hiding the way through fields and over hills the posses was fired upon several times by hiding Hungarians. When the men arrived at Mor gan statien they found the Hungarians in their rendezvous, a soup-house. After parleying awhile, some of the rioters came out and fired upon the officers, who were upon the bluff overlocking the house. At this time it cannot be learned that any person in either party was injured. They were still fighting at last report. The Hungarians are well armed with revolvers and knives, and some have muskets. They are determined to resist arrest, and considerable

garians are well armed with revolvers and knives, and some have muskets. They are determined to resist arrest, and considerable trouble is anticipated in dislodging them from their stronghold.

A. C. Duncan, the officer assaulted by the Hungarians this morning, was badly cut about the face by stones thrown from the rioters. No cause can be assigned for the action of the Hungarians in first assailing the workmen at Coalbrook. After the scale had been fixed at the conference at Everson, the matter was interpreted to them, and they appeared perfectly willing to resume work, but no sooner had the English-speaking miners started to work than the Hungarians broke out. They have been drinking all the time during the strike, and today, when they resisted arrest by the posse, they were wild with liquer. Four Hungarians, arrested at Moyer, were taken to Uniontown this evening. They acted as if they expected to be rescued by their countrymen, but were easy to control until just before boarding the train. They then attempted to escape, and very nearly succeeded, as the guard was not large.

Sale of the Montgomery Dispatch. Montgomery, Ala., August 710.—The Dispatch newspaper of this city was tonight sold patch newspaper of this city was tonight sold by its president, Colonel D. S. Troy, to the Advertiser. There will be no hyphenated name, and the editorial and office force of the Advertiser remains unchanged. This sale ends a four years newspaper rivalry, in which the old story is repeated. Abundant capital, brains and energy have failed to establish a second newspaper in a city not large enough for one. The Dispatch is understood to have lost over \$50,000. The Advertiser has been in existence since 1828 and has absorbed over a dozen papers. dozen papers.

A Malignant Cancer. Lexington, Va., August 10.—Charles Camden died last night of a cancer, which, in one year, literally eat away the lower portion of his body, starting in the legs. The case resisted the treatment of the most eminent sur-

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 10.—An investigation of the accounts of W. E. Denny, assistant postmaster at Booneville, who is charged with embezzlement in his office, shows that the shortage amounts to \$0,000, and may reach more. Denny has not yet been apprehended,

Death of Dr. Bayless. BAY VIEW, Mich., August 10.—Rev. Dr. Bayless, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, died here today from the effects of a carbuncle. The doctor had been in poor health for several weeks.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Small Attendance Yesterday and a Quiet Session.

Yesterday was a routine day in the house. ill was read th unanimous consent, and passed. This was by Mr. Hardage, of Cobb, to prohibit the sale of spirituous or malt liquors within three miles of the Cowen academy, in Cobb county. A number of bills were read the second

The following NEW BILLS were read for the first time: By Mr. McDonald, of Ware—A bill to amend section 4372 of the code of 1881 by striking therefrom the

proviso.

By Mr. Calvin, of Richmond—A bill to appropriate to the Georgia Agricultural society, through the department of agriculture, annually five thousand dollars.

By Mr. Herrington, of Emanuel—A bill to incorporate the town Still more.

By Mr. Herrington, or Emanuel—A but to incorporate the town Stillmore.

By Mr. Jones, of Coweta—A bill to incorporate the town of Moreland in Coweta county.

By Mr. Hardeman. of Bibb—A bill for the relief of the Floyd R.fless and their securities.

By Mr. Dennard, of Wilcox—A bill to appropriate money to buy an artificial limb for Lawson Smith, of Wilcox.

By Mr. Jones, of Coweta—A bill to authorize Newman cotton mills, of Newman, Gas, to do a general lanking business.

Lanking business.

By Mr. Lamar, of Richmond—A bill to provide for improvement on the grounds a round the capital.

By Mr. Hood, of Jackson—A will to prohibit drovers from allowing stock to trospass on lands of

ers from allowing stock to trespass on lands of others.

By Mr. Duggar, of Fannin—A bill to authorize Geo. V. Cochran to peddle without license in the county of Fannin.

By Mr. Veazey, of Warren—A bill to amend act incorporating the town of Warrenton.

By Mr. Whitaker, of Troup—A bill to exempt from levy and sale provisions, farm implements, live stock and fertilizers advanced by a landlord to his tenants, croppers and farm laborers.

By Mr. Berner, of Monroe—A bill to incorporate the Albany and Cordele Raliroad company.

By Mr. Johnson, of Floyd—To incorporate the Cherokee Wesleyan institute, located at Cave Springs.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. An Apt and Pointed Card.

ATLANTA, August 10 .- Editor Constitution-Please tell me if General Lewis's arm he lost at Gettysburg in the defense of his country and con-victions was burned in effigy the other night? His arm was lost in fair and open battle under circumstances that all true soldiers admire, and

never gave offense to Atlanta people. The confederate soldiers should have seen to it that no disrespect was shown toward his armless sleeve You doubtless know it is said the revolutionary soldiers. respected the leg Benedict Arnold lost at For Schuyler in 1777, prior to his treason, and accorded it military burial honors while they execrated the

Should not the descendents of these same sol-diers show the same magnanimity nowadays to-ward a soldier and gentleman who has held your respect and esteem for twenty years, but made one mistake. Magnanimity,

Not a Law School.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 10, 1889.—Editors Constitution: Your issue of August first contained a very kind and complimentary notice of myself, which was highly appreciated, but the action of the complete of myself, which was highly appreciated, but

notice of myses, it contained a very material error, which it contained a very material error, which it contained a very material error, which it is graded to a stated that I would open a law "school." I have opened not a "school," but a law office, and have never had such designs as were ascribed me, against our most excellent university school.

This communication has been delayed, hoping that the error would be understood as such, but being still approached on the subject, public correction and explanation seem necessary, which I feel sure, you will gladly make. Very respectable.

HIS WINDPIPE SEVERED.

Jim Hill Has His Throat Cut By a Com-Jim Hill, a young mulatto, had his throa ut last night about midnight.

Jim drives Mr. L. J. Hill's carriage, but last Feeling a little sickness, Jim did not drive

the carriage yesterday, but employed a negro named Will Cheatham in his place. eating place on the corner of Decatur and Ivy streets, and called for lemonade.

Joe Moore and his brother were there also.

Jim complained of the glass not being clean and Joe stepped up and began cursing, calling Will and Jim negro dudes. Joe and his brother went up Pryor street,

and in a few minutes Will Cheatham and Jim Hill followed up to the junction of Pryor and Peachtree. Jim parted from his companions there, and

Jim parted from his companions there, and Jim turned down James street, saying that he believed he would see some girls.

In a few moments he heard Jim cry out that he was cit, and ran to him. He saw two men running away.

Will ran to James's assistance, found him weltering in his own blood; and ran for a doctor.

Jim ran down Peachtree street, and nearly in front of Avery's drug store fainted from

Jim ran down Peachtree street, and nearly in front of Avery's drug store fainted from exhaustion. Call Officer Hamilton repaired to the scene, and had the wounded man sent to Dr. Westmoreland's office. Dr. Westmoreland sent him to Dr. D. H. Howell's office, and the latter being away, the man was carried to the office of Dr. Ernest, corner of Houston and Ivy streets, where his wounds were dressed.

were dressed.

It was found that the windpipe had been half severed, and several blood vessels cut on

After his wounds were dressed Jim was sent After his wounds were dressed Jim was sent to the station house, where he identified the man under arrest, as the companion of Joe Moore, the negro who did the cutting.

Jim Hill may die this morning, or he may survive. In either event the man who did the cutting is guilty of a murderous assault. The police are after him.

The wounded man was taken from his boarding house to Dr. Dan Howell's office, where his wounds were re-dressed. He was bleeding profusely, with but little chance for life.

Mr. Parker E. Bonn aged thirty-six years, died yesterday at the restauce of Mr. F. O. Mays, 51 Garnett street. The interment will take place at Forsyth. Attempt to Kill an Editor. Louisville, Ky., August 10.-John Proc-

tor, who murdered Wade Purcell, at Mt. Vernon, Ky., last Monday attempted to kill Editor W. Creiss, of the Mountain Signal vesterday. Creiss was on his way to the depot when Proctor who was supposed to be under guard, met him and thrusting a platol in his face ordered him to get down on his knees. Creiss run and Proctor fired a shot at him. Proctor was at once put in jail.

THE TRUSTEE BILL.

Short Talks with Colonel N. J. Hammond and Mr. Clark Bowell, Its Introducer
It having been reported that Hom N. J. Hammond did not favor the idea proposed in Mr. Howell's bill, changing the method of choosing trustees of the State university, a CONSTITUTION reporter called on him yesterday and asked his views on the matter.
"I am not opposed absolutely to the proposi-

"I am not opposed absolutely to the pro-tion," said Colonel Hammond, "and, ind "I am not opposed absolutely to the proposition," said Colonel Hammond, "and, indeed, I think that with certain modifications it would be all right. My idea has been that the number of trustees provided for in the bill, which is thirteen, was not enough. I think that the board should be larger, and that if it were it would be enabled to accomplish much better results. Under the old law of 1785 there were twenty-eight trustees of the university. As it now stands there are nearly fifty. While the body as it is may be somewhat unwieldly, I do not think that this should be taken as an argument in favor of making such a decided reduction. I think that it would be better if the senate were to so amend the bill as to provide that beside the one trustee from each congressional district and two from the city of Atheus, the governor, so officio, a member. I think if this amendment were put to the bill it would very materially strengthen it."

Referring to Colonel Hammond's views, Mr. Howell said yesterday:

"There is no man in the state whose opinion on a matter of this kind I would more readily be guided by than that of Colonel Hammond, whose interest in matters of education in general, and whose earnest support of the university is such as to make his views concerning anything that pertains thereto of the greatest value. I think his suggestion as to so amending the bill to provide that the governor shall appoint five from the state at large, beside these appointed from the congressional districts, has much to recommend it. If the senate adopts if, I shall heartly support the amendment when it comes back to the house,"

"Another thing," continued Mr. Howell, "I see that I have been quoted in the press as having made the statement that the trustees themselves recommend such change as is embodied in my bill. This may be somewhat misleading. The trustees themselves as an organization have said nothing in regard to it. My statement was that I had received letters from a number of the board of trustees, and had talked with s I think that with certain modifications it

certainly pass the senate, and I believe that it will be the best possible thing that could hap-pen for the university." The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsapa

rilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

78,230 75 2,436 66

\$4,159 42

\$968,312 41

\$94,149 92

\$4,159 42

1,664,267 56

\$103,989 51 747,071 88

\$27,879 69

\$878,941 08

\$878,941 08 785.326 48

\$1,664,267 56

\$530,303 79

15,548 66

\$8,662 54

554,514 99

\$306,994 20 99,034 86

20,394 46

306,994 20

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE SOTH., 1889, OF THE CON

Imperial Fire Insurance Co. OF LONDON, ENG.,

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia in pursuance of the laws of said State.

General Manager, Edward Cozens-Smith, London, England.

Principal office in the United States, 20 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

John C. Paige, Resident Manager, Goveral Attorney, Western branch, 153 La Sale screet, Chicago, 111. Daniel C. Osmun, Resident Manager. Organized 1803. Commenced business 1803. SCHEDULE "A."-Description and Location of Buildings. Valuation of Cost of Build-Buildings. ings.

 Brick and marble office buildings, Nos. 31 and 35 Pine street, New York City, N. Y.
 Brick and stone office buildings, Nos. 411 and 413 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. \$250,000 00 \$165,000 00 No Incum brances. 187,948 72 162,272 50 Total value of real estate over and above incumbrances .. \$437,948 72 \$327,272 50

II. ASSETS. Market value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of in-cumbrances thereon) as specified in Schedule A annexed to annual state-ment filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to—18— \$437,948 72 STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

Deposits for the ben-fit and security of all policy holders of the Company in the United States, viz: Tot'l Par Val. Tot'l Mar. Val. Deposited with the Supt. of Insurance Dept. State of New York, at Albahy, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1905, Regis-

at Albahy, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered.

Deposited with the Insurance Dept., State of Ohio, at Columbus, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered.

Deposited with the State of Virginia, at Richmond, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered.

Deposited with the State of Oregon, at Salem, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered.

Deposited with the State of Georgia, at Atlanta, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered.

Deposited with the State of Georgia, at Atlanta, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered.

Deposited with the Trusters, at New York, United States 4 per cent Funded Loan, 1907. Registered. 120,000 00 155,400.00 25,000 00

West Virginia State Deferred Certificates Total par and market value carried out at market value....... 8774,516 67 \$968,312 41 A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance 11, Cash in hands of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, \$3,089.28; in San Fran-\$ 3,109 02 cisco office, \$19.74...
12. Cash belonging to the Company deposited National bank of Republic

Boston
National bank, Illinois, Chicago....
Union Trust Co., New York
Bank of British Columbia, 'San Francisco.... Total cash items.

Total cash items.

Cash in the hands of agents and in course of transmission on policies issued within three months.

Bills receivable not matured taken for Fire, Marine and Inland risks.

All other assets, both real and personal, as per schedule attached, viz.:

Rents due and accrued. (Amount of premiums unpaid on policies which have been issued over 3 months, \$26,739.52.)
Total assets of the Company, actual cash market value....

III. LIABILITIES. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported

And supposed losses.

Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon.

Total gross amount of claims for losses.

Deduct re-insurance thereon.

Net amount of unpaid losses.

Net premium reserve and all other liabilities, except capital, under the Life Insurance or any other special department.

All other demands against the Company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested, viz.

Due to agents for commissions.

Due for re-insurance.

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock, scrip and net surplus...
 Surplus beyond all liabilities.

19. Aggregate amount of all liabilities.

(Due for commissions on premiums in hands of agents over three mouths due, \$4,189.97.)

IV.-INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1889. 1. Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last six months.... 9. Net cash actually received for premiums..... \$530,303 79

11. Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral load and from all other sources.

12. Income received from all other sources omitting increase, if any, in valu of securities, viz, Rents, 88,592.54; from other sources, 870.00; total.

15. Aggregate amount of income setually received during the first six months. V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE Fire Risks. 1. Gross amount ciually paid for losses, including \$-; losses occurring in 27,388 66

previous years.

2. Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous six months), \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and all amounts actually received for re-insurances in other companies, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; total deductions. 3. Net amount paid during the - six months of the year for losses ...

other employes...

8. Paid for cate, untional and local taxes in this and other states...

9. All other payments and expenditures, viz.: General expenses...

10. American branches of foreign Companies will please report amount sent to home offices during the first six months.

Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the first six months of the year ip cosh...

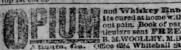
of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual st A copy of the act of incorporation, and the finance Commissioner.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—Personally appears signed, John C. Palge, Resident Manager General Attorney, who, being duly swell that he is the Resident Manager General Attorney of Imperial Fire Insurance Coloregoing statement is correct and true.

NO. C. PAIGE, Resident Manager Swern to and subscribed before me this 25th day of July 1889.

Commissioner of Deeds of the State of Georgia, resident in the State of Massach. rn, deposes and says mpany, and that the r, General Attorney. HAS. HALL ADAMS.

MISCELLANEOUS





Can you see? Can you see well? Don't you need spectacles? We can fit your eyes correctly

with a pair of spectacles or eye-

Come at once and after your eyes are attended to you will see how cheap we can sell you a good watch. Don't delay.

JULIUS R. WALLS & CO.,

Jewelers and Opticians,

57 Whitehall St TENTS, AWNINGS. A. ERGENZINGER,

12 East Husnter, Uptairs, Atlanta. Curley Pine, Hardwood, Oak, Ash, Beech, Maple, Cherry, Cypress, Walnut Lumber.

Goo. S. May & Co., 141 W. Mitebell- St., Atlanta, Ga.

NESS OURED by Fock's Pra

NOTICE.

E PARTNERSHIP HARETO ORE EXISTng and known as Foster a Commungs as agents STER, UMMINGS

Notice to Contractors. Edited to Contractors.

EALLD BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Dunder lened for the erection of a two-story frame school building, known as "The Thomas Steeks Institute," until Thurday, August 29th, 1888. Plans and specifications can be seen at Generosicoro, Ga., and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. H. T. Lewis, president, E. A. Gotelan, secretary.

Send Your Collars and Cuffs

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

BEST WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Wagens will Call for and Deliver Packages.

SHADES. SHADES.

cents. 2000 Shades at 60 cents.

These goods are beauties and worth three imes at much as we ask for them. All mounted ready for hanging. M. Rich &

ELEGANT

NEW COTTAGES FOR RENT.

I have 2 "perfect gem" cottages on Washington street with every modern convenience, viz.: Hot and cold water, gas, bath rooms, etc., both new, with east front, in the most desirable part of that fashionable residence street.

Call and examine lists, Also:
An elegant new cottage on Harris street, 100 feet west of Peachtree street, with all the modern improvements. Also:
[149 room "daisy," just finished, on Courtland, near Forest avenue.

I have 8 or 10 new cottages—a fine list for Senhear Forest avenue.

I have 8 or 10 new cottages—a fine list for September 1st—good demand. Call and see me at once.

If you want to buy or sell come in and talk with me. If your rent business is needing prompt, careful attention bring it into my office where everything is attended to "jam up." I have my rent department well regulated and systematized and give especial attention to that department. partment well regulated dispertment.
especial attention to that department.
G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball house,
Wall street.

Our Carpet Department is teeming with new and beautiful designs, but our greatest attraction will be found out Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert &
Sons. Ask your druggist. in our low prices. M. Rich & Bros. the Leaders of the Carpet Trade.



JUST EIGHT WEEKS THE PIEDMONT STILL ON BOOM,

Point to the Biggest Sho be South-Applications f n Rapidly.

Seen in the South—Applications for Space Coming in Papidly.

It is just eight weeks tomorrow and the opening of the greatest event that has ever occurred in the south will take place in Atlanta. Everything is red hot and the exposition is fairly booming in great shape. Not a mail comes into Atlanta but what brings with it applications. The napers broughout the east and west are calling attention to the prosperity of the south and the Piedmont exposition. The attention of the surdus capital of the east is being directed to the prosperous sunny south, and millions of eastern capital will be invested throughout the resources displayed at the Piedmont. The country is now thoroughly appreciative of that fact, and with the new buildings (although the present exposition buildings occupy more area than any ever held in the south, except New Orleans) will not when the opening day arrives have an inch of available space left. Exhibitors who want good space should call early and make their application and secure their assignment.

THE PRINTLEDEES.

The previledge committee meets every morning and passes on he applications for the various priviledges. The slunch stands and restaurants will be dispased of during the coming week. The committee have decided to sell three bars instead of two as first advertised, and they can be full for separately or collectively. The bids close August 15th.

THE GREAT EATURES.

Exhibition hall will be applete with handsome exhibits, art and beauty their combined with instructive displays. In Agricultural hall the products of our fertile soil will be displayed in abundance, and our eastern and western neighbors will join with us and display the products of their prolific land. In Mineral hall our eastern visitors will be assounded at the wealth and quality of our minerals.

The dairy exhibit vill surpass anything ever undertaken in the south before, and every article used in a dairy will be shounded the wealth and quality of our minerals.

The dairy exhibit vill surpass anything ever undertake

ments, all the anusement fetures are to be so complete as to captivate all who visit the exposition.

HE GROUNDS.

The grounds have been fixed up, and they would hardly be recognized as the same rough grounds of two rears ago. Hard sandy walks take place of the rough red clay, and beds of beautiful exotics adorn the scrpentine walks, in the center of which a lake now stands. The buildings have been repainted and Piedmont grounds are being bedecked in holiday attire ready for the gala days.

SECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The attractions will be the grandest obtainable in every line, and \$60,000 expended in attraction will make a great show, and such as will make those who attend repeat their visits often. The carnival will, of course, be the big days, and a well informed rentleman wagered hat on one of those days the crowd will be equal to the famous Cleveland day, and the public comfort committee are busy at work preparing to take care of all who come. The canvass is going on and the work of taking care of the public will be in systimatic hands. The papers all over the country are teeming with Piedmont exposition talk, and it cannow be safely put down as the great event of '89. The Evansyille Courier says:

The ledmont Exposition company have issued their premium list, which includes everything. The exposition will be of great benefit to the south. Opening under the most favorable amap es, with the buildines and 200 acres of ground pair for and about \$60,000 in the treasury, it will be the grandest display of the mining, mineral, manufacturing and application is ready and the ready of the Piedmont of the promoters of the president Harrison and President Daz, of Mexico, also General S: erman and Johnston, will visit the exposition during the military display.

One Back to Boston.

Mrs. J. C. Jehanning has returned to her ormer home in Boston, whither her husband former home in

been heard from since his departure. The Norcross Orphanage to Be Opened

at Once,

About one year meet the Baptist Ophans' Home association was organized, and it. Je nathan Norcross, a member of the dirst Baptist church of this city, donated twenty areas of and for a Baptist orphans' home. The societies and some individuals have contributed about 30. The twenty acres being a little inaccessfule, it thought to be inexpedient to build on it, and as had in that locality is advancing in value, the a sociation has decided to reat, for the present, a house and open the "Norcross Orphansing," and to dispose of the twenty acres as soon as advis ole, and purchase a home accessible to those whener to manage it. The association will meet at 4p m., in the basement of the First Baptist church, on Monday, 12th inst. All ladies interested in this good work, are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Walth T. U.

W. C. T. U.

There will be a Gospe temperance meeting at our hall, 1934 Broad street, the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

All friends invited.

MISS STOKES, Sec.

MRS. E. C. WITTER,
Pres. You have hunted for the Chimax a long time. If you will inquire at most by eight store you will find the Climax eight the After you have smoked them you will use no others.

We Regard Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. Twenty-five cents a

When you get up in the morning and find everything going wrong, do not forget your old friend, the Chmay eigarettes. Smoke one of them, it only easts one cent, and sall settle your nerves.

Piedmont Conservatory of Music. A handsome pamphlet just issued by The Constitution job office amounces that this institution will open september 1st. The corps of teachers is full and able, and the public may rely upon getting the most thorough teaching at this conservatory.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Texas and Louisana, in New Orleans and Southern P slife Route.

August 6th and 20th, extember 10th and 24th. One fare round trip. Good 0 days. For rate, etc., address

Passenger Agent.

Unit connert. Ala. Passenger Agent. Montgomery, Ala.

aug 2 11 sep 1 15 8p All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot. tle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No well regulated household should be with

and get one of those handsome croquet sets at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. He is over stocked on them and will sell at greatly reduced prices to close out the entire lot at once. Croquet Sets

Cheap to close out. 8-ball sets reduced to \$1.25 a John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. The sale of har privileges for the Piedmont exposition will close Augus 15. Three bars will be sold—one under restaut at, one under grand stand, and one by machiner adl. Bids will be received for each separately, a fatthe exclusive privilege of the three. Information can be had, if desired, at exposition office

MISS STIRLING'S IMPRISONMENT. Truth About the Punishment of the Salva tion Army Leader.

Geneva Letter to Philadelphia Times.

The Castle of Chillon, which has been immortalized by poet, historian, artist and romancer, contains once more within its ivy-covered walls a prisoner who, if not celebrated, has contrived to obtain a certain notoriety through persistently opposing the established laws of a foreign country. Many short, one sided extigles have appeared from time to time sided articles have appeared from time to time in the daily papers on the subject of Miss Stir-ling's treatment at the hands of the Swiss ling's treatment at the hands of the Swiss authorities. I therefore propose to lay before the reading public a clear unprejudiced statement of her case, the documents relating to

which having been kindly furnished me by a municipal secretary.

There is no doubt that the Salvation Army has done and is doing a great deal of good work in such large cities as London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York, but in the Swiss cantons, where the population is peaceable, not rictoons; Good-fearing, not Irriligious, the salvationists proved an element of annoyance and disturbance, notwithstanding which the Swiss authorities would never have interfered with Miss Stirling's actions had she confined them within the limits prescribed by statute, whereas she distinctly violated the law passed in January, 1834, for the protection of children against proselytism, and which strictly prohibits tampering with the religion of not only minors, but any members of a household contrary to the wishes of the head of the family, "the punishment for said offense, a fine not exceeding six hundred france (\$120, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year." Chaddie Lillias Stirling rendered herself liable to this penalty, and was cited to appear before the Judge de Paix at Orbe to answer the charge of having enticed a number of children between the ages of six and twelve to the headquarters of the Salvation Army, where they were encouraged to sing, clap their hands, shout and otherwise follow the usual proceedings of the army in question. Miss Stirling defended herself tway the stirling and sentenced to a hundred days 'imprisonment, with costs, a sentence which gave general satisfaction at Orbe. It must be admitted that overy consideration was made for the over-zealous enthusiast when the picturesque eastle of Chillon was selected for her prison instead of the common jail.

Visitors to Montreux expressed much sympathy for the poor young lady, who was contined in such a frightful place, an unleard of proceeding in this enlightened age, etc., etc., etc. Articles were written to the English papers by people who never took the trouble to look to the bottom. They no doubt inferred that Miss Sterling was incarcerated in a di

The Horticultural Society. The members of the Atlanfa Horticultural former home in Soston, whither her husband preceded her a few weeks agg.

Her life in Atlama, during trying one, and other stay, was a peulilarly trying one, and sl.e saw a great deal of frouble. But finally, by dint of hard work and good management she secured enough finds to pay the expenses of herself and children on he return voyage, and she left at one, carrying the few household goods that she had saved from the wreck of her husband's broken fortund. He has not been heard from since his departure.

SHADES at 40

former home in Soston, whither her husband dress yesterday morning of Mr. D. Morrison on potato culture. Mr. Morrison has had considerable experience in the cultivation of petatoes, and presents his facts in a clear and concise manner. He cut a potato in halves, and illustrated the growth of the root from the eye to the core of the potato. Mrs. C. E. Boynton exhibited forty-two varieties of ferms. The display of fruits and flowers was excellent. On next Saturday a rich treat is expected from Mr. Charles Deckner on the subject of cantelloupes and their insect creaming. society were edified and instructed by the adloupes and their insect enemies.

President Harrison may not be able to satisfy all of the office seekers, but Coaline Headache Powders are bound to satisfy all who suffer from headache if they use them. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price 25c by The Coaline Co., Buffalo, N. Y. aug 3 4 11 18 25

"The Quick or the Dead" created quite a furore. So does Coaline Powders, the certain headache cure. All druggists, 25 cents per box, or mailed by the Coaline Co., Buffalo, N. Y. no6 sun

DR. W. J. TUCKER



Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Digestive Organs,

producing such symptoms as sick headache, bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, pulliness under the eyes, urine frequently scanty and high colored, at other times free. Oten there is great depression of spirits, irregularity of appetite, bowels costive, occasional diarrhea, feet and hands cold, palpitation of the heart.

Chronic Female Diseases. Luccorrhees, Painful and Irregular Menstruation Suppression or Excessive Menses, Prolapsus, Infiam-mation and Ulccration of the Womb, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, Scortness of Breath, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Sick and Nervous Headache are perfectly cured. Diseases of Men.

A large experience in treating diseases peculiar to men has enabled Dr. Tucker to perfect a system of treatment which never fails to effect a cure. Those who are suffering with organic weakness, night emissions, loss of power, weakness in the back melancholy, impaired memory, and ageneral flagging of all the vital powers are speedily cured. Al letters are answered in plain envelopes.

Treating Patients by Cerrespondence. Treating Patients by Correspondence. Treating Patients by Correspondence.
It is rarely necessary for D. Tuckor to see his patients. Many patients can be better treated that way than by meeting the physician direct. Patients should always give age, sex, married or single, present and former weight (as near as possible) and occupation. Follow t is with history of case in your own language, giving all symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply. Address, W. J. TUCKER, M. D. sundthur. 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Embroideries, Laces and White Goods away below cost, this week, at M. Right & Bros.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

DRY GOOT

WE WILL NOT PACK!

THEY MUST BE SOLD! D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES.

The heading is as true as the prophesies of Mr. Supra or Mrs. Utinfra. We have made prices of all summer goods so low that they will go, and go in a rush. We have had the pleasure of the largest summer trade we have had since we have been in business. We are fully convinced that our extreme low prices on fine goods (not trash) is what has given us such a booming summer trade. "Our Motto" is to pack nothing that a price will sell. So they must go. SEE A FEW PRICES:

18 worth 9c for 37/8c.

Handsome Figured Lawns 21/2c.

Sateen Percales, regular 15c goods, now 7/2c.

Kid Gloves 2 pair for 5c.

CENTS. 15 CENTS. This is something every lady will be glad to get a chance at. 50 dozen Napkins Ao be sold at this ridiculous price 15 cents. Only limited number of dozens to each one as we wish to give as many a chance at them as possible.

We will throw in about 25 pieces of table knen at a give away price. I yard wide French Percale at 7 1/2 c

All \$3, \$4 and \$5 All \$3, \$4 and \$5 Embroidered Skirt-ing cut to \$1.50.

FINISH — 25 - termined to make this the lars worth not a cent less than 25c. Will the summer, and we are fully aware close them out at $2\frac{1}{2}c$. that such a tremendous cut in already low prices will give us more Only 5 to one person. than we can do with our present

Q3 BEAUTIFUL

woolen Dress Goods department come, for this is going to be the this week for about half price. fully appreciate our bargains you will have to see them.

in bleached domestics.'

Our prices on the following goods are so exceedingly low that you will think someboey was out when we bought them—that's all right how we got them just so you goods, shoes, etc., in the south, and right how we got them just so you goods, shoes, etc., in the south, and right how we got them just so you goods, shoes, etc., in the south, and right how we got them just so you goods, shoes, etc., in the south, and right how we got them just so you goods, shoes, etc., in the south, and right how we got them just so you goods, shoes, etc., in the south, and goods, shoes, etc., get the benefit of the eut price. -thus the great cut in prices. The above refers to Hosiery, We hope everybody member this is a harvest for Gloves, Umbrellas, Fans, Collars, this chance.

Beautiful Ginghams, you. We will not pack anything Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ladies' Come carly and avoid the rush. We are de-

dozen Directoire Col- GRANDEST BARGAIN WEEK OF AUGUST.

Our trade has been very large all We will not pack summer goods. (large) force of salesmen. So to be equal to the large crowds, and to 3 keep no one waiting we have en-CHAILIES. U4 gaged fifteen more salesmen.

We are sorry for all who cannot To grandest slaughter in dry goods the south has ever seen.

Everybody that needs SHIRTS had better come quick. They are ing in a hurry. Beautiful shirts

We are making some extra offers wear, Ladies' and Gents' Knit Under-

will not miss

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

39 and 41 Peachtree Street. P. S .-- People living out of town come or send your orders in a hurry

Our Parasol Sale is continued this week. 300 Parasols — your choice for \$1.00, goods worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50. M. Rich & Bros.

__ THE ___ Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA: Washington, August 10 -Indica-tions for tomorrow: Light local showers in northern WARE part stationary temperature in southern portion, variable winds,

LOCAL FORECAST: The weather today (August 11) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be fair and warmer.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A. GOULD BUILDING,
ATLANTA, Gn., August 10.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

The WIND. STATIONS. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Maximum Thermometer....
Minimum Thermometer....
Total Rainfall.... Cotton Belt Bulletin. Observations taken at 6 p. m.-seventy-fifth ATLANTA DISTRICT. hattanooga, Tenn....

M. H. PERRY, Sergeant Signal Corps, ometer reduced to sea level and stan dard gravith.
"I" indicates trace of rainfall.

Hard Wood Lumber FINE INTERIOR FINISH!

MANUFACTURERS OF Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish

FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY. A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maple Cedar, etc., always on hand. 8, 10, 12 and 14 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ca

Great Bargains in Table Liven, Towels, Napans, this and . at M. Rich & week, Bros.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond & Dauville Railroad Comnany.)
The Favorite Monte East
Double daily trains and elegant coaches withou
change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON
with Pullman Buffet Sileeping Cara
ATLANTA to NEW YORK

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON. In enect Febry 15, 1883. 7 10 am 6 00 pm 8 10 am 7 15 pm 5 30 pm 4 30 am 7 60 pm 6 25 am 8 40 pm 8 22 25 am 10 25 pm 4 47 am 11 00 am 12 50 pm 7 00 am 7 18 pm 8 15 am 8 50 pm Leave Danville.

Arsive Richmond.

Norfolk.

Baltimore via York river
Line (datly except Monday).... 12 01 am 10 35 am 6 15 am 8 50 pm 12 20 n'n
 Leave Atlanta (city time)
 6 00 p m
 7 10 am

 Arrive Spartanburs
 2 11 a m
 2 58 rm

 " Hendersonville
 11 10 a m
 6 10 pm

 " Asheville
 12 59 pm
 7 00 pm

 " Hot Springs
 6 10 pm
 8 40 pm
 LULA ACCOMMODATION
Dally except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta (city time.
Arrive Cainesville (city time).
Arrive Lula (city time).
HETURNING. Leave Lula (city time). ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. No. 53. D'wex S'y | Daily | D'y ex S'y | No. 50. | No. 52. Leave Athens (city time) 6 40 am 5 00 pm Arrive Atlanta(city time) 11 (0 am 9 40 pm

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13

L L McCLESKEY,
D. Paus Agt.,

TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass Agt.,

Washington, D. 1

L. L. McCLESKEY,
D. Paus Agt.,

Chy Paus Agt.,

Chy Paus Agt.,

This is the last chance at our Dress Goods and Sik Remnants. Thy are selling fast at the low prices we are offering them. M. Rich & Bros.

THE GEORGIA RAUROAD. Commencing Sunday A 1871 to 1900 of the second service of the second of Arrive Atlanta No. 28 EAST-DAILY. No. 2 EAST-DAILY. No. 1 WEST-DAILY. RIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL No. 4 EAST-DAILY. | No. BWEST-DAILY. Lv. Atlanta 11 15 p m Lv. Augusta — .11 06 p m Ar. Augusta 6 45 a m Ar. Atlanta 6 20 a m ## Augusta | Aug COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Paily except Sunday.

Ly. Atlanta 620 pm (Ly. Covington 549 a m

Ly. Decatur 656 pm (Ly. Decatur 725 a m

Ar. Covington 835 pm (Ar. Atlanta 755 a m)

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday. Reconnection for Gainesvinia on Sunday. See due out to Christian on the Christian on train No. 4.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signall d stop 44 any regular schedule flag fastion.

Finans No. 22 and 25 with stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grove-town, Harlem, Dearling, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Unior Point, Greenesboro, Madient, Crawfordville, Unior Point, Greenesboro, Madient, Crawfordville, Unior Point, Greenesboro, Madient, Chawford Christian and Decautir. 27 maker close connection for all points north and northwest. Trains 1 and 2, diffuser at Christian decay.

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS-DAILY

Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.
J. W. Gueen.
Gen'l Manager.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta Ge.